Back the Right and Might of Wilson and Pershing With the Dollars of Democracy!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; Sunday fair; fresh west winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,162. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

PRESIDENT SAYS WAR MUST ACHIEVE A PEACE BASED ON EQUAL JUSTICE FOR ALL PEOPLES; ALL ALLIES STRIKE, GET 24,000 PRISONERS; BULGARS SEEK PEACE AS FORTRESS FALLS

OUR PRISONERS NOW 8,000

More Than 100 Guns Already Taken in Drive West of Verdun.

FOUR VILLAGES CAPTURED

Foe's Resistance Becomes Desperate as Americans Near Their Kriemhilde Line.

CAMERON CRUSHES ATTACKS

Troops in Battle for the First Time Withstand Prussian Guard's Assaults.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 27.—The villages of Charpentry, Véry, Epinonville and Ivoiry were taken by the First American Army today, showing a handsome gain for the day's fighting against heavy and fresh German forces.

Late counterattacks in force were made against our troops, but netted the Germans no gains worth having. The heaviest of these counterattacks fell on troops commanded by General Cameron. These units hail from Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana.

Many of them, although in battle for the first time, successfully withstood savage counterattacks by Prussian Guard troops late in the afternoon.

We have taken more than 100 guns. The prisoners so far counted total 8,000.

Foe Fights for Aire Valley.

The German counterattacks were the first since the Americans started forward yesterday morning. Crack foe units hit our lines northeast of Varennes, between Ivoiry and Montfaucon. These attacks continued until dark.

An especially strong attempt was made to hold up our troops in the Aire Valley.

Just before dark our airplanes reported heavy concentrations of Germans in the Bois de Cierges and the Bois d'Emont. Our artillery is heavily shelling these areas with high explosives and gas.

Large reinforcements are reported being rapidly brought up by the Germans. Heavy fighting is expected tomorrow.

Resistance Ten-Fold Stronger.

The American advance today precipitated engagements of great intensity. Our fighters met the sternest kind of resistance from some of the best soldiers of the German army.

Two-thirds of the advancing line is composed of American soldiers from the Meuse westward to the left of the Argonne Forest, with the French army fighting northward along the rest of the line, the whole movement covering more than half the front from north of Rheims to north of Verdun.

This morning the Germans threw in at least four divisions against the Americans, and they have brought up within twenty-four hours several times that number to oppose our further advance.

Despite all this we made satisfactory progress, hitting strategic points along the Dannevoux-Montfaucon line and pushing in strong forces. While our advance was not as great as it was yesterday, it must

Continued on Page Three.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.
Delightful at The Greenbrier, now European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. office, The Plaza.—Advt.

President Wilson's Address

at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Sept. 27, 1918.

My Fellow-Citizens:

I am not here to promote the loan. That will be done—ably and enthusiastically done—by the hundreds of thousands of loyal and tireless men and women who have undertaken to present it to you and to our fellow-citizens throughout the country; and I have not the least doubt of their complete success; for I know their spirit and the spirit of the country. My confidence is confirmed, too, by the thoughtful and experienced co-operation of the bankers here and everywhere, who are lending their invaluable aid and guidance. I have come, rather, to seek an opportunity to present to you some thoughts which I trust will serve to give you, in perhaps fuller measure than before, a vivid sense of the great issues involved, in order that you may appreciate and accept with added enthusiasm the grave significance of the duty of supporting the Government by your men and your means to the utmost point of sacrifice and self-denial. No man or woman who has really taken in what this war means can hesitate to give to the very limit of what they have; and it is my mission here tonight to try to make it clear once more what the war really means. You will need no other stimulation or reminder of your duty.

At every turn of the war we gain a fresh consciousness of what we mean to accomplish by it. When our hope and expectation are most excited we think more definitely than before of the issues that hang upon it and of the purposes which must be realized by means of it. For it has positive and well-defined purposes which we did not determine and which we cannot alter. No statesman or assembly created them; no statesman or assembly can alter them. They have arisen out of the very nature and circumstances of the war. The most that statesmen or assemblies can do is to carry them out or be false to them. They were perhaps not clear at the outset; but they are clear now. The war has lasted more than four years and the whole world has been drawn into it. The common will of mankind has been substituted for the particular purposes of individual States. Individual statesmen may have started the conflict, but neither they nor their opponents can stop it as they please. It has become a peoples' war, and peoples of all sorts and races, of every degree of power and variety of fortune, are involved in its sweeping processes of change and settlement. We came into it when its character had become fully defined and it was plain that no nation could stand apart or be indifferent to its outcome. Its challenge drove to the heart of everything we cared for and lived for. The voice of the war had become clear and gripped our hearts. Our brothers from many lands, as well as our own murdered dead under the sea, were calling to us, and we responded, fiercely and of course.

The air was clear about us. We saw things in their full, convincing proportions as they were; and we have seen them with steady eyes and unchanging comprehension ever since. We accepted the issues of the war as facts, not as any group of men either here or elsewhere had defined them, and we can accept no outcome which does not squarely meet and settle them. Those issues are these:

Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?

Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?

Shall peoples be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice?

Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?

Shall the assertion of right be haphazard and by casual alliance or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?

No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They *are* the issues of it; and they must be settled—by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests, but definitely and once for all and with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest.

This is what we mean when we speak of a permanent peace, if we speak sincerely, intelligently, and with a real knowledge and comprehension of the matter we deal with.

We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the Governments of the Central Empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other Governments that were parties to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot "come to terms" with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement.

It is of capital importance that we should also be explicitly agreed that no peace shall be obtained by any kind of compromise or abatement of the principles we have avowed as the principles for which we are fighting. There should exist no doubt about that. I am, therefore, going to take the liberty of speaking with the utmost frankness about the practical implications that are involved in it.

If it be indeed and in truth the common object of the Governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the coming settlements a secure and lasting peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the price, the only price, that will procure it; and ready and willing, also, to create in some virile fashion the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements of the peace will be honored and fulfilled.

That price is impartial justice in every item of the settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; and not only impartial justice, but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a League of Nations formed under covenants that will be efficacious. Without such an instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will rest in part upon the word of outlaws, and only upon that word. For Germany will have to redeem her character, not by what happens at the peace table but by what follows.

And, as I see it, the constitution of that League of Nations and the clear definition of its objects must be a part, is in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now, it would be merely a new alliance confined to the nations associated against a common enemy. It is not likely that it could be formed after the settlement. It is necessary to guarantee the peace; and the peace cannot be guaranteed as an afterthought. The reason, to speak in plain terms again, why it must be guaranteed is that there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy, and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity. It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary action of the Governments we have seen destroy Russia and deceive Rumania.

But these general terms do not disclose the whole matter. Some details are needed to make them sound less like a thesis and more like a practical program. These, then, are some of the particulars, and I state them with the greater confidence because I can state them authoritatively as representing this Government's interpretation of its own duty with regard to peace:

First, the impartial justice meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned;

Second, no special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interest of all;

Third, there can be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general and common family of the League of Nations;

Fourth, and more specifically, there can be no special, selfish economic combinations within the league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or exclusion except as the power of economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world may be vested in the League of Nations itself as a means of discipline and control;

Fifth, all international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known in their entirety to the rest of the world.

Special alliances and economic rivalries and hostilities have been the prolific source in the modern world of the plans and passions that produce war. It would be an insincere as well as an insecure peace that did not exclude them in definite and binding terms.

The confidence with which I venture to speak for our people in these matters does not spring from our traditions merely and the well-known principles of international action which we have always professed and followed. In the same sentence in which I say that the United States will enter into no special arrangements or understandings with particular nations let me say also that the United States is prepared to assume its full share of responsibility for the maintenance of the common covenants and understandings upon which peace must henceforth rest. We still read Washington's immortal warning against "entangling alliances" with full comprehension and an answering purpose. But only special and limited alliances entangle; and we recognize and accept the duty of a new day in which we are permitted to hope for a general alliance which will avoid entanglements and clear the air of the world for common understandings and the maintenance of common rights.

I have made this analysis of the international situation which the war has created, not, of course, because I doubted whether the leaders of the great nations and peoples with whom we are associated were of the same mind and entertained a like purpose, but because the air every now and again gets darkened by mists and groundless doubtings and mischievous perversions of counsel and it is necessary once and again to sweep all the irresponsible talk about peace intrigues and weakening morale and doubtful purpose on the part of those in authority utterly, and if need be unceremoniously, aside and say things in the plainest words that can be found, even when it is only to say over again what has been said before, quite as plainly if in less unvarnished terms.

As I have said, neither I nor any other man in governmental authority created or gave form to the issues of this war. I have simply responded to them with such vision as I could command. But I have responded gladly and with a resolution that has grown warmer and more confident as the issues have grown clearer and clearer. It is now plain that they are issues which no man can pervert unless it be wilfully. I am bound to fight for them, and happy to fight for them as time and circumstance have revealed them to me as to all the world. Our enthusiasm for them grows more and more irresistible as they stand out in more and more vivid and unmistakable outline.

And the forces that fight for them draw into closer and closer array, organize their millions into more and more unconquerable might, as they become more and more distinct to the thought and purpose of the peoples engaged. It is the peculiarity of this great war that while statesmen have seemed to cast about for definitions of their purpose and have sometimes seemed to shift their ground and their point of view, the thought of the mass of men, whom statesmen are supposed to instruct and lead, has grown more and more unclouded, more and more certain of what it is that they are fighting for. National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place. The counsels of plain men have become on all hands more simple and straightforward and more unified than the counsels of sophisticated men of affairs, who still retain the impression that they are playing a game of power and playing for high stakes. That is why I have said that this is a peoples' war, not a statesmen's. Statesmen must follow the clarified common thought or be broken.

I take that to be the significance of the fact that assemblies and associations of many kinds made up of plain workaday people have demanded, almost every time they came together, and are still demanding, that the leaders of their Governments declare to them plainly what it is, exactly what it is, that they are seeking in this war, and what they think the items of the final settlement should be. They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statesmen's terms,—only in the terms of territorial arrangements and divisions of power, and not in terms of broad-visioned justice and mercy and peace and the satisfaction of those deep-seated longings of oppressed and distracted men and women and enslaved peoples that seem to them the only things worth fighting a war for that engulfs the world. Perhaps statesmen have not always recognized this changed aspect of the whole world of policy and action. Perhaps they have not always spoken in direct reply to the questions asked because they did not know how searching those questions were and what sort of answers they demanded.

But I, for one, am glad to attempt the answer again and again, in the hope that I may make it clearer and clearer that my one thought is to satisfy those who struggle in the ranks and are, perhaps above all others, entitled to a reply whose meaning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding, if he understands the language in which it is spoken or can get someone to translate it correctly into his own. And I believe that the leaders of the Governments with which we are associated will speak, as they have occasion, as plainly as I have tried to speak. I hope that they will feel free to say whether they think that I am in any degree mistaken in my interpretation of the issues involved or in my purpose with regard to the means by which a satisfactory settlement of those issues may be obtained. Unity of purpose and of counsel are as imperatively necessary in this war as was unity of command in the battlefield; and with perfect unity of purpose and counsel will come assurance of complete victory. It can be had in no other way. "Peace drives" can be effectively neutralized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another such struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever impossible, and that nothing else can. Germany is constantly intimating the "terms" she will accept; and always finds that the world does not want terms. It wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing.

WILSON STIRS AUDIENCE

Calls It "a People's War" That Must End in a League of Peace.

WARNING TO STATESMEN

Must Follow "Clarified Common Thought," He Declares, "or Be Broken."

NO BARGAIN WITH GERMANY

Tells Hearers at Liberty Loan Meeting Every Victory Brings the Proper Peace Nearer.

Opening the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign in this city in an address at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, President Wilson told an audience of 5,000 Liberty Loan workers and representative men and women of the city that the peoples of the world were sweeping statesmen and rulers before them, and had taken the issues of the war into their own hands and resolved that justice and peace should be established on earth by the complete defeat of the arbitrary and ruthless rule of force represented by Germany.

"It has become a people's war," the President said in his address, which appears in full elsewhere in this issue, "and peoples of all sorts and races, of every degree of power and variety of fortune, are involved in its sweeping processes of change and settlement."

The President uttered a warning to statesmen in amplifying his assertion that this is a people's war. "Statesmen," he said, "must follow the clarified common thought or be broken."

The issues of the war, the President said, had been accepted as facts, and not as any man or group of men had defined them. These issues, he said, putting them in the form of questions, were: Whether any military power should be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule; whether strong nations should be free to wrong weak nations; whether peoples should be ruled by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own free will; whether there should be a common standard of right and privilege for all nations; whether the assertion of right should be haphazard and by casual alliance or should there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights.

It was upon the last point that the President developed his idea of how peace was to be brought about at the end of the war. It was not to be done, he said, by any bargain or compromise with governments whose often broken faith had left them distrusted by the world, but by the organization of a league of nations to enforce the agreements made when peace is concluded. This league could not be organized now, nor afterward, but must be formed simultaneously with the conclusion of peace. And there must be no leagues or alliances or special covenants and understandings within the general family of the league of nations.

The President read his speech, speaking slowly and in a tone never raised for oratorical effect, yet penetrating easily to all parts of the house. The large audience listened with rapt attention, and enthusiastically applauded the chief points of the address.

The President was evidently hopeful that the waves of patriotism that swept over his hearers would not attract attention away from his discussion of a new world on a basis of a permanent peace, which he enlarged upon last night more fully than he has done at any time in the past.

There was great applause when the President made it clear that the peace dictated to a defeated Germany would not rest upon her promises of good conduct hereafter, but would be guaranteed.

The audience rose and applauded as the President ended his address. As they sat down nearly every man and woman in the house appeared to turn

French Have Over 10,000 Captives; Gain 5 Miles in Two Days' Fight

More Than a Dozen Villages and Important Strategic Points Captured in Gouraud's Drive East of Rheims, in Which All Objectives Have Been Reached.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The French troops in the battleline east of Rheims made further advance today, and in the two days' battle have taken more than 10,000 prisoners and considerable war material, according to the official communication issued tonight.

The total advance by the French has been about five miles at certain points.

It is unofficially announced that Somme-Py, an important railway point north of Souaine, has been entered.

More than a dozen villages and important strategic points have been taken in the two days' advance.

"We broke the enemy resistance on the whole battlefront," says the night bulletin. "On the right we advanced our lines a kilometer, capturing the Bois de l'Echelle and Cernay. We freed the railway from Challerange for four kilometers and pressed more than two kilometers northward."

"General Gouraud's army continued today splendidly to assault the formidable enemy positions in Champagne. Clinging to the inextricable maze of trenches, redoubts, and labyrinths in which they were inearthed, the Germans tried to oppose our advance, but it was in vain. They are throwing in their reserve divisions one after the other, but our troops with admirable tenacity are carrying them one after another, all the redoubts bristling with machine guns. Our advance continues methodical everywhere. We are reaching the line of the hilltops."

In the first day of the battle General Gouraud's men recaptured all the positions abandoned July 15, and then stormed the Hindenburg line on a length of nineteen miles. They now

Continued on Page Seven.

Top Coats are in Season.
Here they are particularly good and plentiful—and at prices that make their fine all-wool Hart Schaffner & Marx quality doubly attractive.—WALLACH BROS.—Advt.

Haig Carries Cambrai Defenses, Americans Aiding; 6,000 Prisoners

British Advance on 14-Mile Front Crosses the Canal du Nord and Pierces Hindenburg Line at Several Points—Americans Capture Trenches and Fortified Farms.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Attacking before dawn this morning on a wide front toward Cambrai, the British First and Third Armies, respectively under command of Generals Sir Henry Horne and Sir Julian Byng, carried all their objectives.

American troops operating on the extreme right captured a series of trenches and fortified farms forming the outer defenses of the Hindenburg system southwest of Le Catelet.

The main attack was on a front of about fourteen miles. The German positions won were of great strength, particularly in the northern sector of the attack, where the Canal du Nord and the conformation of the ground made the work of the British difficult.

On the north of the main attack the British captured Beaucamp and cleared a ridge running toward Marcoing.

On the extreme left of the attack Arleux-en-Gohelle has been taken.

In operations north and south of the Sensee and Scarpe Rivers the towns of Sauchy-Lestrées and Sauchy-Cauchy were captured.

On the right centre General Haldane's troops broke through the enemy's defenses east of Havrincourt and captured Flesquières and a long spur running eastward from that village toward Marcoing.

The line of the Canal du Nord east and southeast of Moeuvres was stormed, the village of Anneux seized, and the whole of the local British line advanced.

By their advance to Fontaine Notre

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St.—Advt.

Continued on Page Six.

Bulgaria Asks Armistice of Allies for Purpose of Discussing Peace

London and Paris Get Offer—War to Go On Vigorously Pending Consideration of Proposal—Sofia Decided on Move When Appeal to Germany for Aid Was Countered by Demands for Concessions.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 28.—Bulgaria has asked the Allies for an armistice of forty-eight hours with a view to making peace.

Whatever answer the Allies return to the request it is most unlikely, THE NEW YORK TIMES learns, that the proposal will have an immediate effect on the military situation in Macedonia. There is no military reason whatever why the allied forces should be stayed in their triumphant progress, and the allied Governments need a day or two at the very least to weigh the situation and decide on concerted action.

Meanwhile, allied cavalry are riding through the passes and the Bulgarian position may become perceptibly worse. For once the Allies may congratulate themselves on the lack of a "Political Versailles."

No credence whatever is placed here in a German statement that the request came from Premier Malinoff without the consent or support of his colleagues. The Daily Chronicle's well-informed diplomatic correspondent says:

"The Bulgarian proposal is regarded in higher official quarters as a perfectly genuine appeal. It bears every appearance of being bona fide and comes through a recognized and responsible channel, which for the moment need not be indicated.

"The suggestion that it is the per-

Continued on Page Five.

"GROW YOUR OWN!—Why not? If the money saving doesn't entice—" See top of page 8.—Advt.

to his or her neighbor and ask for opinions on the address.

Cheers for General Pershing.

Next to the reception which they gave President Wilson on his arrival, the greatest enthusiasm of the evening was produced by a message which the President had received from Washington on the American offensive in France. This, as it was read by Chairman Benjamin Strong, was as follows:

To the President:

Cables from France today indicate a continuous advance of the American forces over a front of twenty miles, from the Argonne Forest to the Valley of the Meuse, north of Verdun, passing beyond the Hindenburg line on the entire front and gaining back 100 square miles of French territory. The movement was sharp and rapid. Our casualties were light.

Three cheers were given for General Pershing after this had been read.

The audience received the signal that President Wilson had arrived when a band of soldiers and marines on the platform received the command to stand at attention. The audience also arose as the President came on the platform, followed by Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty and Rear Admiral Grayson. Three cheers were given for the President and then a man in an upper left-hand box called for three more "for the greatest President the country ever had," which were also given.

Governor Strong's Address.

The address of Governor Strong, Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee, in opening the meeting, was as follows:

"Mr. President and Fellow American Citizens: During the next three weeks the people of this Second Federal Reserve District must pledge themselves to furnish their Government with not less than $1,800,000,000 for the prosecution of the war. It is our share of $6,000,000,000, and it will be forthcoming.

"They will be the dollars of democracy—which have had peaceful employment in agriculture, industry, and commerce, in education, art, and science. From now on they must be dedicated to the service of the army and the navy, for they will be militant dollars; but when this war is finished, these dollars of democracy must be rededicated to works of reconstruction and mercy.

"But the mission of these Liberty Loans is not simply the raising of money. We could say to every resident and every corporation in this district:

"'Your share in this loan is so much,' and ask, or maybe require, them to take it.

"But by that method we would lose the moral and spiritual forces which are behind the loan, behind the war, and behind our men.

"We must not only sell bonds—we must sell the war to all the people of the United States.

"This is a mission of the Liberty Loan Organization, which is of equal or greater importance than simply raising money. We will not be wholly successful in our work unless every citizen becomes a bondholder and every bondholder become a more devoted citizen.

"So in embarking tomorrow upon this new and larger undertaking we must bear clearly in mind what is to be accomplished for ourselves at home, as well as what these loans must do in their capacity as fighting dollars in France.

"One of our organization called at a little farmhouse in the hills overlooking the Hudson River to inquire if the owner could not buy some Liberty bonds. He was met by a woman, to whom he explained his errand. She said that she lived there alone, that she owned a cow and some pigs, that she had some potatoes and vegetables in the cellar, and that she was usually snowed in through the Winter and could not get to the village, and so had little use for money. She was glad of the opportunity, however, of subscribing all that she had—and she gave the canvasser $4.

"After thanking him for the opportunity of helping, she explained that she was a widow and her three sons were in the American Army. This illustrates what is taking place in the nation today. That woman, who is snowed in in the Winter, was thankful for the privilege of doing something more—and she had given her three sons.

"No one at this meeting can make as large an investment as she did. When we have examined our accounts, figured our income and expenses, and decided the amount we shall take—let us at least double it.

"In the Third Loan we were asked in this district to raise $600,000,000, and raised $1,100,000,000. In this loan we are asked to raise $1,800,000,000, twice the amount.

Must Double Previous Subscription.

"We must make the sacrifice, whatever it involves, of doubling what we did last time. In New York it is necessary that the literature distributed by our committee shall be printed in eighteen different languages. Meetings are held at which speakers deliver addresses in almost every tongue spoken in the city.

"In the Third Liberty Loan 836,000 persons in New York City alone subscribed $48,000,000 for $50 and $100 bonds, to be paid for at $1 and $2 a week. These people were largely of foreign birth or parentage.

"We now have a great office in Forty-fourth Street, where 250 clerks are employed keeping the accounts of that transaction. The statement has been made to me that the sale of Liberty bonds by this instalment method is too costly. One might as well say that in time of war it is too costly to run the public schools.

"It would be better for this country, if, within the next three weeks, we sold $6,000,000,000 of bonds to 60,000,000 people than to sell $60,000,000,000 of bonds to 6,000,000 people.

"The burden of paying the ultimate cost of this war must not fall unjustly upon any class. These great bond issues must some day be repaired. If poverty must follow in the train of destruction, how much better that those least able to suffer are best prepared to meet it?

"It would be a calamity were this nation to create a preferred and favored class of rich creditors, who, in the time of the nation's need, received insurance against the losses that should be shared by all in proportion to their means.

"It is therefore, desirable and just that those of small means should enjoy exemptions from taxation which those of large means do not need. This principle is established in the graduated income taxes, and applies equally to graduated exemption from taxes. A great thing is taking place in our midst which may have escaped general observation.

Buyers of Small Bonds.

"Many of the people who buy these $50 and $100 bonds came to us from foreign lands; some of them came to escape conditions which made them unhappy. They doubtless came to this country with some suspicions of their new surroundings. They had been accustomed to compulsory military service and to close Government supervision in most of their daily affairs.

"Here in this free country they have until now had little contact with their new Government.

"They recognize the authority of the policeman on the street, who protects them from injury and restrains them from doing wrong. They know the postman who brings their letters; beyond that they have had too little contact with their Government. It has not sufficiently influenced their thought or lives.

"Those people came here to better themselves; they have made homes, they believe in this country, and are happy here. We are now asking them to invest in their new country, and to become more worthy citizens. This is a part of the work of the Liberty Loan.

"But the mission of the Liberty Loan is not only at home. The effect of this great enterprise must also be felt abroad. Germany without provocation or warning, swept over Belgium and into France, leaving behind her armies a trail of horror and desolation too sad and terrible to describe.

"The most sacred cities and buildings in Belgium and France, historical monuments, farmers' cottages, and crops are destroyed. One of the most precious possessions of the French peasant, his fruit tree, for which he cares as a part of his family, has been cut down in wanton rage.

"The extreme of devilish ingenuity has been applied not only to the destruction of property, but to the infliction of needless anguish upon a helpless civilian population. These are the sights now being witnessed by the great army of democracy which we have sent to France.

Tells of the Army's Spirit.

"Let us consider the spirit with which our men view this awful spectacle and see whether it bears not some resemblance to the spirit of that woman on the banks of the Hudson. I have just heard it described. A few days ago I asked an army officer what impression our men made in France. He is a grizzled old soldier who has seen thirty years' service, a Captain now in a section of the French Army which makes small claim to sentiment—the Foreign Legion. His reply epitomized the spirit with which this country entered the war. He said:

"'Of course, your men fight magnificently; in fact, they have not yet learned when it is time to stop fighting.'

"And then he described the great thing they have done in capturing the hearts of the French peasants. When these refugees returned to their homes in sections now occupied by American soldiers, they were met by our men whistling and singing, who, with smiles on their faces, tossed the children onto their shoulders; took up the bundles for the old and infirm, pushed the barrow loaded with household goods, patched the fences, cleaned the wells, and helped to straighten up ruined cottages.

"'These men, hastily assembled and trained, with new and strange weapons in their hands, have smashed German troops that have been forty years in the training.

"'Our boys do not learn readily when to stop fighting. In their spare time they are employed in bringing joy and hope to hearts that for four years have been filled with misery and despair.

"'These are the soldiers of democracy, raised in the same spirit in which we are raising dollars of democracy. The world has been awaiting the test of the permanence of democratic governments ever since the Franco-Prussian war. The day of that test has now come.

"'Our army, hastily raised, under the provisions of the most democratic statute ever passed by the Congress, faces Prussian armies which have been educated and trained for the purpose of destroying the only power that Germany fears—the power of enlightened and free peoples of whatever race. This army of ours, once characterized as ridiculous, is there to meet the test: And it is now on its way to Berlin.

"'The time is coming when our great military effort will be crowned with victory. The work of a great army (of men and dollars) in the military sense will be concluded. When that day arrives, there will then be disclosed to the world at their true value those motives and purposes which in the excitement and anxiety of war have not been wholly apparent.

Urges Work of Restoration.

"Our own purposes must be unmistakably made clear. An unselfish, generous people can well afford their share of help to rebuild a devastated Europe. The scrows of this war will not disappear until cottages are rebuilt, farms are put under cultivation, and fruit trees are replanted. Cities must be restored, and the opportunity must be afforded to those who have suffered the severest penalties of the war to return to their peaceful occupations with some hope of contentment.

"In part, we are charged with raising money to win the war. A greater conception of our work is to make our people realize the bitterness of suffering that others have felt. Then, when the day comes, our people will be glad to direct their energies to a great mission of mercy.

"This is the message of the Liberty Loan Committee to the people of this district. They have not failed us in the past, and will not do so now.

"When these things that I have mentioned are done, the mission of the American Army, and the Liberty Loan Army, will have been gloriously accomplished."

McCormack Sings National Anthem.

After Governor Strong had spoken, John McCormack delighted the audience and the President with his singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "When Pershing's Men Go Marching Into Picardy."

Governor Strong spoke as follows in introducing the President:

"Germany and Austria have made many and vital mistakes, but their crowning achievement in stupidity was in their misjudgment of the people of this country. They must have analyzed our character by some intellectual formula which they use for a study of the German mind. What they should have used was a stethoscope, and they might thus have discovered the American heart.

"On April 6, 1917, this country entered the war, not as a military nation, not with a great army and navy, but with a moral force that is greater than either. And what we are doing now comes from that heart that Germany failed to discover. Great armies and great loans are being raised, ships built, and the business of the nation reorganized for war. This is being done in the spirit of a righteous crusade. And in the same spirit our nation is taking world leadership for humanity, and it is again in this same spirit that the war will be won.

"We have been led through a maze of difficulties into the presence of a greater and nobler nation. We have discovered that the altruism of America can survive the brutalizing effects of war. And this great conception of an unselfish people and of a nobler America has been revealed to us by the unerring vision of the President of the United States."

The meeting closed with the playing of the Liberty Loan March by the Pelham Bay Naval Band, led by Lieutenant John Philip Sousa.

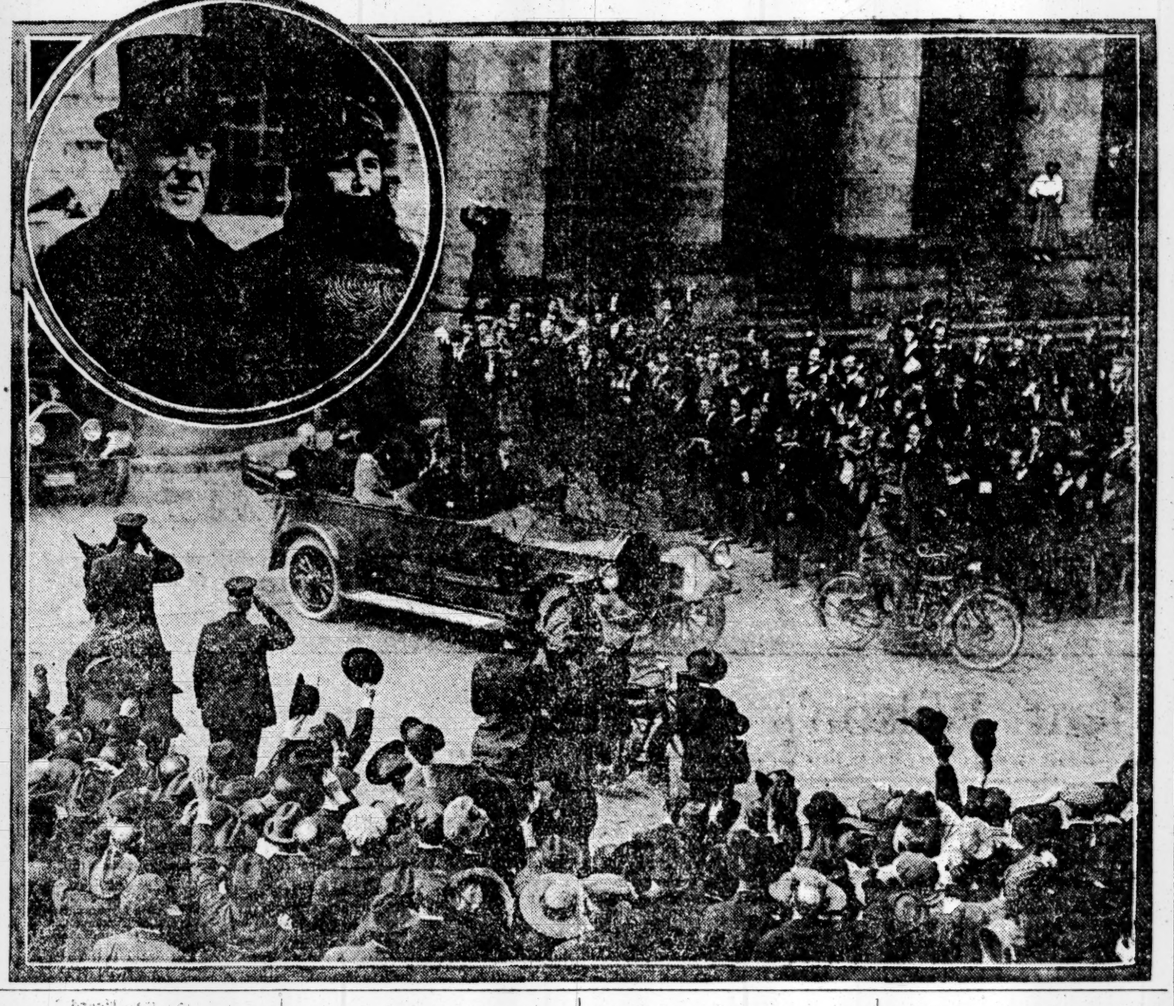
Seated on the stage of the opera house were Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, George F. Baker, Chairman of the First National Bank; Jacob H. Schiff, James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce; Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the Chase National Bank; Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; James N. Wallace, President of the Central Union Trust Company; Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank; Allen B. Forbes, President of Harris, Forbes & Co., and Guy Emerson, Director of Publicity of the Liberty Loan Committee.

Rear Admiral Grayson and Joseph P. Tumulty, who accompanied the President from Washington, were also on the platform, while Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. McAdoo, with a party of friends, occupied several of the boxes.

Governor Whitman and Mayor Hylan attended the meeting, as did Major Gen. Franklin Bell, Brig. Gen. W. V. Judson, Rear Admirals Usher and Gleaves, Colonel E. M. House, Alfred E. Smith, William Loeb, Jr., ex-United States Senator Theodore E. Burton, Rodman Wanamaker, Michael Friedsam, Clarence H. Mackay, Lt.-Col. S. Nori, Pierre Jay, Thomas W. Lamont, George F. Baker, Jr., C. V. Rich, and Mortimer L. Schiff.

The audience included practically every bank President of the city and the heads of the city's great industrial and mercantile concerns. A large number of Congressmen, Judges, and city and State officials were present.

Crowds Cheering the President as He Leaves the Pennsylvania Station



VICTORY CROWD OUT ON EVE OF LOAN DRIVE

Like an Election Night, but Without Hilarity—Noise and Lights Mark Start.

The spirit of freedom and democracy and no peace but a victory peace flamed as brightly in this town last night, the eve of the launching of the Fourth Liberty Loan, as its street lights. And there was no saving of fuel by saving light. Wherever there was an electric light in signs, street lamps, and show windows it was putting forth all the illumination in its kilowatt power. The streets much resembled a New Year's Eve or election night, except there was not so much personal horn tooting.

And there was no confetti throwing, and no "ticklers," and no "buzzers." The crowds, uptown and downtown, were early afoot. By 8 o'clock Broadway, from 110th Street south, was thronged, and so was Fifth Avenue and the more important cross streets. The President was in town, to be sure, and speaking in the Metropolitan Opera House. But much more than a majority of the men and women who massed the streets knew that they had not a chance to even glimpse him.

The crowds were not out to celebrate, with hilarity and frivolity, a holiday or the eve of one. They were afoot because, on the morrow, this country—their country—was to begin the greatest task in national financing that any nation in the world ever undertook, and these New Yorkers wished to demonstrate by their presence on the streets that their city is in this war to a victory finish.

As it was Fourth Liberty Loan Eve, so also it might have been called the Night of the Big Noise. But the noise was official noise and it was made on schedule. Promptly at 7:55 o'clock the police sirens that had been installed to warn the city against hostile air raids cut loose with a great volume of shrieks and wails. For five minutes they blared away and then died down.

A second later the steam whistles of factories and harbor craft raised their salute to Victory, while every church bell in the city and every set of chimes in a belfry tower raised a resonant victory anthem. The chimes of Old Trinity, of Grace Church, of St. Agnes's, of St. Andrew's, of All Angels', and of all the other churches with bells from the Battery to the Bronx joined in the chorus.

In Mt. Morris Park the people of the neighborhood had a celebration all their own. Shortly before eight o'clock the bell in the old tower in the Park, which used to sound the curfew years ago, was rung for twenty minutes, while men in the tower lighted torches and flung them down the hill. Thousands of people were packed in the park and 500 boys, stationed at the park entrance, each having a Liberty Bell, started to ring in the victory by hand.

A little earlier at 126th Street and Third Avenue a hundred automobiles and trucks gathered near the East 126th Street Police Station, each truck carrying its load of boys and girls and young men and young women. Those in the vehicles carried flaming red torches and flags and the automobiles and trucks made a tour of all East Harlem.

Fifth Avenue was seldom more brilliant with light and bunting. Streamers bearing Liberty Loan legends were attached to poles all along the avenue, while most of the shop windows had received a special dressing. Just north of Thirty-ninth Street, on the west side of the avenue, was a long hill board with the flags of all the allied nations painted on it. Across the top of the board was this legend: "Flags of Freedom United in Defense of Liberty and Democracy."

Along upper Broadway, from Thirty-fourth Street to Columbus Circle, and even as far north as Ninety-sixth Street, many of the electric advertising signs carried a special Liberty Loan message. One of them was: "One Fifty-Dollar Bond Buys Two Miles of Bandages." Many of them flamed: "Welcome to Our President." Still others flared: "Light the Way to a Free Sea and Free World;" "We Shall Fight It Out Along this Line if It Takes All Summer;" "The Road to Victory Is the Road to Berlin;" "Keep the Home Push Up for Pershing;" "In France, as Always, the American Flag Goes Only One Way—Forward!"

Shortly before 9 o'clock thousands of men and boys appeared in the principal streets and avenues with bundles of papers under their arms and yelling at the top of their voices, "Wuxtry!—Stars and Stripes—All about the—General Pershing—Wuxtry!" Thousands of person tried to buy the "extra," and were greatly surprised when the supposed vendors handed them out free. It was the Special Extra Liberty Loan edition of The Stars and Stripes, the newspaper published in France by the American Expeditionary Forces.

The entire edition is an appeal by the soldiers who are fighting overseas to the people at home to back them up by subscribing for Liberty bonds. On the front page is a cartoon of a soldier addressing President Wilson, drawn by Private Leroy Baldridge. The soldier says:

"If the folks back home fall short of the billions you need, Mr. President, call us for the balance. We like our pay, but if we have to we can do without it. Yours for Victory, A E. F."

Besides the street circulation of the paper, thousands of copies were distributed in apartment houses, theatres, restaurants, hotels, railroad stations and other public places.

Governor Whitman arrived Liberty Hall in Times Square promptly at midnight, accompanied by Mrs. Whitman and some of his staff. He was introduced by Jerome A. Myers, Chairman of the Outdoor Activities Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee, but before he said a word he signed a check for $1,000 for the first bond of the Fourth Loan, while the moving-picture cameras clicked. Then the Governor said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, before I say another word to you, I want you to look at that machine gun there on the platform and I want you to take a good look at the young officer who is holding it. It is the first machine gun captured in France from a German machine gun battery by the 27th Division, New York's own National Guard troops. General O'Ryan has sent it over here as the division's gift to the people of the State of New York, and the officer who holds it is the man who brought it over and he was a member of the old 71st New York."

Then the Governor made a rousing win-the-war speech and said that "while we are raising this loan, we will stand shoulder to shoulder with that great statesman and great man in Washington, the President of the United States, because he is our President."

The Governor was cheered and cheered again.

Miss Jean Cooper, a New York contralto, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and other speeches were made by former Senator Theodore Burton of Ohio, Brigadier General W. A. White of the British Army, Internal Revenue Collector Edwards, and Nathan Ottinger.

U. S. STEEL WILL TAKE $40,000,000 OF NEW LOAN

Parades and Speeches Will Mark Beginning of the Canvass for Subscriptions Here.

The three weeks' campaign for the solicitation of subscriptions to the nation's Fourth Liberty Loan, amounting to $6,000,000,000, will begin this morning, when a great many corporations and individuals will present their applications to their banks. E. H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, announced last night that the company had decided to subscribe $40,000,000 to the loan. In the last previous loan campaign the Steel Corporation subscribed to $25,000,000, and an additional $10,000,000 for its employes.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company announced the second largest subscription of the campaign last night, the total being $25,000,000. Of this, $20,000,000 will be paid over to the Government in New York, while the remaining $5,000,000 is to be distributed in other cities. The Excelsior Savings Bank has subscribed for $1,000,000 in Fourth Loan bonds.

Today's exercises attending the opening of the campaign in the New York Federal Reserve District, which has a quota of $1,800,000,000, will consist of a parade on Fifth Avenue, the unfurling of flags of the twenty-two allied nations, the observance of Belgian Day by the dedication of the Altar of Liberty in Madison Square, and airplane flights over the city.

Mayor Hylan at 9 o'clock will raise the flag at the City Hall, read the President's proclamation, and announce the formal opening of the drive. At the same hour the flags will be unfurled on Fifth Avenue and the church bells and whistles will be sounded. The dedication of the Altar of Liberty will take place at noon, and addresses will be made by Vice President Marshall, M. E. de Cartier de Marchienne, the Belgian Minister, and Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

Preceding these exercises there will be a parade on Fifth Avenue and Broadway. It will consist of two divisions, the first starting at 11:30 A. M. from the Waldorf-Astoria, and the other at 9:45 A. M., from Bowling Green, both meeting at Madison Square. The first division will be headed by a platoon of mounted police, and will comprise the 69th Regiment, Pelham Bay blue jackets, and an escort to the Belgian Minister. The second division will consist of 600 blue jackets and 400 soldiers from nearby forts. Starting at Bowling Green, this division of the parade will move through Beaver Street to Broad and halt in front of the Subtreasury, where the band will play "The Star-Spangled Banner." It will then resume its march through Wall Street to Broadway, and thence north to the U. S. S. Recruit in Union Square. It will then proceed along Fourteenth Street to Fifth Avenue, and then up the avenue to Twenty-third street.

At the dedication of the Altar of Liberty, prayers will be offered by Monsignor Mooney, Rabbi Silverman, and Dr. Manning.

The Police Department last night distributed copies of a special edition of The Stars and Stripes, the newspaper issued in France by the American Expeditionary Forces. It was said that 1,500,000 copies were distributed in this city.

Two hundred bond salesmen started their Fourth Liberty Loan campaign yesterday at a luncheon of the Bond Club at the Bankers Club. Among the speakers were Lieutenant H. T. Morton of the New Zealand Machine Gun Corps, who described the close co-operation and good feeling which are evident between the British and American troops in France. He said it was a diverting but secret now to name the great German General who was directly responsible for the forward lunge of the Germans in March.

"The name of that General," said he, "is General Shortage. That is what impelled the Germans to make that mad attack. They are short of men; they are short of food."

Lieutenant Morton added that, despite these conditions, further tremendous fighting must be looked for, with many casualties for the allied armies.

Arthur Anderson of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company, discussed the Liberty Loan. Mr. Mitchell said that the bonds should not be bought by anybody with the intention of selling them in a short time, for in the present condition of the market sales would have to be made at a slight loss. Patriotism, he added, should impel holders to keep their Liberty bonds until they were liquidated by the Government.

Two tickets for last night's meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House, opening the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, were sold at auction for $70,000 yesterday at the Liberty Loan Committee meeting of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association at the Hotel McAlpin. The auction came at the end of an enthusiastic meeting, at which $1,110,000 was subscribed by the committee members, representing many of the largest dress goods houses in the city, for the Fourth Liberty bond issue.

The first ticket was numbered 119 in Row A. Richard Mally started it at $5,000. The bid had hardly been made when it was raised to $10,000. The ticket finally was sold to I. Heller of I. Heller & Co., 116 West Thirty-second Street, for $15,000.

The second ticket also started at $5,000. When the bidding reached $15,000 every man of the sixty-odd members was on his feet cheering. Above the din Maurice Rentner of 2 West Thirty-third Street called out $20,000, and the cheers could be heard down to the lobby of the hotel. The cheers broke out again when Mr. Rentner said he could not go, and would present the ticket to the Chairman. Mr. Sonn accepted the gift, and said he would sell it again. William S. Kreiner was the second buyer for $10,000. He also turned it over to the Chairman, and it was put up at auction again. K. I. Litwin bought it for $10,000, gave it back, bought it when it was offered the fourth time for $10,000; again handed it back to the Chairman, and finally obtained it at the fifth sale for $5,000, when, at the urgent request of the Chairman he retained it. This second ticket in its five sales brought a total of $55,000, and the final bidder who bought it three times paid $35,000 in Liberty bond subscriptions.

When Chairman Sonn appealed for subscriptions to the loan the response was immediate. Samuel A. Lerner of the Lerner Waist Company subscribed the largest individual amount, $100,000. Other big subscriptions were: Kayanee Waist Company, $60,000; M. & H. Renter, $50,000; K. I. Litwin, $50,000; Bijou Waist Company, $50,000; J. M. Silverman & Co., $50,000; Mensch & Reich Company, $50,000; I. Heller & Co., $40,000. Of the total subscriptions of $1,110,000, the sum of $760,000 represented individual subscriptions of $25,000 and over.

The Union League Club is scheduled to begin its effort for the Fourth Loan this afternoon, with a meeting presided over by Samuel W. Fairchild. The chief speaker will be the Belgian Minister.

Liberty Shaft in City Hall Park.

Mayor Hylan has promised to lay the cornerstone of the Liberty shaft in City Hall Park today. The shaft is to be built of 50,000 bricks, each brick representing a $50 Liberty Loan bond. The Liberty Loan Committee of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense is in charge of this method for stimulating bond sales. Five masons are to be detailed to lay the bricks as they are sold during the campaign.

CROWDS IN STREET CHEER PRESIDENT

Wildly Greeted as He Motors About City in Afternoon After Arrival Here.

CONFERS WITH COL. HOUSE

Camouflaged Ships in Hudson Interest Him, as Do Liberty Loan Banners on Avenue.

Cheered by thousands from the time he came out of Pennsylvania Station at 1:30 o'clock P. M. yesterday until he retired at midnight in the Waldorf-Astoria, President Wilson spent the day in New York resting in his apartment, conferring with Colonel E. M. House, and automobiling.

From the station the President went directly to the Waldorf-Astoria and a short time later to the home of Colonel House. After remaining there an hour he returned to the hotel. Later in the afternoon he went automobiling up Fifth Avenue, through Central Park, and along Riverside Drive, and dined with Colonel and Mrs. House, from whose home he went directly to the Metropolitan Opera House.

The President and his party left Washington at 8:05 o'clock in the morning on a special train. Those accompanying him were Mrs. Wilson, Rear Admiral Grayson, the President's physician; Joseph P. Tumulty, his Secretary; Mrs. W. H. Bolling, Mrs. Wilson's mother, and Miss Bolling; Colonel and Mrs. E. T. Brown and Miss Brown of Atlanta, Ga., friends of the President.

Miss Margaret Wilson and Mrs. William G. McAdoo and Colonel and Mrs. House met the President at the station and drove to the hotel with him. He was also greeted as he stepped off the train by Station Master William Egan, who has met every President on his arrival over the Pennsylvania Railroad since Benjamin Harrison.

A squad of motorcycle policemen under Lieutenant Anthony L. Howe and Sergeant John McLoughlin cleared the way for the President's car as it passed through Thirty-second Street and up Fifth Avenue to the Thirty-third Street entrance of the hotel. Guarding the President were Secret Service men and New York detectives under Inspector Joseph Faurot and Captain W. A. Scoble.

As the President's automobile passed through the street, crowds who had collected along the sidewalks cheered and waved their hats. The Chief Executive smilingly took off his high hat, and nodded in acknowledgment. On reaching the hotel, he went immediately to a fourteen-room suite on the fifth floor, overlooking Fifth Avenue. He remained here only a few minutes, and left at 1:45 P. M. with Colonel House for the Colonel's home at 115 East Fifty-third Street. Crowds again cheered him as he stepped into the waiting automobile.

On the way up Fifth Avenue, with an advance guard of motorcycle policemen, all traffic was halted, and from the tops of buses, windows overlooking the avenue, and the crowded curbs thousands cried out their greetings to the President. He seemed to enjoy it, and smiled response as he took off his hat and bowed.

At 1:50 P. M. the party reached the apartment house in which Colonel House lives, where a crowd had collected. The President remained with Colonel House until 2:45, when he came down from the Colonel's apartment on the ninth floor and stepped into his car alone. On the way back to the hotel he received the same enthusiastic reception which he had met on the way up.

The President rested in his apartment until 4:15 o'clock, when he started for an hour's automobile ride. Meantime the crowds waited outside the hotel, where the five automobiles in which the party had ridden and the motor cycle policemen were still standing. The hotel patrons walked back and forth through the lobbies and waited by the elevators, hoping to catch sight of the President, while Secret Service men distributed throughout the building were on guard.

Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson accompanied the President when he went on his automobile ride. Preceded by the motor-cycle patrolmen and by a car bearing Inspector Faurot and detectives, the President's car turned into Fifth Avenue at Thirty-third Street and moved rapidly up the avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, where it turned into Central Park. The avenue was congested with traffic, all of which was held up until the President's car had passed, and from every waiting automobile and bus, and from every citizen on the crowded sidewalks came cheers. The President seemed to enjoy particularly the varicolored Liberty Loan banners and allied flags which hung from every building on the avenue and every lamp post.

From the park the party turned into West Seventy-second Street and passed to Riverside Drive. On the way up the Drive, the President looked intently at the camouflaged ships in the river, both American and foreign. On the way north boys and girls ran out to the curb to wave their hats and cheer, and old men and women sitting on the benches cried out their greetings. At Grant's Tomb an old negro woman waved a bandanna handkerchief at the President, who replied by taking off his hat and smiling.

At 151st Street a crowd of small boys who had collected to watch for the President rushed to both sides of the Drive to cheer him. When the party turned back at 165th Street a group of boys playing ball in front of the New York Institution for the Deaf forgot their sport as the procession passed.

Following the same route on the return trip, the party reached the Waldorf-Astoria at 5:15 o'clock. Just as the President's car passed the Fortieth Street corner, a big Caproni airplane, driven with Liberty motors, appeared over the avenue from the east. It was going north, but soon swung around and flew over the hotel just as the President was alighting from his automobile.

After resting, the President, with Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, and Rear Admiral Grayson, started at 6:45 P. M. for Colonel House's apartment, where they dined. Although it was not yet dark, the lights on the avenue, which had been ordered turned on to celebrate the Liberty Loan campaign, were turned on. During the few minutes that the President was not responding to the cheers from the crowded sidewalks, he was noting the unusual effect of the colored lights. During the afternoon he had ridden in an open car, but was now in a limousine.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock the President's Secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, called at Colonel House's apartment and waited until the party was ready to start for the Metropolitan Opera House. The party started for the Opera House at 8:20 o'clock, and reached there at 8:30, going down Fifth Avenue to Thirty-ninth Street and thence west to the Thirty-ninth Street entrance of the Opera House. With the President, besides Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson were Percy Jones of the American Red Cross, Colonel and Mrs. House, and Attorney General Gregory.

After the Opera House meeting was over at 10 o'clock President Wilson drove immediately to the Waldorf and went to his suite. He was accompanied to the hotel by Colonel and Mrs. House, who remained with him for ten minutes and then went home. The President's party will leave for Washington this morning.

THEATRES AIM AT $50,000,000.

Speakers at All Performances Will Ask for Subscriptions.

Fifty million dollars is the sum which the amusement interests expect to obtain by the sale of Liberty bonds in New York theatres during the present campaign. In the third drive the workers of the Theatrical Allied Interests Committee sold bonds to the value of $33,653,000.

E. F. Albee, Chairman of the committee, met the house managers of the metropolitan theatres yesterday in the committee rooms in the Longacre Building, and final plans were made for the work of the next three weeks. All branches of the amusement world are represented on the committee. As in the second and third drives, every theatre will have its bond speaker at every performance. In addition the committee will supply special entertainment where desired, as well as automobiles, clerical help, and all necessary literature.

WILL AROUSE NATION IN LOAN CAMPAIGN

Washington Is Confident That the Country Will Go "Over the Top."

FARRAR SINGS AT CAPITAL

Will Participate in Great Meeting on the Treasury Steps Today—Eagerness for Honor Flags.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Campaign plans on a far more comprehensive scale than any that entered into the First, Second, and Third Loans have been completed in every detail for the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, which will be officially opened tomorrow morning, and continue until Oct. 19.

While the official sale of bonds does not open until tomorrow, meetings in New York, Washington, and other national centres tonight give momentum to the campaign, and Secretary McAdoo and Administration leaders feel confident that, while the mark set, $6,000,000,000, is high, the Nation will go over the top just as magnificently and courageously as have the men in khaki in France.

Besides going to New York for his great speech at the Metropolitan Opera House, President Wilson has prepared an advertisement, published elsewhere in this issue, which sounds the keynote for the bond campaign. In it the President again displays his art in the assemblage of words to appeal to the patriotism of the American people. He declares the bonds of the United States to be an essential investment for the vindication and maintenance of the great principles and objects for which our Government was set up, and that the result of the campaign will be to show for what the wealth of the American people was intended.

Vice President Marshall introduced Miss Farrar at the big rally under the auspices of the National Press Club tonight. Sixty wounded soldiers from the Walter Reed Hospital, just returned from France, were guests of the club, with a large number of motion-picture producers who made the films the Government is going to use extensively in this campaign. At tonight's rally there were shown for the first time in public films which thirty-seven widely known stars have made for the Liberty Loan campaign. The motion-picture industry expended more than $100,000 in the preparation of these films and turned them over to the Government for such use as it may see fit. The performers who contributed to the films are:

William S. Hart,	Lillian W. Iker,
Mae Murray,	Ciara Kimball Young,
Harold Lockwood,	William Duncan,
Emily Stevens,	Earle Williams,
Mary Pickford,	Alice Joyce,
Douglas Fairbanks,	Harry T. Morey,
Charles Chaplin,	Corrine Griffith,
Edith Storey,	Gladys Leslie,
Mme. Nazimova,	John Barrymore,
Lillian Gish,	George Beban,
Dustin Farnum,	Mr. and Mrs. Sidney
William Farnum,	Drew,
Charles Ray,	Mary MacLaren,
Enid Bennett,	Monroe Salisbury,
Dorothy Dalton,	Harry Carey,
Sessue Hayakawa,	Bessie Love,
W. Hiace Reid,	Jack Sherrill,
Roscoe Arbuckle,	Ethel Barrymore,
Alice Brady,	Fred Stone,
Elsie Ferguson,	George M. Cohan,
Enrico Caruso,	Marguerite Clark,
Billie Burke,	Pearl White,
William Faversham,	Frank Keenan,
Mae Marsh,	Fannie Ward,
Pauline Frederick,	Ruth Roland,
Mabel Normand	Harold Lloyd,
Madge Kennedy,	Bebe Daniels,
Dorothy Phillips,	Harry Osborne,
Norma Talmadge,	

Although the campaign does not open officially until tomorrow morning, telegrams to the Treasury Department tonight indicate that sales were being made in some parts of the country. Long Beach, L. I., Eaton Rapids, Mich.; Mosier, Ore., and Greene County, Ark., reported that they had subscribed or oversubscribed their quotas and earned the Honor Flag. The Pittsburgh Transformer Company of Pittsburgh, Penn., and the Homestead Steel Works, at Homestead, Penn., were the first to ask the right to fly the Industrial Honor Pennant.

The bonds of the Fourth Loan will be in denominations of from $50 to $100,000, and will bear 4¼ per cent. interest from Oct. 24, 1918, and mature on Oct. 15, 1938, unless the Government desires to exercise its reserve right to redeem them on and after Oct. 15, 1933. Interest on $30,000 of bonds will be exempt until two years after the termination of the war from surtaxes and excess profits and war profits taxes. The first coupon will be payable on April 15, 1919, and thereafter on Oct. 15 and April 15. The Government payment plan calls for 10 per cent. cash payment with subscription, 20 per cent. on Nov. 21, 20 per cent. on Dec. 19, 20 per cent. Jan. 16, and 30 per cent. on Jan. 20.

Banks and other financial and business institutions are arranging partial-payment plans of their own making. Although the amount sought is larger by $2,000,000,000 than ever asked in a previous loan by the United States Government, the manner in which committees over the country have reported that they were going to work argues well for success. From every part of the country has come the declaration that nothing short of oversubscription of quotas would satisfy the workers.

Campaign plans for this loan are more comprehensive than any entered into in the first, second or third loans. Plans for the loan were in a formative state even before the third loan closed in May. Committees have been working hard ever since, and the opening of the fourth loan finds them well prepared for the struggle before them. The publicity campaign has been greatly enlarged and will include war exhibit trains, buttons, posters, newspaper advertising, motion pictures, street car cards, booklets, parades of American and foreign soldiers and bands. Two war exhibit trains carrying material captured by the Allies from the enemy and also material gathered in this country from the army and navy supply bases have been sent to each of the twelve Federal Reserve districts. The trains in the Minneapolis district have been out for several days.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The Eagle's Answer

THE Fourth Liberty Loan of $6,000,000,000 is the Eagle's Answer to the Vienna Vulture.

The racket raised in celebrating Pershing's Birthday Party in the Saint Mihiel Salient scared this carrion crow, and the black feathers of this hybrid Hun hawk turned a yellowish white in its flight.

The Kaiser heard the echo of the Yankee guns, and quickly decided to make Austria the scape-goat once more, before the news reached Berlin.

Wilhelm asked Baron Burian to try to cover up the yellow streak, so that this buzzard could masquerade like a Dove of Peace—and send this camouflaged carrier pigeon to Washington.

Wilson's reply was a knock-out blow to German hypocrisy. It took the "helm" away from Wilhelm. It was clear, crisp and curt. It sent a thrill of pride through every real American, who is sick of German duplicity and German diplomacy.

It was just like a business man's answer to a tricky proposition from a crooked bankrupt, who knew that action had been started.

Uncle Sam simply referred Wilhelm to previous correspondence where he had outlined in detail the only terms of settlement he would accept—and told him when he was ready to talk business on that basis, he was ready to listen—in the meantime he would proceed.

Now every man that felt the red corpuscles move a little faster when Wilson spoke to Wilhelm has the opportunity right now to make his dollars speak.

And this is BELGIAN DAY. Every mother's son whose blood boiled when the Hun blasted his way through Belgium, will put his last dollar behind Our Boys to help Pershing make Wilhelm get down on his knees and put together the little scrap of paper he tore up in Belgium.

Yours for The Fourth Liberty Loan

Truly Warner

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no dangerous or deleterious substances.

STYLES FROM PARIS.
Photographs of Parisian models of gowns, hats, and wraps, in The New York Times Rotogravure Picture Section, Sunday, Oct. 6, will provide valuable suggestions to American women for their Fall and Winter Apparel.—Advt.

GERMANS FAILED TO SENSE OUR PLANS

Rushed Troops East of Verdun, Being Misled by Pershing's Clever Move.

OUR GUNS EASILY MASTERS

Tanks of American Design Were Used for First Time and Proved Their Worth.

By CAMERON MacKENZIE.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, Sept. 27.—It has become fairly evident to just what degree the American attack was a surprise to the enemy. From captured German officers it is learned that for four days before the blow was delivered it was known that some sort of thrust was coming. But by a variety of adroit diversions the Americans beguiled the enemy into the belief that the direction of the push would be off to the eastward of Verdun, toward Etain, and perhaps even against Metz.

Acting on that belief, the enemy began shifting troops and guns, and Thursday morning, when the attack was made, found him rather caught betwixt and between the sectors east and west of Verdun.

In neither of the first two operations of Pershing's army have the Germans been able to calculate accurately the American plans. At several points in the advance there was that which was described as "stiff resistance," a phrase which has come to have after the American experiences in Château-Thierry and St. Mihiel sectors almost conventionalized in meaning. It signifies the employment by the Germans of their thoroughly unpicturesque machine gun tactics.

In all the engagements of yesterday they had no other form of fight except, of course, the use of artillery to offer, and Americans discovered and circumvented more than forty different types of machine gun emplacements. Such resistance is stiff, but it is a far cry from the day when the enemy troops would stand with fixed bayonets to hold back the attack.

Go Forward With Speed.

Sept. 26.—In the present far-flung assault upon the enemy the First American Army must needs have its part. Still flushed with their success in cleaning out the St. Mihiel salient and with a tirelessness most characteristic of their superabundant youth, General Pershing's boys went forward early this morning in the region of Verdun, trudging quietly and purposefully up the immortal Via Sacra—along which only a trifle more than two years ago French legions went singing to certain death—and streaming like endless hordes of brown ants across the most sanguinary battlefield of the Old World.

The United States' new army of young veterans attacked along a front of twenty miles, and with rare expedition took positions for which in 1916 the German Crown Prince mercilessly expended treasures of blood.

It is not yet possible to supply any save most meagre details of this second independent operation of the American Army. At 11:30 last evening the heavy artillery began, and for three hours maintained a fire that seemed as deliberate, ominous and methodical as human fate. At the end of that time lighter artillery inserted its sharper, quicker, more angered notes into the symphony of battle, and then for another three hours the air whispered with swishing shells more mysterious, invisible, and trying than ghosts, and the heavens above rattled like a beaten tin pan.

Weather Favors Americans.

Early in the night there had been rain, but as if favoring the Americans it cleared before 12 o'clock, and the visibility greatly improved, and when at 2:30 the field guns set to work they twinkled and danced as fascinating as a myriad of fireflies all along the wide semicircular sweep of valley that lies immediately beneath the Verdun forts.

The infantry advance was made in a cold, uncertain light at 5:30 this morning. From Fort de Marre, one of the principal of Verdun defenses, it was possible at first to observe very little. Now and again some particularly virulent American battery would flare up to reveal briefly a column of dark, gnomelike figures pressing forward or perhaps a dust cloud of some speeding lorry, but there was little else until full dawn arrived. Then a thin bluish Autumn haze promised a fairly clear day and that promise was later fulfilled.

From the position upon which I stood it was possible before mid-forenoon to watch in blackish brown bursts the progressive, steady demolition of towns and villages in German hands and to trace out in shell plumes, which mounted upon a not distant hill like shapes of suddenly sprouting trees, the network of enemy trenches.

Our Gunners Held Mastery.

Countertire was not severe, and in the matter of gunners the Americans seemed to have easy mastery of the situation. That does not imply that the German infantry, included in which were at least one division of Prussian Guards and one of the most trustworthy Jaeger divisions, did not have stubborn resistance to offer, for at most points it did. However, such were the vim and dash and eagerness of the doughboys that before midday they had pretty well overrun their objectives along the entire reach of their front.

The whole performance of the Americans was more than up to the dauntless traditions which during the last Summer they have been setting for themselves. With fearlessness and light-hearted courage to which only the most rare tribute would be adequate, they went into an attack which was in no sense a pinching operation such as they had learned to exercise in the Château-Thierry and St. Mihiel sectors, but a brutally direct forward thrust. There was no faltering, no doubt, but along the entire line a bold, swift onward rush.

One division there was that acquitted itself with conspicuous gallantry. It is not permitted to reveal what that division was or the part of the extended American front upon which it operated. This much, however, may now be told: that particular division was for months beneath the tutelage of the British Army and was, in fact, handraised by it. In its fine achievement of this morning it did its preceptors most infinite credit.

American Tanks Used.

Tanks of American design were used for the first time in the attack westward from Verdun. They behaved splendidly. In the fighting which occurred at about 8 o'clock this morning for the capture of Vauquois, a village standing upon a commanding eminence and one for which the Germans in the old days paid an unholy price, these new products of American ingenuity, crawling forward under the shelter of a dense white smoke screen, led the infantry and so successfully dealt with nests of machine guns within the place that the doughboys made their entry without the smallest difficulty and with scarcely a casualty.

On the enemy's plans it is useless to speculate. All that is certain is that in the Verdun sector the Americans have dealt him a most telling blow. He may be plotting even a stiffer fight than he has made. He may have elaborate designs for retreat. The next twenty-four hours should reveal much.

FRENCH HAD TO PIERCE MACHING GUN SCREEN

But Their Champagne Advance Went Beyond Its Original Objectives.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH GENERAL GOURAUD'S ARMY, Sept. 27.—The French advance continued today. The weight of the attack was launched against the German positions where the main line of resistance was situated. According to the latest information, progress was rendered difficult by a network of machine guns, whose density increased as the troops pushed forward.

The conquered positions of great strength and the number of prisoners, which now approaches 8,000, speak for the importance of the victory. In broken ground, crisscrossed by barbed wire and trenches, it is extraordinarily hard for the assailants to keep touch and maintain unity of progress.

But the striking proof of the value of yesterday's operations is afforded by the fact that the army everywhere reached and at many points went beyond the objectives the high command had set for the day.

This morning aviators reported certain enemy units advancing rapidly, which suggests that the enemy has decided to resist.

Prisoners speak in awe-struck tones of the terrible effects of the French artillery, especially the gas shells.

On the whole battlefront the French are exploiting the utmost the successes already gained, and those in a position to know are fully satisfied with the situation.

GERMANS ADMIT LOSING FIVE U-BOATS A MONTH

Admiralty Officer Insists, However, That "We Can Finish Off the Yankees."

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 27.—"We are losing about five submarines monthly and about 125 officers and men," Captain von Mantey of the German Admiralty admitted at the German Navy League meeting at Dortmund.

The Captain went on to say that it did not matter if the amount of tonnage sunk declined, because "Admiral Scheer, like von Hindenburg, will find ways and means to clutch hold of the enemy. We need have no fear of America, for we have disposed of the Russian steam roller, and we can also finish off the Yankees."

Speaking of the work of the German High Seas Fleet the Captain declared that it could only indulge in raids, which were difficult on account of the strength of the foe.

"These raids are especially difficult," he went on, "on account of the fleet having few eyes, that is to say, large cruisers. If we had spent a couple of milliards in building a great battle fleet the U-boat war would, perhaps, have been unnecessary and we should have been able to beat the English Navy. We have an enemy against us who is three times stronger than we are, and, therefore, we have to be careful, for if our fleet is lost then Germany is lost."

The speaker made further admissions by declaring that it was thought that the sinking of 600,000 tons of shipping monthly up to August of last year "would bring England to reason, but the determination of the English deceived us. How has it been possible, it is often asked, to bring a million American soldiers to Europe? The reply is that the enemy uses our fastest ships for transport purposes, and these are very difficult to torpedo."

The Cologne Gazette's naval expert, in the course of an article on the decrease in the amount of tonnage sunk during August, blames the weather, but he holds firmly to the belief that Germany's triumph or defeat rests with her submarines.

Tells Police to Claim Exemption.

Director of Public Safety Charles F. X. O'Brien of Jersey City has requested all the policemen and firemen who are called upon to file questionnaires under the coming draft to claim exemption on the ground that they are highly trained men and that to draft them would mean "material detriment to the public safety of the city."

OUR PRISONERS NOW 8,000

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

be borne in mind that the resistance increased perhaps ten-fold.

American Guns Brought Up.

Our effort today was hampered by the fact that, owing to heavy rains last night and this morning, it was difficult to get up the artillery hurriedly over roads torn by four years of war. This is proceeding satisfactorily, and late today we put on full artillery action.

It is believed that the Germans are forming what they hope will be a solid front along the Kriemhilde line, running through Grand Pre, Champigneulle, Landres, St. Georges, Romagne sur Montfaucon, Brieulles, Haraumont and Damvillers. This line has been long in preparation.

The rain and mud have added greatly to the difficulties of both sides.

Secretary of War Baker was at the front yesterday watching the drive.

Reports just coming from the front lines indicate that the youthful Americans were making headway late today against the crack German troops.

The German artillery became active today, shelling the front lines and back areas. It would be idle not to expect stronger resistance as soon as the Germans can get more divisions on this front, which undoubtedly they are now doing with the utmost dispatch.

Army Moved on Schedule.

During the first twenty-four hours of the attack the American First Army, moving like clockwork on a schedule, drove back the German line for almost a uniform depth from the Meuse to the Aisne, for some distances as great as fifteen kilometers but averaging about ten. According to its schedule, the French Fourth Army pushed its front over the Hindenburg line to an extreme depth of six kilometers.

The prisoners taken by the American Army and counted up to 6 o'clock last night numbered 5,000. A comprehensive survey of the prisoners and material taken in the whole battle of the first day has not yet been made.

We downed twenty-two German airplanes in the first seven hours of the battle.

The American attack was made with a great concentration of guns and airplanes. Our ample supply of guns enabled us to gas far-back locations, where the Germans were reported concentrating. Yesterday we broke up two such formations probably intended as bases for counterattacks against our men.

Numbers of large fires can be seen back of the German line, either set by the foe or by our guns, the net result being the same in destruction of German ammunition.

It must remain for tonight's communiqué to set forth the limits of our new advance, but it may be called satisfactory. Perhaps the battle has not yet reached its maximum intensity.

Engineers Prepare Roads.

Today Missouri mules and Michigan trucks were jostling their way north over newly made roads—at least almost newly made. Four years ago there were good highways running north every few kilometers along this front, but for four warring years the stretches of road running across No Man's Land and over the trenches have been unused for travel, while Frenchman and German have made shooting galleries of them.

Across some were big shell holes and masonry walls and miles and miles of wire, and when the Germans departed they exploded many mines, further tearing these highways to pieces.

On the trail of our doughboys yesterday went engineers with picks and shovels. Wagons could not be used to haul stone, so wrecked were the roads, and our engineers carried stone in "shelter halves" on their backs to fill up the holes so that food and ammunition and guns could be gotten up to help the doughboys on

One should say a word for the signal corps, that all-essential arm of a modern army. Often before the Germans were entirely cleared out of villages our signal men would have their telephone lines run. One youth told me that the line he put up was shot down twenty-four times.

"What did you do?" I asked.

He said: "I put it up the twenty-fifth time."

I afterward learned that this boy guided a squad to a German machine gun in the nearby woods which had bothered his signal work. Because he led them there, the wire stayed up after the twenty-fifth time.

Tanks Faced Obstacles.

Our tanks had a day of it. They had a most exciting time in the Valley of the Aire. They did the work assigned without much trouble, but when they reached the valley beyond Varennes they found themselves blocked. Some German 77s got their range and made it hot for them.

I talked to one young sergeant, a former South Dakota farmer, who was a gunner on one of these tanks. He had been hit by a bullet from a German anti-tank rifle, caught in a gas attack and then bowled over by an exploding shell. He had been shooting at some Germans retreating across a bridge, he said, when a bullet pierced the turret, hitting his hand on the machine-gun trigger.

"I began pumping at them with my left hand," he said, "and got seven, when four gas shells went off right around us. The gas got the driver and me a little bit. Then the gun went wrong. I climbed to the top of the tank and with an automatic pistol shot four more of those Germans, when the first thing I knew I was picking myself up twenty yards away. What was left of the tank was leaning up against a tree and I lost my pistol. I hope they can give me another tank tomorrow."

The hardest problem for the tanks was the masonry work of the Hindenburg line, which often rose sharply several feet above the level of the ground.

Then, too, the Germans had built stone walls, reinforced with bars of steel, across roads and streets forming part of their line. One road had four of these walls in half a kilometer. We blasted them away after the doughboys had climbed over them.

Then there were the traps which the Germans had built. They had hollowed huge holes in the roads and covered them neatly with a few inches of surfacing. Tanks running over them simply sank out of sight. We had rather good luck avoiding these, and when a tank fell into one, two big trucks were hitched to it and pulled it out.

Great Network of Trenches.

It is difficult for one who has not seen the sight to imagine the quantity of barbed wire used and the extent of the burrowing the two armies have done opposite each other in four years. It seemed that there was wire enough to circle the globe several times, and that if all the trenches in the Aire Valley alone were put end to end they would reach New York.

There are big trenches, little trenches, communicating trenches, simple ditches, and trenches fitted with palatial dugouts and electric lights. One German command had running water and framed pictures on the walls.

In the foremost trench this side of No Man's Land one could see yesterday afternoon uncounted thousands of tracks freshly made in the mud where the Americans had stood shifting from one foot to another in the morning, awaiting the word to start north. A few hundred yards ahead and there were souvenirs of the newly departed Huns.

One of the most interesting places taken is Vauquois, where the Germans had added to the existing caves until they had tunnels which reached away back under the hill north of the town. I am told that the aggregate length of all these tunnels is forty kilometers. Here were kept men and supplies.

A captured document showed that the Germans were ordered to hold this place at all costs.

Montfaucon Was Surrounded.

Montfaucon, the largest place so far taken by the Americans, stands on a hill. It was a natural fortress, and was used also as a storehouse by the Germans. We did not try to take this frontally, but by surrounding it, and got a good number of Germans and considerable material before it could be destroyed.

This battle has brought forward again the old story of women manning German machine guns, but I can find no trustworthy substantiation of it.

Yesterday morning the heavy mist interfered with aerial observation, and our observation airplanes occupied their spare time by strafing the German lines. We had almost undisputed air supremacy during the morning, but in the afternoon the Germans put a large number of machines into the air. However, we still have the supremacy of the air in this sector.

I saw many exciting scenes yesterday, and among them I would class that of the American military censor. Officers besieged by correspondents afire with determination to get the news of the victory back home and up against an order that no word of the morning's attack should be sent until after the communiqué came out last night. Former experience with cable delays contributed to despair at the prospect of getting the news back home last night. Some good soul hurried up the communiqué, which usually comes out at 10 o'clock, and at 9 o'clock the correspondents could send the story which they had been nursing for many hours.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN ARGONNE FOREST

Americans Drive Foe Through Dense Growth, Where Guns Could Not Be Used.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, Sept. 27, (Associated Press.)—Along the entire American front the Germans made a stand today, but in spite of their determined efforts to hold their positions they yielded one after another to steady hammering. The sweeping advance of the first day was slowed down, but tonight the line had been moved forward far enough to satisfy Headquarters and win the praise of the French, whose liaison officers are closely observing the operations.

The country about Montfaucon and the Argonne Forest was the scene of desperate contests. The Germans had masses of machine guns, and it was against such formations that the Americans were forced to advance.

In the Argonne Forest the fighting often developed into an almost hand-to-hand character as the men crowded forward through the dense growth. It was fighting without artillery, for the combatants were too close together to permit the use of big guns, and they were left to fight it out. They are still in the forest, but reports indicate steady progress.

Along the flanks, even to the north, units of Americans advanced steadily, making certain the eventual withdrawal of the comparatively small part of the enemy's force stationed in the woods to delay the general advance.

Tanks again co-operated in the operations, while airplanes contributed materially to their success, after the heavy clouds which followed the rain of the early morning had disappeared. Muddy roads hindered for some time the bringing up of artillery, but by noon the guns were in position. They soon reversed what had appeared up to that time to be a slight advantage for the Germans.

It was evident that the enemy had recovered sufficiently after the first staggering attack yesterday to establish his line along the secondary defenses. These positions are good, and it is expected that from them the Germans will offer a stubborn resistance in an endeavor to check the offensive.

Mopping up the country on the American left involved stiff fighting in the region of Charpentry, which continued until late in the day. The Germans left strong detachments of machine gunners flanking the town, and it was considered wise to supplement the infantry's work with that of artillery, which was placed in position at midday.

The big jump yesterday, combined with rain-soaked roads and the Germans' destruction of their lines of communication, interfered with the movement of artillery. Upon the arrival of the artillery in positions near the town the situation slowly changed, resulting in the withdrawal of such of the Germans as were able to escape.

In the same part of the field bitter fighting culminated in victory for the Americans along the road between Montblainville and Eclisefontaine. Strong positions about Montblainville were reduced, but the Germans, availing themselves of excavations across the road, left there as a sacrifice a heavy force armed with machine guns. The opposing lines in some cases were not a hundred yards apart. The enemy's effort to hold the position cost him dearly.

The Argonne Forest witnessed further German sacrifices. The enemy left a heavy force of infantry behind, with the usual complement of machine guns. Almost every thicket masked guns, while from scores of trees streams of fire confronted the advancing Americans.

General Pershing's troops made a great haul of German artillery in the region of Dannevoux. The Americans' capture there included four big 210-millimeter guns and eight 150-millimeter pieces, fifteen trench mortars, ten field guns, and thirty-four machine guns. Some of these guns are now being used against the Germans. A large quantity of ammunition was also captured.

Captured German orders tend to confirm the belief that the enemy expected the American attack, but was unable to determine the exact objective. One order reads:

"We must count on a big attack on Sept. 25 in the Champagne and in Lorraine. The width of this attack on our front is not yet known."

While it has been established that the Germans knew of the projected movement for some days, they made no new dispositions of their forces until Wednesday, when their infantry began withdrawing to the main line of defense, and the artillery echelon was increased in depth.

SEES FOE ON VERGE OF GREAT RETREAT

Washington Believes Further Advance on Meuse Will Force Big Withdrawal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Faced by a violent machine gun attack by the American First Army on the heights of the Meuse, determined French pressure to the west, just beyond the Forest of Argonne and a simultaneous British thrust at Cambrai, German Armies on the western front, in the opinion of officials here, are confronted by a menace that renders impossible the sending of aid to weakened Bulgaria. Realization that her strongest ally could do nothing may have had much to do with the dispatch of peace overtures by Bulgaria, it was thought here tonight.

There is danger enough for the enemy, officers said today, in the Franco-American attack, linked up as it is with the British drive. As the thrust in the Champagne develops it appears most probable to many observers here that the direct object sought is to extend the battle line directly up the Meuse until the Thionville-Metz fortress is masked and the German armies surrounding it virtually separated from the enemy forces in Northern France and Belgium.

The progress made by General Pershing's men in their first swift rush yesterday gave further evidence of waning German man power, and also that German Generals again were outguessed.

As the drive progresses, it is believed that the French front beyond the Suippes River will become involved, and the operation will be extended to the more open country before Rheims. The cutting edge of the great attack, however, appears to be the American advance on the Meuse. Many officers think that it will require only a comparatively limited further stride forward here to compel the enemy to undertake a great withdrawal.

DOUBT CAMERON HAS CORPS.

Washington Has Heard Nothing of General Having Such a Command.

Special to The New York Times.

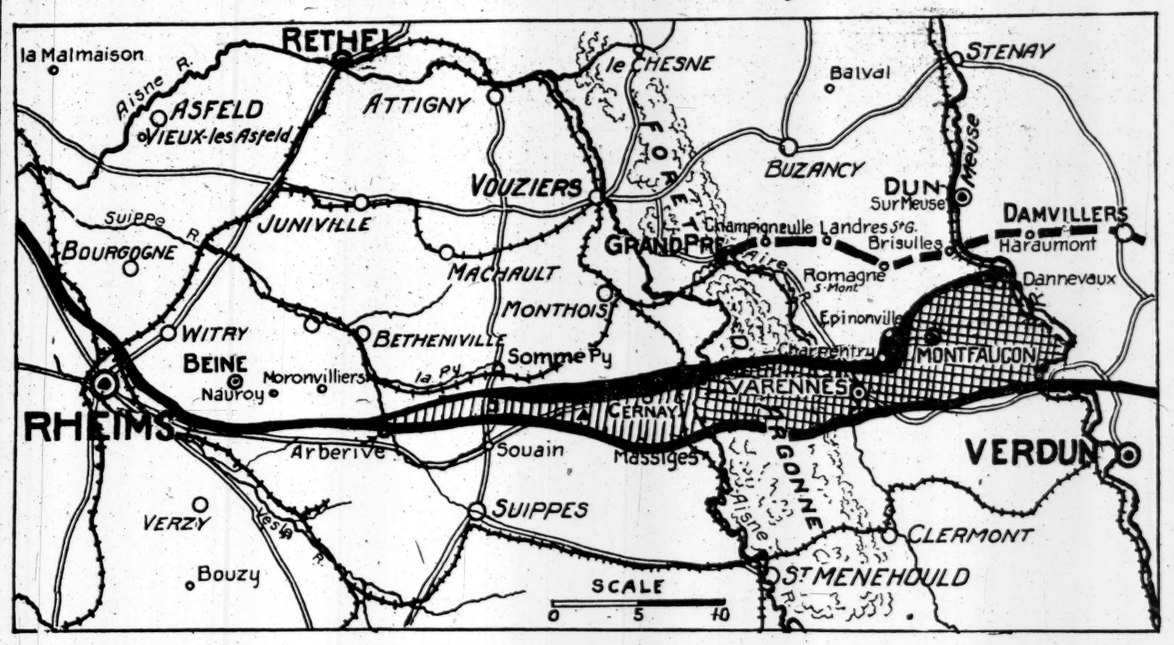
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—"Cameron's Corps," which, according to dispatches from France, sustained most of today's counterattacks by Germans, could not be identified here tonight.

If any of the five corps already organized in France is now commanded by Major Gen. George H. Cameron it has not been disclosed. General Cameron, so far as official announcements indicate, has commanded the 4th Division of regulars, which was part of the 2d Corps, of which Major Gen. Bullard has been commander.

The dispatch from the front said that "Cameron's Corps" consisted of troops from Ohio, New Jersey, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Virginia, Maryland, Oregon, and Washington. These have not been linked before in any command officially reported.

Ohio National Guard troops are in the 37th Division, commanded by Major Gen. Farnsworth, which was in the 4th Corps. Ohio draft troops are in the 83d Division. National Guard troops from New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia form the 29th Division, likewise in the 4th Corps. These troops were recently in the Vosges and could easily have been swung into the region of the present drive. National Guardsmen from Washington, Oregon, Montana, and Wyoming are in the 41st, or "Sunset Division," assigned to the 1st Corps. Draft troops from these States are in the 91st Division, part of the 5th Corps.

American and French Gains in Two Days of Drive



The additional territory occupied by the American and French forces yesterday in the Champagne-Argonne drive is shown in heavy black, north of the area gained on the first day of the drive. Northwest of Verdun, extending from Grand Pre to Damvillers, is the Kriemhilde line, upon which the Germans are expected to make their strongest stand against the Americans.

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"TWENTY FOUR BILLION" also contains a table carefully prepared by expert statisticians showing what the average family of a given income should contribute to equitably support Uncle Sam's "win the war" program.

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LED CAVALRY TROOPS AT MEXICAN BORDER

Lieut. Col. L. G. Brown, One of Youngest Men of His Rank in Army, Wounded.

SUCCESSOR TO WADSWORTH

Major Nathan C. Shiverick, Wounded, Commanded a Unit in 1916 After Senator Quit.

Lieut. Col. Levi G. Brown, who has been wounded, is one of the youngest officers of his rank in the army. He is thirty-nine years old and is a West Point graduate of 1903. Practically his entire career has been passed in the 9th and 13th Regiments of cavalry. He served as a troop commander of the 13th on the border under General Pershing. Colonel Brown is a native of Mississippi.

Major Nathan C. Shiverick, who is a son of Mrs. Charles Shiverick, of Rye, and who is reported wounded, is a West Pointer of the class of 1908. When Senator James W. Wadsworth resigned as commander of Troop M, the Genesee troop of the 1st New York Cavalry in 1916, just before that unit went to the Mexican Border, he was succeeded in command by Major Shiverick, then a Captain. Major Shiverick was appointed to West Point from Nebraska in 1904. He resigned his commission in the 3rd Cavalry four years ago. When Congress declared war last year he was among the first of former West Pointers to re-enter the service. Major Shiverick, who is thirty-five years old and is understood to be in command of a cavalry squadron on the American front, is in the Camp Funston Division. He is a brother of Captain R. A. Shiverick of the Overseas forces.

Lieutenant John J. Redfield, of the American Aviation Section, who is reported missing, was on special duty with the British air forces. Lieutenant Redfield is a son of Major Herman J. Redfield, commander of the Montclair unit of the New Jersey Guard forces. On Aug. 13, the Lieutenant is said to have shot down three German airplanes. On Aug. 27 his machine was seen to drop behind the German lines. It is believed that he is a prisoner.

Lieutenant Donald H. McIntyre, son of Mrs. Edward McIntyre, of 365 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, is in a base hospital recovering from gas. For a time his condition was serious, but he is now reported convalescent. Lieut. McIntyre went to France in the machine gun company of the 306th Infantry, Upton Division.

Lieutenant Monroe Rose, who is a son of Mrs. Anna Rose, of Westhampton, L. I., and who went overseas with the 106th Infantry of the Pennsylvania Division, has been struck by shrapnel. He suffered among other injuries three broken ribs. He is a member of the division staff.

Lieutenant Daniel Waters Cassard, of the First Pursuit Group of the 147th American Aero Squadron has been killed in action. He was graduated at Yale in 1916.

Sergeant James S. V. Matthews, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Matthews, of 266 Martense Street, Brooklyn, has been wounded. He is in Battery B, 7th Field Artillery.

Thomas McGovern, who was the first man, not an American citizen, to waive exemption before Draft Board 10 in Jersey City, has been killed. Private McGovern was a brother of Mrs. Susan Curran of 272 Second Street, Jersey City. He was a native of County Cavan, Ireland.

John Freese, Jr., son of John Freese of New Rochelle, died of wounds on Sept. 6. He was twenty-nine years old. He went to France with the 305th Machine Gun Battalion, Upton Division.

Lieutenant Harbert Asbury, who was a member of the staff of The New York Sun, and who is now in Company G, 308th Infantry, Upton Division, has been wounded and gassed. He was in command of a platoon of machine gunners when wounded.

Corporal John J. Finnegan, who wears the Distinguished Service Cross, and also the Croix de Guerre, is in a base hospital suffering from several severe wounds. Finnegan, who is a brother-in-law of Mrs. John Manning, of 317 East Nineteenth Street, is a member of Company F, 165th Infantry, Rainbow Division. He is one of two brothers who served with the 69th on the Mexican border.

Harry von Diezelski, a machine gunner of the 165th Infantry, who is reported killed, served on the border with the 69th. His home was at 111 East Fourth Street.

Sergeant Thomas P. O'Donovan, who has been killed, was in the 165th Infantry. He lived at 207 East Seventy-third Street.

George Cable Chard, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Cable Chard of Montclair, and a grandson of George W. Cable, the author, was killed on the Flanders front on Aug. 15. Private Chard was an old 7th Regiment man, and went to France with the 107th Infantry, New York Division. He was 22 years old, and fell in the first battle in which the old 7th, now tue 107th, took part.

John Farrell, of Company E, 165th Infantry, has been wounded. He is a son of Mrs. M. McCrohen of 226 Elm Street, Long Island City.

Sergeant Frederick Preisig, of the 38th Infantry, was killed in action Aug. 8, according to word received from Washington by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Preisig of 351 Glenwood Avenue, East Orange. Preisig was born in East Orange twenty-seven years ago, and educated in that city. He was drafted Sept. 20, 1917, went to Camp Dix, and sailed for France on May 20. His parents and two brothers survive.

Sergeant Arthur Buell, who was a brother of Charles Buell of 230 Ainslee Street, Brooklyn, and who went overseas with the 304th Field Artillery, Upton Division, was killed in action on August 28. The news of his death came to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Buell, yesterday in a letter from Captain Pierre, the commander of the battery in which Sergeant Buell served. Sergeant Buell, who was twenty-five years old, was engaged to marry Miss Claire Northrup of Cypress Hills.

John McGeary, killed, was a member of Company G, 165th Infantry. He was in the employ of the New York Railways Company when he resigned to go to the front with the Rainbow Division. He was a brother of Miss Mary McGeary of 883 Tenth Avenue. McGeary was born in Ireland twenty-nine years ago and was a veteran of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Bernard T. McGonigle, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McGonigle of 43 Duffield Street, who went to France with the 106th Infantry, New York Division, was killed August 28. His regiment was advancing against the Prussian Guard in the Flanders sector when he fell. Private McGonigle was one of three brothers in the servcie.

William V. Kelly, of Company A, 165th Infantry, has been killed. Private Kelly was a son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kelly of 216 Beverly Road, Brooklyn. He was a former 7th Regiment man.

Corporal Cornelius P. Fitzpatrick, Jr., who was in Company L, 165th Infantry, has died of wounds. He was twenty-three years old, a veteran of the 69th Regimentt and a son of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Fitzpatrick, of 80 Visitation Place, Brooklyn. Before entering the service he was employed in the office of the W. R. Grace Steamship Company, Manhattan.

William Joseph Turner, of Company A, 106th Infantry, New York Division, was wounded August 18. He is a son of Mrs. Richard Turner of 493 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn.

Corporal George Henn, who was City Forester of Mountt Vernon and who went to France as a machine gunner of the 305th Infantry, Upton Division, has been wounded. He is a graduate of Syracuse University and a son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Henn of 94 West Lincoln Avenue, Mount Vernon.

494 NAMES ON GEN. PERSHING'S CASUALTY LIST

139 Killed in Action, 160 Wounded, 76 Missing in Total for the Day

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The War Department today gave out two army lists, which contained 494 names, bringing the total for the army to 35,242. No Marine corps casualties were issued. The total for army and marines is now 38,504.

Army lists today contained the names of 130 killed in action, 89 died of wounds, 8 died of accident or other cause, 22 died of disease, 155 wounded severely, 5 wounded slightly, 73 missing, and 3 prisoners.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Sept. 27.	Total.
Killed in action	6,450	139	6,589
Lost at sea	291	...	291
Died of wounds	2,138	89	2,227
Died of accident or other cause	888	8	896
Died of disease	1,846	22	1,868
Total	11,613	258	11,871
Wounded	18,154	160	18,314
Missing, including prisoners	4,981	76	5,057
Total	34,748	494	35,242

ARMY CASUALTIES REPORTED SEPT. 27.

The following army casualties, including next of kin and emergency addresses, were announced today:

KILLED IN ACTION—139.

Lieutenants.

CRAMER, CARL C.; Christian C. Cramer, 305 East 162d St., New York.
REID, SAMUEL J., Jr.; Samuel J. Reid, 757 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CRAIG, HARRY W.; Norman Craig, Cleveland, Ohio.
WORSHAM, A. D.; J. C. Worsham, Henderson, Ky.

Sergeants.

O'DONOVAN, THOMAS P.; Mrs. Mary Kerr, 207 East 73d St., New York.
WENTWORTH, LESTER J.; Mrs. Nelson Wentworth, R. F. D. 1, Seymour, Conn.
APPLEWHITE, THOMAS D.; Mrs. F. W. Applewhite, San Antonio, Texas.
BAKER, F. P.; Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, Lynn, Mass.
GRAF, KURT; Henry Graf, Black Wolf, Wis.
LEWIS, WORTH; Mrs. M. M. Lewis, Bessemer, Ala.
MICHAEL, L. J.; J. T. C. Michael, Pittsburgh, Penn.
WOOLERY, BURTON; H. A. Woolery, Bloomington, Ind.
WYNNE, P. J.; A. J. Wynne, Crosswood, Ireland.
LEDWELL, H. M.; Mrs. G. Holland, Randleman, N. C.
KINSEY, M.; Mrs. M. Threharane, Martins Ferry, Ohio.
PROCKNOW, RICHARD; W. Procknow, Oshkosh, Wis.

Corporals.

BARTON, WILBUR E.; Mrs. Barton, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
BIENNER, GEORGE EDMUND; Mrs. Albert Brenner, Arnold Road, Syracuse, N. Y.
DIEFENTHAL, CLEMENT; Charles H. Diefenthal, 349 78th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
FINNEGAN, JOHN J.; Miss M. Finnegan, 317 East 19th St., New York.
FITZPATRICK, CORNELIUS P.; C. P. Fitzpatrick, 80 Visitation Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
KIRKPATRICK, JOHN; Mrs. Agnes Iverson, Main St., Sautord, N. J.
KNOWLTON, GUY R.; Harry H. Knowlton, Glenwood Park, New London, Conn.
BARENT, WALTER F.; Miss C. Barent, Natrona, Penn.
CRAIG, WALLER R.; Mrs. Mary E. Craig, Rockford, Ill.
LINDHULDT, C. E.; Mrs. Lydia Ziegler, Dassel, Minn.
WEAVER, C. E.; Alexander Weaver, Johnstown, Penn.
BEAUSOLEIL, A.; Mrs. C. Beausoleil, Haverhill, Mass.
KELLOGG, L. L.; Mrs. S. E. Day, Mountain Home, Idaho.
O'BOYLE, JOSEPH E.; Miss Emma O Boyle, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.
ALICARIS, NICHOLAS R.; P. Alicaris, Tinos, Greece.
BEATTY, C. L.; Mrs. W. J. Beatty, Philadelphia, Penn.
BEDNARKEWICZ, L.; Mrs. M. Beunarkewicz, Tamaroa, Ill.
HENSHAW, WILLIS J.; Mrs. C. Henshaw, Marengo, Ill.
MOON, GUY E.; Tony G. Moe, Decorah, Iowa.
ALLEN, JOHN; William Allen, Philadelphia, Penn.
FLYNN, C. F.; Miss Nora Flynn, South Bethlehem, Penn.
HILLABRANT, NEAL A.; Carl Hight, Assumption, Ill.
LAVANDA, WALTER; John Levanda, Nanticoke, Penn.
PARRET, ELMER H.; H. A. Parret, Spencerville, Ohio.
SAMMLER, L. J.; Mrs. Elizabeth Sammler, Chicago, Ill.
THIEL, FRED W.; August Thiel, London, Ohio.
THORNE, WALTER; Mrs. Anna Thorne, Oshkosh, Wis.

Bugler.

FERGUS, FRANK C.; Miss Anna Soda, Zanesville, Ohio.

Mechanics.

HEIBEL, C. W.; Mrs. Thomas Martin, Chillicothe, Ohio.
SMITH, HARRY W.; Mrs. M. P. Hyland, Lake Burf, Ill.
LEEDOM, R. S.; Mrs. M. B. Leedom, Philadelphia, Penn.
MORRIS, JAMES; Mrs. C. Bakely, Fall River, Mass.

Wagoner.

LITZ, CLIFFORD L.; Frank T. Litz, Dubuque, Iowa.

Cooks.

FIALA, LON; Frank Fiala, Rupert, Idaho.
CARPENTER, ELNEST; Mrs. M. Carpenter, Jellico, Tenn.

Privates.

BAKER, FLOYD W.; Wesly S. Baker, Sanford, N. Y.
BARRY, BERNARD; P. T. Barry, 205 W. 132d St., N. Y.
BESS, M.; Mrs. B. Her, 340 Johnson Av., Jersey City, N.J.
BLACK, A.; Mrs. A. Bill, 416 Liberty St., Bath, N. Y.
JOHNSON, T. F.; Miss Grames, 108 Highst., Norwich, Conn.
LUCAS, A.; Miss Luesa Lucas, 12 Greenp. Av., Passaic, N.J.
McGOVERN, T.; Mrs. S. Curran, 272 2d St., Jersey City, N.J.
MAGUIRE, J.; C. Maher, 108 Highland Pl., Yonkers, N. Y.
VANPUTTEN, J.; Mrs. Vanputten, 15 Spruce St., Newark, N.J.
HADLEY, O. H.; Mrs. L. F. Hauley, Belfast St., Bath, N.Y.
KELLY, W. V.; Mrs. M. J. Kelly, 216 Beverly Rd., Brooklyn, N.Y.
VON DIEZELSKI, H.; Mrs. A. V. Diezelski, 111 E. 4th St., N.Y.
ALLEN, LEON J.; John Allen, Hartland Centre, Mich.
BARAN, JOHN; Gilpoit Posyczbin, Erie, Penn.
BELTZ, CLAUDE; Mrs. Luna Beltz, Dravosburg, Penn.
BODAH, WILLIAM; Albert Bodah, Indian Orchard, Mass.
BRADEN, WAYNE S.; Mrs. M. S. Braden, Orchard, Col.
CASALI, GIOVANNI; Antonio Camadi, Rome, Italy.
CAMPBELL, GARRETT; Jerry M. Campbell, Vendor, Ark.
COTTON, W. R.; Mrs. Lee E. Cotton, Elizabethtown, Ky.
DEAN, SHIRLEY A.; Mrs. Lola Dean, Durand, Ill.
EVANS, ARTHUR H.; Mrs. Bert Peden, Bethune, Col.
EVANS, WILLIAM A.; James R. Evans, Meadows, Texas.
FATSEAS, PAUL; Theodore Fatseas, Fatsadica, Greece.
HERSHBERGER, R.; A Hershberger, Middlebury, Ind.
HOLLAND, PATRICK; Mrs. America Plain, Mass.
KELLEY, D. O.; Mrs. Ethel B. Kelley, Richmond, Ind.
KESLER, ROBERT L.; W. H. Kesler, Madison Heights, Vt.
KITELINGER, G.; W. Kitelinger, Walnut Bd., Venango Co., Pa.
LA FAVER, OTIS A.; Mrs. Cora La Faver, Sunbury, Penn.
LINSKI, OTTO A.; August Linski, Detroit, Mich.
LOCKE, DANIEL E.; Mrs. Nettie Locke, Waynesboro, Miss.
LOONEY, GEORGE W.; Will Looney, Augusta, Ark.
LUNA, JOHN E.; Romana Acuna, San Gabriel, Cal.
ADAMS, VIRGIL R.; Will Adams, Lowndes, Mo.
HEIDERSDORF, H.; Mrs. E. Atkins, Kittanning, Penn.
BANDER, JOHN J.; Michael J. Bander, Clinton, Ind.
BAUMGART, W. C.; Gust Baumbart, Chicago, Ill.
BECKER, HENRY J.; Julius Becker, Erie, Penn.
BLANKENSHIP, C. T.; M. Blankenship, Gladehill, Va.
BROOKS, WILLIAM H.; T. J. Brooks, Carlisle, Ky.
BUTKAS, JOSEPH; Miss Marie Butkas, Chicago, Ill.
CAFFERY, WALTER; T. A. Caffery, Spring City, Penn.
CAMPBELL, C. A.; Sam R. Campbell, Woodlawn, Penn.
CARPENTER, JAMES B.; Lena Woods, Barber, Ark.
COLLIER, LESLIE E.; F. E. Collier, Sebring, Fla.
FULTON, ROY H.; Mrs. W. Mott, Clinton, Ind.
GRESS, R. A.; Herman Gress, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
HITE, G. W.; Joseph N. Hite, Fountaintown, Ind.
MAIDEN, REECE A.; Mrs. Virginia Maiden, Abingdon, Va.
STOVER, JAMES R.; Mrs. V. L. Stover, Richmond, Va.
VREELAND, LEONARD C.; John Vreeland, Louisville, Ky.
WALTERS, THOMAS; Mrs. C. Walters, Tresckow, Penn.
WATFORD, LEANDER; H. M. Watford, Slocomb, Ala.
WELDNER, W. L.; Mrs. A. Schwenk, Pottstown, Penn.
ANDERSON, E. C.; Chris M. Anderson, Kenilworth, Utah.
BULGRIN, C. W.; Mrs. Mina Bulgrin, New Ronie, Wis.
FITZWILLIAMS, W.; Mrs. J. Fitzwilliams, Dunning, Ill.
GRIDLEY, L. W.; H. W. Gridley, Villisca, Iowa.
HALL, GEORGE; Mrs. Clara Williams, Sheridan, Ore.
HALLIDAY, A. D.; John Halliday, Plainview, Ill.
HAMRE, E. L.; Lars Hamre, Decorah, Iowa.
HANLON, T. E.; M. E. Hanlon, Wellsville, Ohio.
HAYWOOD, ZEBEDEE; P. Haywood, Talladega, Ala.
HENDRICKSON, J. W.; Mrs. J. W. Hendrickson, West Haven, Ohio.
LEMASTER, H. W.; John Lemaster, Legrante, Ind.
LEONARD, T. V.; R. I. Leonard, Bedford, Iowa.
LEWIS, W. A.; Mrs. Mattie Lewis, Atlanta, Ga.
LOCHRIE, W. C.; Mrs. Dell Lochrie, Kansas City, Kan.
LOVE, CONNIE; Mrs. J. A. Love, Columbia, Ala.
McAVOY, DEWEY; Mrs. Mary McAvoy, Washington, Iowa.
McBRIDE, N. M.; U. E. McBride, Flagler, Col.
O'REILEY, RICHARD J.; Dan O'Reiley, McGregor, Iowa.
PARKHURST, A. F.; F. K. Parkhurst, Ettricks, Va.
SCHMITZ, BERNARD; Nick Schmitz, La Crosse, Wis.
THOMPSON, T. R.; John Thompson, Montevideo, Minn.
TIMMONS, CARL H.; L. D. Timmons, Hyde Park, Cincinnati, Ohio.
VINCENT, EDWARD; John Vincent, Circleville, Ohio.
VOGT, ROBERT A.; William Vogt, Portage Des Sioux, Mo.
WALLACE, F. B.; Mrs. E. G. Wallace, Washington, Iowa.
LOTZ, ROBERT H.; Cassius Lotz, West Canton, Ohio.
LUCKETT, B. H.; John J. Luckett, Kirkland, Ill.
LYLE, T. O.; T. M. Lyle, Amory, Miss.
McCOLLUM, JIM G.; W. G. McCollum, Springville, Miss.
McKENNY, FRED C.; Matt McKenny, Milton, W. Va.
McLEAN, GEORGE, Jr.; George McLean, Philadelphia.
MARTINI, ANGELO; Byron Boesse, Hancock, Mass.
MOORE, JAMES W.; Mrs. Vera Moore, Watson, Ala.

DIED FROM WOUNDS—39.

Lieutenants.

GREEN, D. B.; Mrs. E. D. Smith, Pottsville, Penn.
McMINIMY, J. L.; Mrs. J. W. McMinimy, Frankfort, Kan.
CREATON, LE ROY B.; Mrs. John Creaton, Austin, Texas.

Sergeants.

BULLIS, ELMER W.; Mrs. Maude Bullis, Oshkosh, Wis.
GELZHIER, OLIVER; Joseph Gelzhier, Wilson, Penn.
GRUBE, C. C.; Mrs. Mary Grube, Dubuque, Iowa.

Corporals.

KELLY, EUGENE FRANCIS; Mrs. Catherine Kelly, 89 Irving Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
ROBERTS, JOSEPH G.; Miss Anna Roberts, 608 St. Nicholas Av., New York.
FOGG, CECIL W.; Charles H. Fogg, Hyde Park, Mass.
SANDERSON, J. G.; W. Sanderson, Terre Haute, Ind.
SPONHOLTZ, HARRY C.; Miss Helena Sponholtz, Genoa Junction, Wis.
MAYLIE, JACOB L.; Robert J. Maylie, Philadelphia.
ROBERTS, BERNARD; Mrs. Barbara Roberts, Cincinnati.

Musician.

TURNER, JOHN R.; F. C. Turner, Albuquerque, N. M.

Privates.

EDZARD, E.; Mrs. A. Edzard, 2,984 FultonSt., Brooklyn, N.Y.
KIEFHABER, C. F.; E. Kron, 228 May St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
RYALL, THOMAS; Mrs. M. Jarvis, 109 E. 130th St., N. Y.
LOWENSKY, J.; Mrs. M. Kozlowsky, 534 3dAv., B'klyn, N.Y.
McGEARY, J.; Miss Mary McGeary, 883 10th Av., New York.
WHRITENOUR, JAMES; Mrs. David Whritenour, General Delivery, Smiths Mills, N. J.
PADLEY, H. W.; Mrs. Mary Padley, 248 Garfield St., Rochester, N. Y.
SCHNEIDER, H.; L. Schneider, 660 Gates Av., B'klyn, N.Y.
CHIRHART, E. J.; Mrs. I. Chirhart, Holdingsford, Minn.
COOK, THEODALD P.; J. W. Cook, Manchester, N. H.
COX, EUGENE E.; George J. Cox, Indian Valley, Va.
HENSARLING, J. L.; T. P. Hensarling, Hattiesburg, Miss.
KERNER, LEO J.; L. J. Kerner, Ottawa, Ohio.
RAY, HOBERT; Jim Ray, Sweeden, Ky.
HOLMGREEN, M.; Mrs. H. Holmgreen, Black Riv. Falls, Wis.
INGRAM, ROY J.; J. J. Ingram, Hamburg, Ark.
KUNERT, OTTO M.; John C. Kunert, Kent, Ohio.
KUSZMAUL, HAROLD; Earl Kuszmaul, Akron, Ohio.
LARR, DEE; John Lash, Flint, Mich.
LESSARD, CHESTER J.; Alfred Lessard, Waterville, Mo.
LEVINE, ABE; Mrs. Rachael Levine, Boston, Mass.
LEWIS, WILBURN; J. I. Lewis, Powder Mills, Ky.
LUDWING, GEORGE J.; Mathias Lucking, Hastings, Minn.
McCRERY, C.; Mrs. M. McCrery, North Lewisburg, Ohio.
McNAMARA, JOHN; John McNamara, Cazenovia, Wis.
MANUEL, SIDNEY; Artare Manuel, Mamou, La.
NUSS, LEWIS W.; Mrs. H. M. Nuss, Norristown, Penn.
TUTOR, WILLZIE J.; W. Tutor, Toccopola, Miss.
VIVOLA, ANTONIO; O. Vivola, Boguoli Tripino, Italy.
ZASLONA, S.; Mrs. S. Zaslona, South Lawrence, Mass.
LESESQUE, LEO; R. Levesque, Quebec, Canada.
DOYLE, C. J.; Margaret Doyle, Newburyport, Mass.
FAIR, NATE I.; Ezra Fair, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.
FARRAND, A. D.; Mrs. Robert Farrand, Leslie, Mich.
FEHRS, PETER J.; John Fehrs, Belgrade, Neb.
FOSS, C. L.; Mrs. G. B. Herberson, Caledonia, N. D.
FRANCIS, JAMES W.; Laura Gorman, Boston, Mass.
FRANK, J. W.; Mrs. William Frank, Redondo Beach, Cal.
FREDERICK, G. C.; Samuel Frederick, Mays Lick, Ky.
GRINSTEAD, RAY; Charley Grinstead, Spokane, Wash.
HAWKINS, H. L.; W. Donaldson, Washington, Iowa.
HAYGOOD, HENRY; W. F. Haygood, Okmulgee, Okla.
BELL, TOMMIE; G. A. Bell, Brookeland, Texas.
DUPLESSIS, LOUIS; Mack Duplessis, Grand Isle, La.
PEIFF, L. S.; Mrs. Elizabeth Peiff, Steubenville, Penn.
KRAEMER, E.; Mrs. August Perre, Bay St. Louis, Miss.
McDONALD, W. R.; C. C. McDonald, Gary, Texas.
MICHALOPOULAS, A.; C. Michalopoulas, Lynn, Mass.
MOORE, T. H.; J. Moore, Philadelphia, Penn.
PERRE, WALTER; Joe Borexenki, Scranton, Penn.
PEIPER, W.; Mrs. Katherine Peiper, Luverne, Minn.
REINLANDER, E. A.; Mrs. J. Reinlander, Sacramento, Cal.
THORN, ROBERT; R. L. Stevens, Marysville, Ohio.
THORE, FRANK G.; Mrs. Angela Fiore, Scranton, Penn.
GRANES, JOHN; Mack Koupi, Lock No. 3, Penn.
KRASKTOPOVITCH, V.; S. Kuletch, Mount Union, Penn.
MILLS, WILFRED; Mrs. Vera Mills, Unity, Mo.
RICE, E. R.; Mrs. Edwin T. Rice, Springfield, Mass.
SHANNON, T.; P. Shannon, Cahersherken, Ireland.
TROTT, WILFRED; William Trott, Columbus, Ohio.
UNICKE, JOHN; Matt Haidin, Nebraska City, Neb.
JOHNSON, L. W.; Mrs. Cordilla Johnson, Lycippus, Penn.
KIRBY, GEORGE W.; James H. Kirby, Petersburg, Ill.
LEE, WILLIAM R.; Mrs. Harriet Lee, Kennard, Ind.
MacARTHUR, J. S.; Mrs. Anna MacArthur, Philadelphia.
MANLEY, GERALD A.; John Manley, Archbald, Penn.
MILLER, WILLIS M.; Mrs. Minnie Miller, Dubois, Penn.
NUNLEY, JOEL M.; J. Nunley, Checotah, Okla.
POOLER, CLAYTON; Leonard Pooler, Marysville, Ohio.
RENO, ROY W.; Mrs. L. Reno, Ludlow, Mass.
SCARBROUGH, J. R.; Mrs. E. Justice, Fort Smith, Ark.
SHEARER, S. B.; Mrs. Sheaver, Guthrie Center, Iowa.
SILVER, WILLIAM S.; Mrs. A. Silver, Woodstock, Me.
SWORD, W.; Mrs. Ellen Sword, Washington C. H., Ohio.
TIPTON, W. A.; Mrs. Carrie A. Tipton, Muskogee, Okla.

DIED FROM DISEASE—22.

Sergeant.

ARRINGTON, H. N.; Mrs. E. J. Arrington, Ibedell, Tex.

Corporal.

WALTZ, ROY O.; Virgil B. Waltz, Toledo, Ohio.

Privates.

REILLY, E. A.; G. Samuel, 1,416 Putnam Av., B'klyn, N.Y.
AVERY, B. T., Jr.; B.T. Avery, Sr., R.F.D.6, Norwich, Conn.
BOWMAN, W. H.; Mrs. M. L. Bowman, Hillsboro, Miss.
DAVIS, EUGENE; Mrs. Julia Davis, Florence, S. C.
DENTON, CLARENCE W.; Mr. Denton, Ainsworth, Okla.
McGEE, DAVID; Mrs. Nancy McGee, Sardis, Okla.
RUGGLES, WILLIAM T.; Joe Ruggles, Mariot, Okla.
WARDEN, BARNEY M.; Mrs. A. Warden, Beardstown, Ill.
READ, TRULS A.; Mrs. Jessie Read, New Effington, S.D.
ROBINSON, ROBERT; Mrs. R. Robinson, Anderson, S. C.
RYDER, T. A.; Mrs. M. E. Ryder, Philadelphia, Penn.
CUMMINS, J. A.; Mrs. N. M. Cummins, Washington, Penn.
GILLEY, C. W.; Mrs. M. J. Thompson, Tyler, Tex.
LORENZEN, H. A.; P. Lorenzen, South Mason City, Iowa.
MOYER, A. B. W.; Mrs. Mary Lee, Iron Mountain, Mich.
WARK, F. M.; Mrs. J. M. Wark, Pellokshaw, Scotland.
CANN, WILL W.; D. W. Cann, Prairie Grove, Ark.
COOK, OTTO E.; James D. Cook, Luling, Tex.
DEUTSCH, ADOLPH; Mrs. Rosie Deutsch, Eden, S. D.
FENWICH, W. D.; Mrs. A. B. Brown, Washington, D. C.

DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—8.

Lieutenant.

SCHULTZ, HERMAN V.; R. H. Schultz, Bettendorf, Iowa.

Sergeant.

SIMPSON, R. P.; Mrs. Mary Simpson, Bridgeport, Conn.

Corporal.

GARLAND, R. C.; Mrs. B. B. Garland, Warsaw, Va.

Privates.

DISCHER, FRANK E.; Mrs. Minnie Discher, 804 Madison Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRIPHY, WILLIAM; Scrapps, 325 Putnam Av., B'klyn, N.Y.
MAHAN, AUSTIN E.; Peter Mahan, Canton, Conn.
MITCHELL, THOMAS H.; A. Mitchell, Lillington, N. C.
BECK, JAMES H.; Mrs. Harriet J. Beck, Mason, N. H.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—155.

Lieutenant Colonel.

BROWN, LEVI G.; Mrs. L. G. Brown, St. Louis, Mo.

Major.

SHIVERICK, NATHAN C.; Charles Shiverick, Rye, N. Y.

Lieutenants.

BALDWIN, B. B.; Mrs. Alta F. Baldwin, Mendon, Ill.
GREENE, L. C.; Mrs. J. E. Greene, Atlanta, Ga.
McLAUGHLIN, R. M.; Frank McLaughnn, Denver, Col.
McMAHON, W. J.; Mrs. L. F. McMahon, Philadelphia, Penn.
NORTON, JOHN; Mrs. F. J. Norton, Springfield, Mass.
HAY, GEORGE W.; W. J. R. Hay, Somerset, Penn.
NELL, H. W.; William Nell, White Springs, Fla.
HEGE, LOY A.; Mrs. J. L. Hege, Epworth, Kan.
STARK, WILLIAM C.; F. F. Stark, Adrian, Mich.
IRVING, C. R.; Mrs. C. R. Irving, Richmond, Va.
ROBERTS, ALBERT; Paul Roberts, Nashville, Tenn.

Sergeants.

FARINA, ANTHONY P.; Louis J. Farina, 177 West Parmenter St., Newburg, N. Y.
CLARINO, B.; Mrs. Alma Clarino, Stockholm, Sweden.
FOLEY, JESSE; Mrs. Ida Foley, Webbs Cross Roads, Ky.
HICKEY, JOHN V.; Mrs. Mary Hickey, Boston, Mass.
PITMAN, ARTHUR; R. Pitman, Copperhill, Tenn.
SWEENEY, C. J.; Miss Mary Sweeney, Philadelphia, Penn.
THATCHER, H. S.; Mrs. R. S. Thatcher, Cleveland, Ohio.
BERRMANN, BERNARD; Albert Bergmann, Chicago, Ill.
BOYER, ORMAN L.; Frank J. Boyer, Yatesboro, Penn.
FRALEY, FLEMING; Mrs. Edith Fraley, Louisa, Ky.
JOHNSON, S. W.; G. E. Johnson, Cambridge, Mass.
SWARTOUT, J.; Frank Swartout, Dalton, Mass.
WILKINS, D. M.; Mrs. M. E. Wilkins, Atlanta, Ga.
STAFFORD, FRED; Mrs. G. Stafford, Cheat Haven, Penn.
WALL, RALEIGH R.; S. F. Wall, Henrietta, N. C.

Corporals.

GLENNON, JAMES A.; Mrs. E. Neary, 26 Columbia St., West Orange, N. J.
NICKLAS, GEORGE; Al Nicklas, 10 Quail St., Albany, N.Y.
BLATT, I.; Mrs. F. Blatt, 1,675 E. Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y.
KASE, J., Jr.; Mrs. F. Kase, 115 Jewell St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
WIRTH, G. A.; Mrs. S. Wirth, R.F.D. 42, Norwalk, Conn.
DORN, CREDO; Mrs. M. Dorn, 100 13th Av., Newark, N. J.
BALLARD, WILLIAM F.; J. M. Ballard, Alexia, N. C.
BOURLAND, S. R.; Mrs. M. Bourland, Tecumseh, Okla.
BRKOVICH, NICKOLAS; M. Brkovich, Johnstown, Penn.
COLLINGWOOD, E. D.; W. J. Collingwood, Ephrata, Penn.
DUFENDACH, M. C.; E. H. Dufendach, Huntingburg, Ind.
McDONALD, H. D.; Mrs. Grace Ormord, Bay City, Mich.
DYCHE, L. T.; Miss Belle Dyche, Billings, Okla.
GIBBONS, JAMES; Mrs. C. D. Gibbons, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
HARLEY, A. A.; Mrs. Maud Harley, Ionia, Mich.
HUGHES, HAROLD T.; Frank Dewitt, Dyer Brook, Me.
LOAR, JAMES; Mrs. Rose Loar, London, Ohio.
SHAFFER, DAVID M.; John Shaffer, Bolivar, Penn.
SNOW, ROBERT H.; Mrs. William Snow, Spokane, Wash.
SOFFER, ANDREW R.; R. B. Morgan, Oskaloosa, Iowa.
ADERHOLD, MONROE H.; E. A. Aderhold, Chicago, Ill.
DONNELL, N. C.; James O. Donnell, Greensboro, N. C.
DONOVAN, TIMOTHY J.; T. Donovan, Cherokee, Iowa.
FILPOT, THOMAS B.; W. H. Whistance, Wagoner, Mo.
FRANDSEN, W.; H. Frandsen, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
LEE, HENRY H.; Mrs. Mary Lee, Iron Mountain, Mich.
RICE, JAY H.; Mrs. Mary A. Rice, Santa Maria, Cal.
SCHWARTZ, HARVEY R.; A. W. Schwartz, Neenah, Wis.
SHEEHAN, DENNIS F.; Mrs. M. Sheehan, Cambridge, Mass.
SIMMONS, A. S.; Mrs. Frank Simmons, Marion, Ohio.
SIMPSON, A. S.; Mrs. M. Simpson, Clarinda, Iowa.
SLAUGHTER, OSCAR E.; J. Slaughter, Woodstock, Ohio.
SMITH, DALE; Mrs. Sybil Smith, Marseilles, Ohio.
SWIFT, CHARLIE M.; Mrs. M. Swift, Akron, Iowa.
WELLS, E. L.; Mrs. E. S. Wells, Glenhazel, Elk Co., Penn.

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SMITH, S. T.; Mrs. Serilda Graves, Harrodsburg, Ind.
TAYLOR, J.; Rev. W. Dunlop, Buckhaven, Scotland.
JONES, W. C.; W. E. Reardon, Dorchester, Mass.

Wagoners.

EADDY, C. F.; Catherine Vanik, 71 Linden Av., Brooklyn.
STRICKER, A. J.; Mrs Pauline Stricker, Halfway, Mich.
COYLE, ANDREW; Mrs. Bridget Coyle, Roxbury, Mass.
PEDERSON, CHRISTIAN; H. G. Pederson, Richey, Mon.

Mechanics.

SMITH, TRACY L.; George L. Smith, Aurora, Ill.
GAETANO, MICHAEL; Anthony Gaetano, Scranton, Penn.

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MIKRUTA, JOHN; Jake Mikruta, 18 Herbert St., Amsterdam, N. Y.
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TURNER, WILLIAM JOSEPH; Mrs. Alice Turner, 493 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
MORRIS, JOHN J.; Mrs. John J. Morris, Walden, N. Y.
PARIS, N. G.; Mrs. M. Paris, 304 Basin St., Syracuse, N.Y.
SCHILLING, EDWIN A.; Mrs. Peter Schilling, 38 Oak St., Middletown, Conn.
BROWN, JESSE D.; Mrs. Cora Easton, 508 Sullivan St., Elmira, N. Y.
**CAMPBELL, ALONZO T.; Mrs. Flora B. Campbell, 5 Van Wyck St., Gloversville, N

BRITISH CAPTURE STRUMNITZA CITY

Fall of Bulgar Stronghold Opens Way for Flanking of the Famous Rupel Pass.

SERBIANS ENTER KOCHANA

Cavalry Dashing On to Reach Kustendil and Then Struma Valley, Near Sofia.

WOULD TRAP LARGE FORCES

Total of Prisoners and Booty Piles Up—All Greece Exulting at Allied Victory.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The British forces on the Macedonian front have captured the Bulgarian City of Strumnitza, thus opening a way eastward along the Strumnitza Valley to the valley of the Struma, one of the gateways to Sofia, in rear of the famous Rupel Pass on the Greek frontier, which, with its forts, was handed over to the Germans by former King Constantine at an early stage of the war.

Serbian cavalry, in the great allied sweep northward, has entered Kochana, twenty miles northeast of Ishtib and fourteen miles from the Bulgarian border southwest of the important city and stronghold of Kustendil, whence the railroad from Uskub winds for about fifty miles through valleys and mountain passes to Sofia.

But Kustendil is also connected with the Valley of the Struma by a highway which runs due east to Dupnitza, which is only twenty-five miles south of the Bulgarian capital. Therefore the occupation of Kochana is taken to show the rapid development of the allied envelopment movement, by which it is hoped the Serbs by a quick thrust to the northeast will cut off those forces of the Bulgarians who are being hard pressed by the British to the south.

Announcement of the capture of Strumnitza was made officially this afternoon. The text of the statement reads:

British troops, preceded by yeomanry, entered Strumnitza yesterday morning, while Anglo-Greek troops stormed the heights of Belaschnitza Mountains, north of Lake Doiran. The British have taken more than thirty guns and much ammunition.

A great number of additional Bulgarians and Germans have been captured by the Serbians, who also have taken enormous quantities of war materials, according to a Serbian War Office communication dated Thursday, which reached London today. Subjoined is the text:

Our troops yesterday (Wednesday) captured the very important point of Beli Kamen, north of Demirkapu. On the same day we entered Ishtib. We have taken Bogoslovets Hill. This morning (Thursday) our cavalry, pursuing the enemy, entered Kochana.

Our present line runs west of the Ishtib-Veles road. Fighting is in progress before Veles.

A great number of additional Bulgarian and German prisoners, and enormous quantities of war material have fallen into our hands. All the roads are crowded with wagons, and war material and several trains have been abandoned by the Bulgarians.

Our cavalry has reached a point 120 kilometers, (55 miles,) as the crow flies, north from the line where our offensive started.

A statement issued in Paris last night by the French War Office says that the allied advance in Macedonia has been so very rapid that it has been impossible to count prisoners and ascertain the amount of war material captured, which is enormous. "Up to this time," the statement adds, "more than 10,000 prisoners and more than 200 guns have been counted."

The Greek press is exulting in its comment on the allied victories on the Macedonian front, a dispatch from Athens reports.

"All Greece unites in responding with enthusiasm to the news of the brilliant victory which is the forerunner of triumph in the fighting in the Orient," says the newspaper Embros, whose comment may be considered typical. It pays a high tribute to the Serbian Army, "from the bosom of which," it says, "has sprung again the lightning stroke of victory."

Gratitude likewise is expressed to both the French and British forces that have participated in the operations, while pride also is voiced over the fact that Greek troops co-operated in the brilliant success.

"The heroic soldiers of the United States," the Embros says, "are brilliantly coming forward in their determination to vanquish the barbarous enemy of civilization," and it adds that when the hour comes Greece will be happy that "a wall of Hellenic soldiers also will march forward with irresistible co-operation to deliver the mortal blow to the enemy on the Balkan front."

TELLS HOW BULGARIA WAS ENTICED INTO WAR

Morgenthau Reveals Negotiations Which Saved Constantinople and Germany from Quick Defeat.

Turkey brought Bulgaria into the world war by ceding a strip of territory around Adrianople. This fact is brought to light by ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau in an article in the current World's Work. This territory is the source of the present friction between Bulgaria and Turkey, recently reported in dispatches from abroad. Mr. Morgenthau's account is as follows:

"The failure of the allied fleet at the Dardanelles did not definitely settle the fate of Constantinople. The most direct road to the ancient capital still remained available to their enemies.

"In early September, 1915, one of the most influential Germans in the city gave me a detailed explanation of the prevailing military situation. He summed up the whole matter in the single phrase:

"'We cannot hold the Dardanelles without the military support of Bulgaria.'

"This meant, of course, that unless Bulgaria adopted the cause of Turkey and the Central Empires the Gallipoli expedition would succeed, Constantinople would fall, the Turkish Empire would collapse, Russia would be recreated as an economic and military power, and the war, in a comparatively brief period, would terminate in a victory for the Entente.

"I had my first personal contact with the Bulgarian negotiations in the latter part of May, when I was informed that M. Kolouchoff, the Bulgarian Minister, had notified Robert College that the Bulgarian students would not remain in Constantinople until the end of the college year, but would have to return home by June 5. The College for Women had also received word that all the Bulgarian girls must return at the same time.

"The conclusion reached by most people was that Bulgaria had decided to take the side of the Entente. The news rapidly spread throughout Constantinople. The Turks were particularly impressed.

BULGARIA ASKS ARMISTICE OF ALLIES

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

sonal initiative of Malinoff is gratuitous and characteristically German.

"The overture has been made to the allied powers as a whole and not to a single Government. It is an obvious effort to stop fighting to discuss peace terms. On the other hand, it is highly probable that in proposing an immediate truce, Malinoff executed a Ministerial coup as regards his sovereign, Ferdinand, who is practically certain to oppose the step, as his dynastic fortunes are bound up with Berlin, to which friendly port he probably will betake himself at the earliest moment.

"But the evidence concords that the Bulgars are sick of the war, and desire to end it. It was in evident obedience to a mandate of the people that the Government addressed its appeal to the Entente."

In this connection a diplomatic authority pointed out tonight that Bulgaria for some time has been growing more and more resentful with Germany. She has been angry at the German refusal to give her all she wanted of Dobrudja after the collapse of Rumania, and with the way in which Berlin sided with Turkey in her boundary dispute with the Bulgarians. The Bulgarians for some time have felt that they have been made the dupes of Germany.

Speculation as to the effect of Bulgaria dropping out of the war is endless. The Chronicle emphasizes the importance of the setting free of the allied Saloniki armies for service elsewhere, and the perhaps still more important relief their use nearer home would afford to allied shipping. It is also suggested that it would not only have an immense effect on the military position of Turkey, already reeling in her morale from the defeats in Palestine, but might also afford the Allies the chance they so greatly need to exert influence again in the Black Sea. This might put an entirely new aspect on the Russian situation and change radically as well that in the Caucasus.

The Daily News says:

"Bulgaria's approach suggests possibilities so far reaching as to assure it the most earnest consideration of the Allies. It would give the opportunity of proving by their application to a concrete case the essential justice and practical efficacy of the principles of international policy laid down by President Wilson in America, most notably in his great speech of yesterday, and by Mr. Asquith and other statesmen here.

"No more effective contribution could be made to the establishment of stability and reason in the shattered world than the contrast an allied peace with Bulgaria would present to the German peace with Russia and Rumania. The principles for which the Allies stand command the professed assent of every statesman of note in every country of the world. The test of those professions comes when principles are interpreted in action. We have seen, as President Wilson says, how they are interpreted by Germany. Let us show the German people how they are interpreted by the Allies."

"The Bulgarian request for an armistice has been made to us officially, and will be dealt with by us officially," said Lord Robert Cecil, British Assistant Foreign Secretary, this afternoon to THE NEW YORK TIMES representative. He appeared in the best of spirits and laid stress on the fact that this was a bona fide advance from one of the enemy countries.

"This is not a mere rumor," he said. "It is not like one of those reports of which we have heard so much in the past about something some representative of an enemy Government had said to some one else in a neutral country."

Lord Robert was not prepared to discuss the Bulgarian note in detail, but he made it plain that now that a request for cessation of fighting had been received the Allies had the right to specify the conditions they would impose before granting it. It was possible, he pointed out, either to accept or refuse an armistice, and also to accept it with conditions.

Lord Robert was then asked whether in view of the fact that American troops had not been fighting at Saloniki, and that the United States was not even at war with Bulgaria, Washington would be consulted by the Allies before their answer was returned. He replied:

"Well, of course that would depend on how the request for an armistice was considered. If it were held to be a mere military matter I suppose the Commander in Chief in the field would deal with it as he would with any other purely military question, but if it be considered as a political matter, then I have not the least doubt that Washington will be consulted."

Lord Robert also discussed the possibility of setting up a permanent political Allied Council on something like the same lines as the Permanent Military Council at Versailles. He doubted its practicability. There were, he pointed out, already permanent political committees in each allied capital in the persons of Ambassadors accredited to each Government. There was also the Permanent Council of Military Representatives at Versailles, and there were occasional meetings of Premiers, and he did not see how the Allies could go much further than that.

Ministerial Bloc Ordered Proposal.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27. — Bulgaria's proposal to the Allies for an armistice was made in accordance with the orders of leaders of the Ministerial bloc of the Bulgarian Parliament, according to advices from Sofia.

The Parliament will meet on Monday.

Germany Dismayed by Ally's Action.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The situation in Bulgaria is causing intense excitement in Germany. A Berlin message transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen says that Premier Malinoff's offer of an armistice was made without the support of other members of the Cabinet or of King Ferdinand, and that Germany will make a solemn protest against it. German newspapers demand that Malinoff be dismissed immediately and court-martialed for high treason.

The Berlin message asserts that the Premier's offer has created great dissatisfaction in Bulgaria and that strong military measures have been taken to support the Bulgarian front. According to statements from Sofia by way of Jassy, it is added, a countermovement against the action of the Premier has already been set on foot.

It is believed here that the Premier's act was the result of Germany's refusal to send sufficient reinforcements to Bulgaria.

GENERAL AND MINISTER SENT TO SEE D'ESPEREY

PARIS, Sept. 27.—General Franchet d'Esperey, commanding the allied armies in Macedonia, has telegraphed to the French Government that a high Bulgarian officer has presented himself in behalf of General Terodow, commanding the Bulgarian Army, asking the suspension of arms for forty-eight hours to permit the arrival of two authorized delegates from the Bulgarian Government.

The Minister of Finance, Liaptcheff, and General Loukoff, commanding the Bulgarian Second Army, are on their way to the French headquarters with the assent of King Ferdinand to arrange the conditions of the armistice, and eventually the terms of peace.

General d'Esperey says that as the Bulgarian request might be a military ruse to allow the regrouping of forces and the arrival of reinforcements, he made a reply declining to grant an armistice, but promising to receive duly qualified Government delegates, and that, as the request reached him through an intermediary, the General commanding the British Army in the east, forming a part of the allied command, he instructed the delegates to present themselves to the British lines.

The text of the French commander's reply read:

My response, that I send through a Bulgarian officer bearing the letter in question, cannot be, by reason of the military situation, other than the following:

I can accord neither an armistice nor a suspension of hostilities tending to interrupt the operations in course. On the other hand, I will receive with all due courtesy the delegates, duly qualified, of the Royal Bulgarian Government, to which your Excellency alludes in the letter. These delegates to present themselves in the British lines, accompanied by a parlementaire.

(Signed) FRANCHET D'ESPEREY.

It is understood that no instructions regarding the application will be given to the military commanders until there is an opportunity for consultation between France, Great Britain, the United States, Italy and the other Allies, and that meantime the military operations will continue.

General Franchet d'Esperey's report was received this morning at the Ministry of War, where Premier Clemenceau and several other Cabinet Ministers were gathered.

Speedy publicity was given to it and the communication of the French Commander in Chief in Macedonia, soon became the absorbing topic in all public meeting places. The evening newspapers treat the Bulgarian request as foreseen in view of the present tendency of the military operations. La Liberté says:

"Czar Ferdinand resigns himself to the inevitable and seeks to stop the victorious allied troops en route to Sofia. Ferdinand's move is a natural result of the German defeat on the western front whereby Field Marshal Foch's strategy has imposed allied mastery on all the fields of battle."

The Temps says:

"This is the first break in the bloc of the Central Powers. King Ferdinand was the first to rush to succor the Germans by stabbing Serbia in the back. Today, when German aid is wanting, Ferdinand wishes to be the first to recognize our victory. We will be strangely credulous if this move suffices to make us lay down our arms.

"Only a few days ago Bulgaria declared, in unison with Austria and Germany, that the war was not to be terminated except by a military decision. The President, the French Council and the chiefs of other allied governments then affirmed their faith in victory. This faith anticipates a program both in the Orient and the Occident. If Bulgaria seeks to emerge from the war she should submit herself to the just peace conditions that the Allies desire."

Unofficial commend was divided on whether the Bulgarian request was a sincere proposition for peace or merely a sounding of the Entente Powers on what might be done. It was a step which some regarded as supplementing the recent Austro-Hungarian proposal and carrying it a little further.

Involved with the subject was the dynastic question of King Ferdinand and his family remaining on the throne. Some indications had reached the outside world from Bulgaria of a movement of considerable proportions for a republic. It was even predicted that one might hear of the proclamation of a republic in Bulgaria almost any day.

One of the chief purposes of the republican movement in Bulgaria has been to renounce the war policy of the autocratic monarch so as to be in a position to say to the Entente Allies that the republicans in Bulgaria shared the same democratic aspirations as the Allies.

The important effect Bulgaria's secession from the Central Powers would have in severing the lines of communication between Germany and Austria in the north and Turkey in the south is also dwelt upon. It would tend to isolate the Turkish Empire and put an end to the German dream of a route from Berlin to Bagdad. It is foreseen for these reasons that the inevitable consequence of Bulgaria abandoning the conflict would be to compel Turkey to take the same course.

CONSTERNATION IN GERMANY.

Bulgaria's Action Causes Gloom of a Great Disaster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 28.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from Amsterdam says:

"Consternation prevails in Germany in consequence of the announcement that Bulgaria is ready to surrender. The news was published conspicuously in the morning papers and caused the depression of a disaster, especially as it was coupled with the bad news from the western and Palestine fronts.

"Despite the assurances that Malinoff acted on his own account, there can be no doubt that the Bulgarian Premier's demand for an armistice was made in consequence of the threatening attitude of the army and people, who for months past have declared in an unmistakable way their willingness to cease fighting.

"It is possible that the Bulgarian Staff, which is thoroughly infected with Germanism, wants to continue the war until Germany calls a halt, but the army at the front and the people of the whole country, who are ruined and starved and suffering all possible privations and epidemics, have decided that the war must stop. Malinoff merely voices the overwhelming opinion of Bulgaria and there is little doubt that if Czar Ferdinand tries to oppose him, Ferdinand will be compelled to pack up and make for Berlin.

"The German Government announce they are going to take military measures to help the Bulgarian army, but it is probable that their measures are rather political than military and that they are going to do their utmost to cause the fall of the Prime Minister who has been guilty of disregarding orders from Berlin.

"What is most to be feared is that Bulgaria's example will be contagious, especially in Constantinople, where peace has been preached aloud since the recent Palestine rout."

CHEER AT BULGARIA'S PLEA.

Paris Workers Get News at Luncheon in Honor of Gompers.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—News that Bulgaria had asked for an armistice and eventual peace was received enthusiastically by 4,000 munition workers at a luncheon given to-day in honor of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. The announcement was made by Andre Tardieu of the French High Commission to the United States. His statement was received by the workers with wild cheers.

Mr. Gompers declared in a brief address that never again in the history of the world would there arise such an occasion as this war presented to bring liberty for labor.

"Liberty, justice and a higher civilization must be the reward of our sacrifices," he said. "I call upon you to continue to give to your country, to her Allies and to all democratic institutions your whole zeal. I bring you fraternal greetings from American workmen and the felicitations of President Wilson."

SERBS WANT NO DRAWN PEACE

Premier Declares Central Powers Must Admit Their Guilt.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—The hope that there will be no question of peace with the Central Powers until they have been brought to admit their guilt was expressed by Nikola Pachitch, the Serbian Premier, in a statement given out by him here yesterday. He voiced this hope after having pointed out that the allied successes on all the battlefronts had opened up a prospect of the end of a struggle that had been imposed upon the world by the Germanic powers.

Premier Pachitch said he was glad that the allied powers had proclaimed their sympathies with the liberation of the Czechoslavs and the Poles and the formation by these nationalities of independent States, and he hoped that the Allies also would recognize the right of liberated Serbia and all her sons (the Jugoslavs) to be united in an independent national existence. A declaration to this effect, the Premier argued, would be timely now, as it would paralyze all the intrigues engineered by Austria-Hungary against the Serbian national union and at the same time against the general policy of the Allies.

WOULD NOT RETURN COLONIES

British Colonial Secretary Says Recession Would Imperil Peace.

LONDON, Sept. 27, (via Montreal.)—The return of her colonies to Germany after the war would place that power in a position to endanger trade and peace, and there would be a black shadow overhanging not only the British Empire, but the whole world, declared Walter Hume Long, British Colonial Secretary, at a dinner to Canadian newspaper men last night.

"We did not enter the war for aggrandizement," he added, "but I am here tonight to say that if the colonies are returned to Germany all the sacrifices of our heroes will have been in vain."

The Germans, Mr. Long continued, would regard their former Pacific Islands as bases for airplanes, submarines, and wireless stations. He also deprecated returning to a nonprogressive Germany her African colonies, and continued:

"We want after the war to make Germany understand that she must be peacefully progressive before she can have any of her possessions back."

THINK OFFER SINCERE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27. — Secretary Lansing today announced orally that the United States Government had received official information that Bulgaria had made a proposal for an armistice. He declined to make any comment whatever on the matter. It was learned, however, that officials were inclined to look upon the proposal as sincere and not intended as part of the German peace offensive.

The allied diplomatic establishments in Washington have been informed for a considerable time of Bulgarian manoeuvres toward peace. The present action, however, was precipitated by the refusal of Germany to send to Bulgaria between 300,000 and 400,000 German soldiers to reinforce the Bulgarian Army.

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Books About Mothercraft

At all times the most vital subject in the world, and just now of greater importance than ever, (if that were possible,) is the science of mothercraft. Better babies are a national issue. Knowledge will help to make to-morrow's children a healthier generation and save for the world more of the little lives now dawning. These books, which have the endorsement of high medical authorities, will help mothers to take their babies on a safe journey from the Land of Unborn Children to the Port of Healthy Adolescence.

The Prospective Mother *J. Morris Slemons, M. D.*	$1.58
Tokology, a Guide to Maternity *Alice B. Stockham*	1.96
1000 Things Mothers Should Know *Mae Savell Croy*	1.34
Maternity, *Henry D. Fry, M. D., Sc. D.*	1.34
Short Talks with Young Mothers *Charles Gilmore Kerley, M. D.*	.89
Mothercraft, *Sarah Comstock*	1.08

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Distinctive Clothes Distinctive Price

Materials of Unfinished and Fancy Mixed Worsteds, Cassimeres, Cheviots and some Homespun effects.

Styles include the ultra-military, for robust figures, cut at lapel, collar and waist with distinguishing effect, and the more conservative models for business wear and older men.

Finish and general workmanship are inspected with our usual scrupulous care.

Other Suits Range in Price from $22.50 to $47.50

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The Authentic Millinery Modes for Fall Are to Be Found To-Day in an

Important Presentation of 1,000

$5.85 Wonder Hats

Many of them were inspired by Paris. Others are original conceptions by the best known American designers. Large hats are in the majority, but the selection of smaller styles is by no means limited.

Silk Velvet Beaver Cloth
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are the favored materials chosen for their expensive originals. Those very same materials have been employed to develop these beautiful Wonder Hats—the best values to be seen in Greater New York, at a moderate price.

Three Styles Illustrated.

A SALE

Women's Fashionable Coats at $36.00

of a character in Cloth and Styling certainly rare at this modest price

These wonderful coats, with their large folds of fabric flaring from the waist-line, and large convertible collars of Skunk-Opossum, Near Seal, or Muskrat, reflect as in a mirror the very newest and most exclusive productions by such well-known designers as Bernard, Doucet, Jenny and Reboux.

Few coats have as much charm, none are so becoming to American women, and the exquisite needlework of each model will win commendation from the most critical.

Fashioned of Rich, Soft, Wool Velour and Lupine of excellent service-giving qualities, and among the most Fashionable for Fall.

Lined throughout and warmly interlined. Sizes 36 to 46. *Fourth Floor.*

The Four *New* Blouses

Illustrated below are to be offered in an important sale to-day.

Special at $5

The Values, to say the least, are most remarkable.

These dainty blouses are of Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine—fashion's most coveted materials. They are not only *new*, but are so exquisitely made and so tastefully embellished with Soutache Braid and Embroidery as to be comparable only to blouses usually offered at much higher cost. Each model is to be had in Flesh color or White.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

BELGIUM

This is Belgium Day

In The Fourth Liberty Loan Drive

A World Duty

Belgium must be restored. Her losses must be made good. (In the light of current events it is interesting to note that the original inhabitants of Belgium were Celts, and that they were driven away by the Germans, who in turn gave way to the Romans. There are a great many 20th century Romans at the same task today, and no end of up-to-date Celts.)

Buy a Liberty Bond today—the first day of the drive.

Soldier Diaries

Who is there with the great prospect before him of participating in the life "Over There" who will remember all the vital experiences he meets. We have a comprehensive assortment of diaries adapted for the needs of the soldier. 19c to $2.87 each.

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear, 35th Street.

Trench Pipes

Not so much any particular pipe but a pipe of some kind to cut the damp and fog and weariness from hours in the mud.

We sell the real briar, at prices which are at least 6% lower than in competing stores.

The manager of this department states that his assortment of ambers is in his belief the finest in this city. SMOKER KITS MADE UP ON ORDER.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

STORE HOURS
Store opens at 9 A. M. and closes at 5:30 P.M.

Slip-on Sweaters For Soldiers, $4.96.

A pure wool, sleeveless and collarless, olive drab garment which can be slipped under the shirt or worn as usual.

Long sleeve sweater with short military collar and four-button front opening, with two pockets, $7.49.

All Worsted Helmets

Regulation wool helmets in olive drab, $2.24.

SCARFS, $2.24 & $2.89.

Wristlets, 89c & $1.49.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

We Hear Roller Skates

It is not unlikely that the roller skate is going to replace the indoor ice skate this winter. What with the restrictions on coal and ammonia and the others against non-essentials, ice rinks will either give way to altogether outdoor skating or to rollers.

Winslow Skates. $2.97 and $3.74

Union H. Co. Skates, 59c, $1.74, $1.89 and $3.74.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

FIGHTING POWER OF GERMANS WANES

Haig's Men Astonished at Comparatively Little Resistance Offered to Attacks.

FEAR NO COUNTERSTROKE

Enemy's Chief Thought Is to Put Strong Positions Between British and His Troops.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES, Sept. 27.—The British began battle today on the old ground of attack in November of last year, when Sir Julian Byng of the Third Army made a secret assembly of many tanks and some of the best fighting troops and surprised the enemy utterly on a day of brilliant victory, which was offset ten days later by a German counter-attack.

This morning the British troops, some of those very men who were there before, advanced toward Bourlon Wood, that dark wood on a high hill above the valley which dips down from Havrincourt and toward Flesquiéres Ridge to the right of Havrincourt and Highland and Welsh ridges southeastward which form an amphitheatre round the valley.

There was need of no fear this time of the enemy coming back over any ground the British take. His chief anxiety is to get away beyond the British reach, fighting strong rear-guard actions to delay the pursuit, and holding his best positions desperately and doggedly, because they are good barriers between the British and his own men.

Swift Progress Made.

Today's battle has gone well. Canadian and British troops made quick progress over all the first objectives and are threatening the enemy's main battle position in vital places.

That greater advance may follow does not matter today, when success is good enough, and all the men, even those who come back slightly wounded, are satisfied and uplifted in spirit.

Those who knew yesterday that the next dawn would bring this battle had some dark minutes in the night when we thought of the ground the troops would set out to take. It is a very difficult ground because of those ridges held by the enemy, and because of the Canal du Nord, which the men would have to cross.

On the left of the attack there was only one place where they had a chance of crossing that deep ditch, and it made a bottle neck between Inchy and Moeuvres to the west of Bourlon Wood. Here Canadian and British troops had to move forward to battle, building some kind of a bridge and forcing large numbers of men through to the other side of the canal quick enough to escape massacre by the German guns. It was taking a great risk, for if the enemy guessed the time of the attack and ranged a heavy barrage on that sector the troops would have suffered heavily.

The troops did not shirk the risk. They had supreme confidence in their strength and in their luck, and we now know with thankfulness that they were justified in this faith.

The enemy's barrage fell too late, when they were already through and across, and it was light when it came and fell behind them as they marched on into the enemy's country, on north of Bourlon Wood with other troops, south of them, fighting toward the villages of Craincourt and Anneux.

A Quick Pincer Operation.

The left of the attack was timed to begin before the troops on the right were to move forward to Flesquières, putting the pincers, if quick enough, on the German soldiers and German guns in the valley.

I went out early across the old battlefields to this new scene of action and felt again something of the old thrill which touched one a year ago before the Cambrai adventure on Nov. 20.

Last night it rained heavily after a red sunset, which splashed all across the sky below the black clouds. The ruins of Bapaume and all those villages which the British have regained after this six weeks of history were rose-colored in this evening light between the tall, black masts of dead woods.

The storm clouds had not passed just as the dawn broke, and those fields had a wild, bad look as they were dimly revealed by the rising curtain of day. Lights glimmered from the windows of huts built in these wastes and tents glowed red as the soldiers behind the lines rose and lit their lamps.

Camp fires began to burn outside the old dugouts where sandbags were whitening in the dawn. Already the airmen were outside their hangars, scenting the wind and looking to their machines for the first flight over the battle lines. The kite balloons were in battle array all across the sky, according to the swing of the line, and presently the sun rose and the clouds were dispersed by a fleet wind. Above their snowy peaks there was a lake of blue and those balloons of the British watching the drama of battle below them glistening and white.

I was not in time to see the first barrage fire which began just at dawn without any preliminary bombardment, but it was terrific when I arrived in sight of Bourlon Wood and Moeuvres in the valley below with Fresquiéres Ridge.

Gunfire That Lit the Sky.

On the right all the guns were slogging away with rapid fire with the heavies, monstrous 9.2, far behind where I stood and the field batteries well forward. The noise of their shells came rushing through the sky like great birds, beating their wings.

For miles stretching down below Ridges from Inchy and Moeuvres southward to Savrincourt, I could see gun flashes and bursts of greenish smoke as lyddite shells were fired. There was a tremendous barrage of fire all about Bourlon Wood, to the left and right of it, and in the sweep across Flesquières.

The business of the battlefield was in full activity. Supporting troops were on the move marching in Indian file along duckboards leading to the front line or standing in groups under the shelter of sunken roads waiting for orders to get ahead. Gun limbers were crawling up many of the tracks with new stores of ammunition. Horse ambulances with canvas hoods, on which the Red Cross was painted like a flag, were being driven amazingly near to the battle lines, and bodies of the Royal Army Medical Corps were laying out new field hospitals and putting up tents in full view of Bourlon Wood, except for a fringe of bushes here and there.

The Colonel of R. A. M. C. came galloping up to one of their officers and said:

"One of my Majors has just been hit on the road. He has a fractured femur. Do you mind sending along some of your stretcher bearers?"

"Certainly," said the young medical officer, and later I saw a stretcher being carried along with the wounded Major above the steel helmets of four sure-footed men.

I went over to a gunner observing officer working with a telescope and telephone in a small trench looking straight to Bourlon, and with good observation of Flesquiéres and the ground to the left of it.

"Things are going well," he said. "The Canadians seem to have all their objectives. I can tell that because our guns has lifted on to the second objective."

A Splendid Panorama.

It was a wonderful panorama of battle. Bourlon Wood dominated all the scene, standing so high and black up there above Moeuvres, and that small forest, which the Germans soaked with gas last November so that our men of the 62d Division had to fight and live in gas masks, and now yesterday was soaked again with our gas in repayment of that horror on the authors of it, was under fierce fire from our shells.

Presently as I watched there rose all around it and away to the left of it clouds of pure white smoke, which rose in tall columns and then spread out and mingled, making a dense white screen which almost hid it from view. The British were putting over smoke shells in order to hide the movements of the infantry, and it was obvious from my side that the troops were moving forward again in a new phase of the attack, bearing down on Bourlon from the north, while others were working up from the direction of Flesquières.

It was difficult to tell exactly what was happening. It is always enormously difficult to get the facts of a battle from what one's vision suggests, even when one had had experience of many mornings like this. An observing officer was persuaded that the troops were advancing over and beyond Flesquières Ridge.

"Look," he said, "you can see them moving up that road to Orival Wood beyond."

I stared through his glass and there sure enough was a column of men going slowly toward the little wood on the northeast of the Flesquières, but whether they were British or German I could not make out.

"There goes a tank," said the officer. It was crawling along steadily, but presently halted, and I did not see it move again, so that it may have been hit.

A little later there was a new stir of movement over a wide stretch of ground behind where I stood, and I could see from many folds in the earth and down many sunken roads and along many field tracks horses and guns and wagons coming forward, as if at a given signal heavy guns were being dragged forward by caterpillar tractors, and lighter guns, harnessed to teams of horses and mules, were coming quickly over the rough ground.

Even the kite balloons were going forward in a spirit of victory. I saw one of them tethered to a motor lorry riding through the sky most gallantly to get a nearer view of the enemy's defeat. A few minutes later there was an air fight overhead.

From the beginning of dawn the British airmen were on the wing, and the drone of their engines was loud in the sky even above the tumult of the guns. They were flying low over the German lines, dropping bombs on guns and transport and demoralizing infantry by their fierce swoops with machine-gun fire.

One German airman was bold enough to come on the British side. I think he had designs on that traveling balloon. But suddenly one of the British scouts poised above him, and then swooped like a hawk and machine-gunned him. The German airplane burst into flames. It became a long tongue of scarlet flame caught like a feather by the breeze, and below it dropped a dark body which only a second before was a living man with a heart beating to fierce purpose.

He was not the only one to die today among the German airmen. I met two of the young British pilots standing in a field and watching German prisoners coming back. Behind them was a crashed machine in which they had come to earth with a bump.

"How are things going?" I asked by way of greeting, and the younger of the two grinned, and said:

"Pretty quick, but I was too busy to watch much of the battle. I had to deal with my own Hun after bombing their depots at night. My man has gone West. I followed him down as he crashed to make sure of him."

Prisoners were late in coming down, and on the Canadian side of things, where I happened to be, there were fewer than had been expected after the taking of the first objectives. It seems pretty certain that the enemy anticipated the attack here beyond Moeuvres and thinned out his line by withdrawing many men behind the Scheldt Canal.

The Canadians were astonished at the weakness of the resistance they met with in getting over the Canal du Nord. After their luck in escaping the German barrage they used scaling ladders to climb the steep sides of that cutting, and the Germans they met did not put up much of a fight, though they say they had been ordered to make a small outpost attack this morning at 9 o'clock. Perhaps this was to camouflage their weak line.

The Canadians having passed their first objective I expected next that they would have to fight hard for the second on the outskirts of Bourlon Wood, but not even there did they have much trouble from the German infantry, and quickly overpowered those they found, though some of them fought hard. Their prisoners were of divisions we believed we should find—men of the 7th Cavalry Division and of the 6th and 20th Infantry Divisions, reputed to be of first-class fighting quality, with remnants of other divisions, the 201st Alpine and 57th, who have been terribly mauled during recent weeks.

Those I saw marching back from the Canal du Nord and Boulon today were worn and pale, men so white faced that they seemed to have been living for years below ground or without proper nourishment, though they were tall fellows. Before they arrived at the advanced cage they came down the roads with hardly any escort, and many wandered down alone.

Some of them were wounded, with bloody heads, broken arms, and holes in their legs, and the walking wounded were arm in arm or in hobbling couples with their arms on one another's shoulders. It is a scene I have described so often that I cannot picture it again, though every time one sees it the drama and tragedy of it move one to emotion.

The men spoke of the terrible barrage which wiped everything out, and they made no secret of being at the end of their tether. They tried to show gratitude to the British by offering them picture postcards and other souvenirs.

"Our fellows make pets of 'em," said one of the British intelligence officers, "and one would hardly think that an hour ago it was a fight to the death, if a man did not surrender mighty quick. The good nature of the British soldiers is marvelous and I am glad of it, because it leaves a little chivalry in the world."

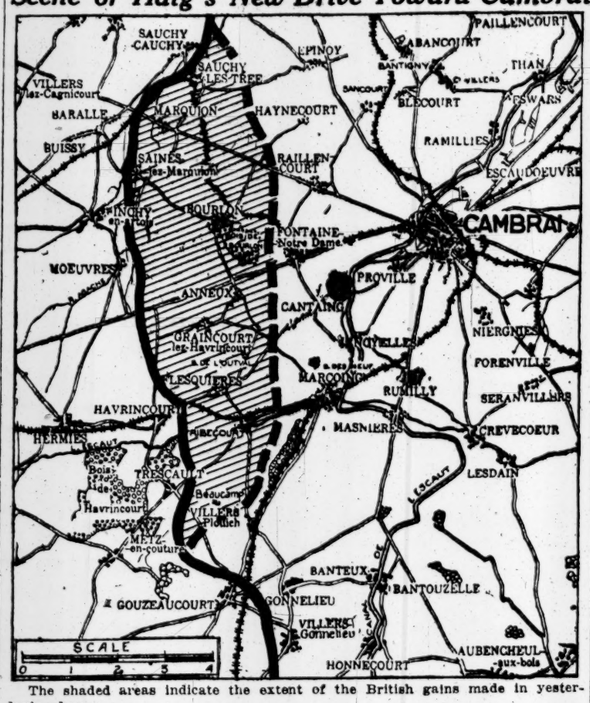
There seems to be no doubt that success was with the British from the start. In centre and on right of attack here they worked steadily down behind the Hindenburg front and the support lines, outflanking Flesquières Ridge and not attacking it frontally as in November of last year.

One body of British troops (not Canadians, who had only a section on the left of the assault line) swung southeastward in the direction of Graincourt village down a sunken road, while other men were engaged in mopping up pockets of Germans and machine-gun nests in the Hindenburg support line west of Graincourt.

On the Cambrai road the airmen reported batches of the enemy advancing to surrender with hands held high. The enemy beyond Flesquières were seen to be assembled with their faces turned southward, expecting attack from that direction, while the British were bearing down on him from the north.

That is all I can tell today, because of the time which ends this message, but I may sum it all up by saying that once again the British have broken through the enemy's strong positions. His Hindenburg line is being worn to a frazzle, and they have by immense valor inflicted another heavy defeat upon the best German troops.

Scene of Haig's New Drive Toward Cambrai



The shaded areas indicate the extent of the British gains made in yesterday's advance.

The successful thrust of the Americans in conjunction with Haig's attack was southwest of Le Catelet, south of the territory covered by the accompanying map.

FOE TRAPPED IN A SALIENT.

Many Germans Killed in Flanking Of a Bulge Near Havrincourt.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 27, (Reuter.)—For the British the latest battle of Cambrai has contained more fruitful surprises than any previous engagement. For example, they might have expected heavy resistance to their attempt to cross the Canal du Nord. Instead they crossed with almost ridiculous ease. Again, seeing what a comparatively obvious development of the earlier fighting this new move really was, they might have looked for strong artillery resistance. Instead, except locally, the German retaliatory gunfire was inconsiderable.

The salient between Havrincourt Wood and Hermies proved a trap to the enemy. Presumably because the British had not cleared it, he concluded that they thought it too strong to attack, and, therefore, held on to it in considerable strength. They doubtless awaited a frontal attack, which never came. The battle rolled on, and still the Germans found themselves unmolested. They began to look around suspiciously, only to discover that the advance had extended far along their flank. Thereupon it became a regular scramble to flee.

Deserting a number of machine gun nests with their weapons mounted in position, the Germans dodged from shell hole to shell hole in their flight. A large proportion of them were killed, wounded or captured.

In some places, but not always where it was expected, the enemy fought well. On the whole, however, it has not been a dearly bought victory.

South of Sommery the German command sacrificed reserves in fruitless counterattacks, which were stopped by the British fire with heavy loss. Notwithstanding his efforts Haig's men have reached the heights southwest of Sommery. East of that locality they have crossed the railroad, storming a tunnel transformed into a vast shelter for reserves..

On this part of the front the enemy defenses are composed of a system of trenches of a depth of more than four and a half miles.

HAIG CARRIES CAMBRAI DEFENSES

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

Dame, the British in this region have pushed to within less than three miles of Cambrai.

It is unofficially announced that 5,000 to 6,000 prisoners have been taken.

About nine German divisions (122,000 men) are understood to be opposing the British attack.

Mist covered the opening of the assault, but the sun came out later and made the conditions for air observations ideal.

Haig Tells of His Victory.

The text of Field Marshal Haig's night report follows:

Portions of our First and Third Armies under the command, respectively, of Generals Sir Henry Horne and Sir Julian Byng, attacked this morning before dawn on a wide front in the general direction of Cambrai.

Notwithstanding the great strength of the enemy's positions, especially in the northern sector of the attack, where the Canal du Nord and open ground sloping toward the enemy rendered our advance most difficult, all our objectives have been reached.

Further north the 5th Division captured Beaucamp and, combining with Lancashire men of the 42d Division, have cleared Beaucamp Ridge, which runs northeastward toward Marcoing.

On the right centre Guards and the 34 Division of the 6th Corps under General Haldane, breaking through the enemy's defenses east of Havrincourt, carried the village of Flesquières and gained possession of a long spur which runs eastward from that village toward Marcoing.

On their left Scottish and naval units of the 17th Corps, having stormed the line of the Canal du Nord east and southeast of Moeuvres, were at first checked by the defenses of Graincourt. Outflanking this village from the north, they seized Anneux and carried forward the whole front of the corps.

On our extreme right American detachments captured a series of trenches and fortified farms forming the outer defenses of the main Hindenburg system southwest of Le Catelet.

Substantial progress has been made toward Raillencourt and Haynecourt.

Our deep advance astride the Arras-Cambrai road was greatly assisted by the close co-operation of the 22d Corps under General Godley south and north of the Sensee and Scarpe Rivers.

The 56th London Division of this corps crossed the Canal du Nord and, attacking northward, has captured Sauchy-Lestrée and Sauchy-Caucy.

The village of Graincourt was captured, and the advance continued to Cantaing and Fontaine Notre Dame.

In the left centre the Canadian corps under General Currie, attacking with the First, Third and Fourth Divisions, forced a passage of the Canal du Nord and captured the villages of Sainslez-Marquion and Bourlon with the wooded heights of Bourlon Hill.

North of the Scarpe, on the extreme left, English and Scottish troops completed the capture of Arleux-en-Gohelle and the German trench system in the vicinity of that village.

Perfect co-operation between the commanders of neighboring units and formations, between infantry, artillery, tanks, and aircraft, together with the gallantry and resource of all ranks, have again enabled us to achieve complete success at relatively small cost.

Several thousand prisoners and many guns have been captured.

The Field Marshal's day report reads:

At 5:20 o'clock this morning our troops attacked over a wide front south of the Sensée River. First reports indicate that satisfactory progress is being made.

During the night successful local operations were carried out in the neighborhood of Arleux, northwest of La Bassée and southwest of Fleurbaix. Our line was advanced in these localities and prisoners captured.

Hindenburg Line Again Crossed.

LONDON, Sept. 27, (Associated Press.)—Haig's maximum advance today was three miles. The Hindenburg outpost defenses were crossed at several points. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the British line ran southwest of Gouzeaucourt, east of Beaucamp, west of Marcoing and east of Graincourt, where some of the enemy were still holding out. Thence it ran between Anneux and Cantaing and east of Bourlon and the Bourlon Wood, 1,000 yards west of Raillencourt and along the road to Marcoing. It is not known whether the British or the Germans hold Marcoing.

The capture of Bourlon is of the highest importance, because it is the bulwark of Cambrai. It was captured notwithstanding the water line in front of it, the whole of which has now been crossed.

The British are in a good position to capture Cambrai. Even now the enemy cannot use the town, as the railway, roads, and junction are under the British fire.

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MARTIAL LAW RULES IN VLADIVOSTOK

Allied Commanders Authorized Russian Leader's Action and Pledged Support,

WANTS 3 ALLIED DIVISIONS

Czechoslovak General Says They Would Enable Him to Keep Bolsheviki In Check.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 25. (Associated Press.)—Martial law has been decreed at Vladivostok and in the district of Vladivostok by Colonel Butenko, Provisional Commander of the Armed Forces of the Maritime Province, in accordance with the Russian field regulations and legislation governing fortresses in wartime.

The decree has been authorized by the allied commanders, and they will aid in enforcing it, if necessary. The measure is directed against the enemy agents, traffickers in arms and anyone attempting interference with the military operations. It had long been contemplated by the allied commanders who deemed it requisite in view of the lack of a reliable civil and police administration. Colonel Butenko has succeeded Colonel Tolstoff, who recently resigned, and has the recognition and confidence of the Allies.

If he had the support of three divisions of allied troops, General Gaida, Commander of the Czechoslovak forces, says that he could hold the Bolshevist armies on approximately the present line until the Russians in Siberia could organize an efficient army whose discipline need not be questioned. General Gaida made this statement while talking to correspondents at the Czechoslovak headquarters. General Diedrichs and two other Czechoslovak leaders have undertaken the organization of such a force and are being aided by the Omsk and Samara Governments.

It is asserted that the political situation is clearing and that the Omsk and Vladivostok groups are settling whatever differences have existed. This move has followed the resumption of communication between the two cities. It is stated, rather significantly, that General Horvath, the former Director, will return to his post as manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Roland S. Morris, American Ambassador to Japan, has arrived here after having been delayed for twenty hours by a storm. He is quartered on board an American war vessel.

TOKIO, Sept. 27, (Associated Press.)—Lieut. Col. Morrow, commander of the detachment of American troops which participated in the recent capture of Khabarovsk, northwest of Vladivostock, replying to a congratulatory message sent to him by General Baron Uyehara Chief of the Japanese General Staff, is quoted in an official statement issued today by the War Office as saying:

"We thank you for the undeserved compliment. General Otani's campaign on the Usuri River has been truly remarkable. He landed on Aug. 10, and fought brilliantly and successfully on Aug. 24. By Sept. 5 he had moved his army 420 miles and had captured Khabarovsk. This was an accomplishment worthy of the best traditions of the glorious Japanese Army. The union of the Japanese and American Armies will more closely unite the friendly nations."

PARIS, Sept. 27.—A large contingent of Serbian troops is operating with the allies on the Murman coast in Northern Russia, the Serbian military mission announced today. Detachments of Serbians and Jugoslavs, it is added, are taking part in the operations of the allied armies in Siberia.

FOR BETTER ARMY RATIONS.

Officers of Nutrition Section Studying Diet in All Camps.

Officers of the Nutrition Section of the Surgeon General's office are studying the army diet in all the training camps in the United States and France, as well as in the trenches, to find ways of making the food of the soldiers better and to devise better ways of preserving rations until they reach the army kitchens. Reports will be made by them of ways of conservation, too, says The Army and Navy Journal.

"Besides sending officers to each of the camps and cantonments and principal smaller camps throughout the country the Surgeon General has sent abroad twenty-nine officers from the Nutrition Section to see that the food supplied to the men is suitable in quality and that it is supplied in proportions that will result in the best nutrition for them," says The Army and Navy Journal. "These officers have inspected various camps and organizations of the United States Army in France, and have made many suggestions that have resulted in giving the men food more agreeable to the taste and containing well-balanced portions. Through following the advice of these officers in food preservation in the camps results favorable in economy and better feeding have been obtained.

"Four officers of the twenty-nine sent abroad have been detailed to the rest camps in England, where their knowledge of the sort of food that the United States soldiers wanted and required was applied to satisfy their needs."

ATTACKS NERVOUS GERMANS

Religious Paper Curses Those Who Don't Want to Fight for World Power.

Among the many objurgations recently hurled at the heads of such Germans as are openly manifesting their loss of faith in the ability of the Kaiser's armies to conquer the civilized world was the following plea translated from the Reichsbote by The London Times:

"German people, full of envy must thou regard thy mortal foes, who are being urged on to victory by strong-willed, ardent patriots. Clemenceau sends every traitor and alarmist to the gallows or to penal servitude, but thou dost tolerate openly treason within thy borders and dost suffer systematic depression of the general spirit.

"Curse all those hyphenated ones, worthy of nothing but death, who, in the sense and also it may be in the service, of our false friends and of our enemies unceasingly undermine the will of our field-gray warriors to fight and win, and who, out of ugly party infatuation or from manifest hostility to their country, would hinder the rise of Germany to be a world power—our real aim in this war.

"German people, go into thy churches and pray to thy God that His grace may be full and that He may give thy Kaiser strength to wake our Bismarck from the dead, to renew the spirit of this Hercules, who shall purge Germany's Augean stable, slay the Hydra of dissension, and save his people from faintness of heart, treachery, and ruin."

Praises Lieut. Braden's Bravery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Sept. 27.—Lieutenant James P. Braden, a Yale athlete and former football star at Washington and Jefferson College, has been recommended by the Major of his battalion for promotion as a reward for bravery under fire. The order as reported to Division Headquarters says that Lieutenant Braden displayed exceptional accuracy and efficient performance of duty as terrestrial observer under shellfire and difficult conditions for observation.

BERLIN TELLS OF DRIVE AGAINST TWO FRONTS

Says Americans Are Also Fighting with British—Admits Loss of Ground.

BERLIN, Sept. 27, (via London.)—Between the roads from Arras and Péronne toward Cambrai and against the Siegfried front to the west of Le Catelet there have begun powerful English and American attacks with large forces, according to the German official statement issued tonight.

In Champagne as well as between the Argonne and the Meuse there were renewed vigorous attacks by the French and Americans.

Following is the text of the day statement:

In Champagne, between the heights west of the Suippes and the Aisne, as well as northwest of Verdun, between the Argonne and the river Meuse, the Franco-Americans yesterday launched strong attacks. The artillery battle extended itself beyond the heights west of the Suippes toward the west as far as Rheims and across the Meuse toward the east as far as the Moselle.

Partial attacks followed. They were repulsed in violent fighting during which Austro-Hungarian troops distinguished themselves east of the Meuse.

On the main attacking fronts a tremendous artillery fire preceded the entry of the infantry into the battle. West of the Aisne and east of the Argonne the Franco-Americans advanced against our positions, employing numerous tanks. In accordance with orders our advanced posts retreated fighting to the lines allotted them.

At Tahure and Ripont the enemy succeeded during attacks which continued until evening in advancing beyond our foremost fighting lines as far as the heights northwest of Tahure and as far as Fontaine-en-Dormois. Here our reserves held the enemy to a local break-through.

Between the Argonne and the Meuse the enemy advanced beyond our foremost fighting lines as far as Montblainville and Montfaucon and as far as the bend in the Meuse northeast of Montfaucon. Here our reserves brought him to a standstill.

The enemy was able at some points to reach our infantry and foremost artillery lines. The great Franco-American attempt to break through, undertaken with far-reaching aims, failed on the first day of the battle owing to the tenacity of our troops. Fresh battles are imminent.

PRESENT OFFENSIVE FOCH'S BIGGEST EFFORT

One Great Object Is to Force Ludendorff to Scatter His Reserves, Paris Thinks.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Marshal Foch launched his offensive by French and American forces yesterday on a larger scale than any of his previous offensive efforts. According to the latest advices reaching Paris at the time this dispatch is filed, the attack is progressing favorably all over the line.

The allied commander's new stroke should be viewed not as an isolated operation, even though it is important in itself, but in its relation to the whole campaign. Considered in this way, the significance of the heavy fighting that has taken place along the outposts of the Hindenburg line from Flanders to the Aisne becomes apparent.

This fighting was not, as a superficial observer might conclude, to wrest from the enemy, by dogged effort, villages of more or less importance. It was primarily intended to force General Yudendorff to keep heavy forces on that part of the front and make it difficult for him to form a fresh strategic reserve, and, while keeping things moving along the western Hindenburg positions, to let loose another hurricane on both sides of the Argonne.

As for the struggle itself, it was a particularly hard one on the French half of the front. In this connection it should be remembered that this was the first time since July when the Allies had been confronted with a line deeply and strongly fortified and composed of innumerable successive lines of trenches, switches, dugouts, redoubts, and field forts, all perfected during four years of unbroken enemy occupation.

Furthermore, while on the American section of the attack the enemy appeared to have been caught napping, since the Americans seem to have taken a number of the strongest positions out of hand, the Germans must have expected the attack west of the Argonne. There was evidence of this in the multiplicity of raids they had carried out there within the week.

The Germans, whose official statement admits that the preparation lasted eleven hours, were evidently convinced that the attack would be confined to the French section west of the Argonne, and it was only several hours later, when the Americans began in their turn, that the enemy was undeceived. When the allied troops left their trenches simultaneously the Germans had sent most of their troop convoys to the Champagne side.

The Americans were confronted by the German Fifth Army. This force had been diluted, which explains the relatively small number of prisoners taken.

The American advance over most difficult ground amid woods is looked upon here as a fine feat of arms.

The Argonne forest itself is "dead ground" between the two attacking fronts, but the capture by the Americans of Montblainville, on the eastern outskirts of the forest, bottles up the Germans holding the positions in front of Four de Paris. Germans there now have the French in front of them and the Americans at their backs.

The Germans, it is believed here, have only one division in the forest. This force now has no other means of retreat but over the rough roads leading northward through the woods.

"By taking Varennus and Montfaucon with a series of positions that General von Gallwitz considered so impregnable that he could not have taken indispensable precautions," says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris, "the Americans have given a magnificent new edition of their victory in the St. Mihiel salient."

NEGROES GUARD PRISONERS.

Transporting Hundreds of Those Captured in Drive.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN LORRAINE, Sept. 27, (Associated Press.)—German artillery today threw gas shells on Lunéville and other towns in this section, but the infantry action was slight.

The American patrols were active in all sections of the Lorraine front, but they encountered the Germans only once.

Squads from American negro units were engaged this morning in guarding and transporting hundreds of German prisoners to concentration points.

Women Drivers Help Out Hospital.

On an emergency call from Dr. Thomas Howell, Superintendent of the New York Hospital, where there is a shortage of men ambulance drivers, women of the Motor Corps of the National League for Women's Service are driving ambulances for the hospital until men can be obtained. Privates Janet Brewer, G. Maurice, Louise V. Heckscher and Corporal May Jage reported for duty at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning and were relieved at 8:30 o'clock in the evening by Privates Josephine Chapman and J. F. Hatch, who will in turn be relieved this morning at 8:30 o'clock by other members of the corps.

BEAT ENEMY'S BEST ON HINDENBURG LINE

Americans Smash Prussian Guard's Resistance in Formidable Trenches.

NEW TROOPS FIGHT WELL

Young Soldiers Show Excellent Discipline as Well as Dashing Courage.

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE VERDUN FRONT, Sept. 27, (Reuter's.)—General Pershing's army once more has added to its laurels and once more its task has been simplified by the excellent method of attack.

The whole scheme worked like a clock with a tendency to gain time, but it is too soon to say yet what is going to be the result of it. At least this can be said: The enemy has been forced from positions which nothing would induce him to part with before.

In this region the reserve positions of the Germans are somewhat complicated. The Americans have taken what may be considered the Hindenburg line, but behind that are strong trenches called the Hagen positions. Behind these and joined to them by a good deal of wire and all sorts of defensive works are the Volker positions, which connect a series of strong places. All these must be passed before the Kriemhilde positions—the line on which the enemy has placed his main reliance—can be reached.

It was impossible to view the progress of the battle without exhilaration. Warned by the strenuous character of yesterday's attack the enemy, though still resisting stoutly in places, appeared not to have reached the limit of his retirement, as the Americans were making steady progress northward.

German Railheads Threatened.

The American front from Dannevoux to Eclisefontaine now has broken through the Hagen and Volker positions, the enemy's subsidiary defences behind the Hindenburg line, and between Nantillois and Montblainville the Americans are less than a mile from the head of the enemy's three standard gauge railroads.

On the ground of the advance the Americans captured scores of miles of light-gauge railway. It will be interesting to see what sort of a stand the enemy will make to cover his railheads, or whether he will withdraw behind the much-talked-of Kriemhilde position some little way beyond them. By their failure to check the American advance, the guns of the Germans seem not yet to have reached settled positions.

But the inroads already made by the Americans have been great. On the American right, which rested on the Meuse at Regneville, General Pershing's men early yesterday forced their way across a brook and pushed the stubborn opposition clean through the woods beyond. Then, swinging down from the crest of the hill, they cleared Gercourt. In their stride they swept through Jure Wood and finally, after some stiff fighting, brought their advance to a close by the capture of Dannevoux.

The advance of the Americans was six (seven) miles deep, notwithstanding that the artillery of the enemy was massed on the further bank of the river and that it was thought this likely would make an advance in this sector extremely difficult.

It is possible that the gassing of the Germans by the Americans, which had been continued throughout the night, proved more efficacious than had been expected.

Fought Well in Darkness.

That was on the American extreme right, but a little further to the left and in the same sector, Bethincourt and Malancourt, both of which were just inside the enemy's line, were acquired shortly after 6 o'clock.

While the mist at that time still made the accuracy of alignment extremely difficult, it might have been expected to tell much more seriously than it did against young troops unaccustomed to work together in the dark.

Beyond these two villages the difficulties increased. The Bois de Montfaucon on the left bristled with machine guns, and Montfaucon itself, a most picturesque village, had been turned into a centre of resistance.

One watched with tempered regret the admirable marksmanship of the American gunners, shaking roofs into ruins and dusting the hillsides with the powdered whiteness of walls. But the enemy clung to the shattered places, and the American advance was stayed for awhile until Cuisy, to the right, fell to the men who had taken Bethincourt, and a flanking movement, which ended in Septsarges being taken, threatened to cut off the defenders of Montfaucon. The town and hill of Montfaucon were in the centre of the American advance, and may be considered the dominating position.

Montfaucon, Septsarges, and Cuisy form a triangle and a kind of hinge where the Volker position joined the Hagen position, enabling the enemy line to swing 90 degrees to meet any attack from the south and to prevent any successful exit from the deep Montfaucon Wood in front of it.

The American position in Montfaucon should exercise a most important effect on the operations, as Montfaucon lies just half way between the Hindenburg line, which has been captured by the Americans, and the Kriemhilde position. During the late afternoon the American front was pushed further forward and th. town of Nantillois was added to the large number taken by the Americans.

Perhaps the stoutest fighting of the whole day was on the left of the line just east of the Forest of Argonne where, at Vauquois, an entire division of the Prussian Guard was holding the front trenches. The 1st, 2nd and 4th regiments were in the line and the 3rd in reserve. The 3rd regiment was brought from a rest camp eight days ago in anticipation of this attack which, at least, is proof of the enemy determination to resist if possible.

It evidently was not possible for the Guards to stop the Americans, though they held their end of the line longer than the troops on the other part of it. They had an admirable position and were nearer their actual strength than any other German unit. Even after they lost Vauquois they fought stubbornly for Varennes and Chappy. When these points fell, the line moved forward more rapidly and the average of advance was well maintained.

The country over which the Americans progressed was ideal for the concealment of guns and observation posts.

On the roads to the rear, amid the confusion of smoke and noise, troops were waiting in what shelter they could find for permission to go forward and take their share in the fighting. They were lined up in the lee of woods or crowded in a sunken road. The soldiers were in a happy mood and were anxious to know what was going on in the mad turmoil beyond the hill top. They were awaiting without a sign of apprehension the supreme test of their manhood that any moment might bring.

BAKER SAW DRIVE START.

Comments on Contrast to Conditions He Observed Last Spring.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 27, (Associated Press.)—Secretary of War Baker passed today through villages in the rear of the lines on his return from the front, where yesterday he witnessed the beginning of the American offensive.

He dined at a modest inn, taking his turn for service from the attendants with American and French private soldiers and a few villagers, none of whom recognized him.

When he was greeted by the correspondent the Secretary smilingly recalled his visit to the front in the Spring, under conditions very different from those now prevailing.

AUSTRIANS FIGHT AMERICANS.

Taking a "Glorious Part" Near the Meuse, Vienna Says.

VIENNA, Sept. 27 (via London).—"In the western theatre," says an official statement issued today by the Austrian War Office, "Austro-Hungarian troops are taking a glorious part in the fighting to the east (west) of the River Meuse."

FRENCH HAVE OVER 10,000 CAPTIVES

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

are on the front of the second Hindenburg lines along the Py, which are less strong then the first. These will have to be demolished by the artillery before the infantry can tackle the last defenses of the enemy, beyond which lies the open country.

The text of the day statement reads as follows:

The attack by French troops in Champagne developed yesterday with success. From the Suippe to the Argonne the first German positions, a formidable network of trenches and wire entanglements of a depth of more than five kilometers, which the enemy had not ceased to strengthen since 1915, were brilliantly carried by the French troops on a front of about thirty-five kilometers, (more than twenty-one miles.) At certain points the French passed beyond this line.

The Navarin Farm, the Butte de Souain, the Butte du Mont Muret, the Butté de Tahure, the Butte du Mesnil, the villages of Tahure, Ripont, Rouvroy, Cernay-en-Dermois, and Servon-Melzicourt, with organized points of support, and stubbornly defended by the enemy, were conquered in hard fighting on the first day of the battle. The number of prisoners thus far counted is more than 7,000, of whom 200 are officers.

In the course of the night the enemy attempted no reaction.

The attack was resumed this morning, and despite bad weather it is being continued under satisfactory conditions.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Sept. 27, (Associated Press.)—The arrival of French infantry on the banks of the Py River marks the successful termination of the first phase of the attack, which is being pressed with unremitting vigor in spite of strengthening enemy resistance. The line now runs almost directly east and west from south of Somme-Py to south of the Cernay woods. The French hold Cernay.

The line thus indicated marks an advance of five to six miles over extraordinarily difficult ground, covered with trenches and deeply wired barriers.

Early in the attack few prisoners were taken, but the loss of the line of Buttes cost the Germans very heavily in killed and captured.

RESIST GOURAUD FIERCELY.

Germans' Main Position Menaced in Vital Places.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN CHAMPAGNE, Sept. 27.—Having broken deep into the old Hindenburg line between the Suippe and Argonne yesterday, Gouraud's troops found themselves up against the new principal positions of resistance. The advance has been from two to three miles, with most satisfactory results when the formidable character of the German defense is considered. Difficulties not less great lay ahead, however.

The offensive was resumed at 8 o'clock this morning. The chief obstacles are fortified and prodigally supplied with machine guns laid out to have an extensive field of fire. At noon we were within a mile of Somme-Py on the left and in the centre of the railway from that village to Vouzières and the German frontier.

There need be no fear this time of the enemy coming back over any ground we take. His chief anxiety is to get away beyond our reach. He is fighting strong rearguard actions to delay our pursuit, and holding his best positions desperately and doggedly, because they are good barriers between our men and his.

Today's battle has gone well for our men. Canadian and British troops made quick progress over all the first objectives, and are threatening the enemy's main battle position in vital places. What greater advance may follow does not matter today when the success is good enough and all our men, even those who come back lightly wounded, are satisfied and uplifted in spirit.

Those of us who knew yesterday that the next dawn would bring this battle had some dark minutes in the night when we thought of the ground our men would set out to take. It was very difficult ground because of those ridges held by the enemy, and because of the Canal du Nord, which our men would have to cross.

Remember to Buy Thrift Stamps Regularly.

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.

Est. 1879

Sale

Women's Long Line Suits

Large Fur Shawl Collar

Purchased to sell at 59.50

Today (Saturday) Only

45.00

Model *(as illustrated)* of fine velour. The large shawl collar of nutria is soft and may be muffled up close to the neck on cold days. *Navy, African, Reindeer, Plum.*

Charge purchases made the remainder of this month will appear on bills rendered November 1st.

You Never Pay More at Best's

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

An Extraordinary Occasion

Women's Genuine Silvertone Tailor-made Suits

Navy—Taupe, Brown, Plum — **$35.00** — Black, Burgundy, Green

Also Rich, Effective, Soft, Serviceable Velour Suits; Guaranteed Silk Linings

That's the entire story, tersely told, of one of the season's best achievements. Under ordinary conditions we could not buy Suits of this character, made of these materials, at tomorrow's sale price.

No Mail Orders. No C. O. D.'s. No Exchanges. No Approvals.

Just 50 All Wool Oxford Suits

Very Special—Plain Tailored, Braid-Bound—while they last } **$35.00**

Third Floor.

Lord & Taylor

38th Street —FIFTH AVENUE— 39th Street

Men's Clothing

At Prices that Emphasize the Advantage of Anticipating Present Conditions

BEFORE the wool market began to go up like a thermometer in the noonday sun, we anticipated our wool wants. The unusual saving is reflected in our present prices.

The staple weaves in men's fabrics seldom change, so there was safety in this saving.

Men's thoroughly reliable clothing, tailored right up to the top-notch of perfection, in all those distinctive smart little touches that proclaim made-to-order garments, at prices that represent first-class values.

Men's Fall Suits and Top Coats

$25, $30, $35 to $60

Materials and patterns in the finest domestic and imported qualities, tailored to meet the desires of the most particular dresser. All wool fabrics in the wanted shades for Fall. Brown, green and gray mixtures, plain oxford grays and blues. Workmanship and finish equal to the finest custom-tailored garments.

Fourth Floor.

FINE SACK SUITS—$35

Tailored by the Kirschbaum Shops

AS PRICES for clothes go to-day, $35 is a very moderate figure.... But in the case of these Kirschbaum suits, the moderateness is due altogether to an absence of waste in the making—not to an absence of the things that make for good style and long wear .... All-wool fabrics, linen canvases, durable linings, thorough workmanship, these are the basic standards upon which every garment is constructed in the Kirschbaum shops.

Cheviots, unfinished worsteds, cassimeres and tweeds

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STERN BROTHERS

WEST 42d AND 43d STREETS

Largest Retail Distributors of Officers' Uniforms in the United States

"Yours for the Fourth Liberty Loan"

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

A Sale of Golf Sticks

Out of Season, But Notice the Prices

A well-known maker of clubs for Professionals sold us his season-end surplus for a price 'way under what they will be next season.

A Small Quantity But Great Bargains

Clubs of standard quality that are used by Golf Professionals.

Wood Clubs, finest selected Hickory shafts, calf grips.
Drivers, Brassies, Spoons, **$2.85 Each**

Iron Clubs, all hand-forged; selected Hickory shafts, calf grips.
Cleeks, Mid-Irons, Mashies, Lofters, Mashie Niblicks, Niblicks, Putters, **$2.55 Each**

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

DRAFT LOTTERY SET FOR NEXT MONDAY

President Wilson May Draw the First Number in Master List of 17,000.

ROLLS TO BE SENT BY MAIL

Only the First 100 Key Numbers to be Published on Day of the Drawing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The lottery to determine the order in which men subject to the new Selective Service legislation will be called to the colors will be held at noon on Monday next in the Senate Office Building, in the same room where the first lottery was staged on June 20, 1917. It is estimated that the drawing will require twenty-six hours.

The procedure will be much the same as that followed in the first drawing and even the same glass bowl will be used. Secretary of War Baker, who drew the first capsule in the 1917 lottery, will not be present and President Wilson may start the drawing.

As there were 13,000,000 or more registrants on Sep. 12 who are affected by the lottery, it will be necessary to use approximately 17,000 of the capsules. It has been decided that it will be impossible to send the complete result out to the nation by wire on the day of the drawing and General Crowder has decided to have the lists transmitted by mail to the 154 district boards. Upon receipt of these master lists the district boards will issue them simultaneously to all newspapers in their territory.

Individual newspapers have been requested not to use more than the first 100 numbers drawn, in their dispatches on Monday. It is probable that some of the district boards in the eastern section of the country will obtain their complete lists within forty-eight hours after the drawing is ended. Districts in the Middle West and West will meet with longer delays.

As a result of the influenza epidemic which has reached many of the cantonments and made it necessary to withdraw the call for entraining of 142,000 men who were classified under the earlier drafts, it is probable that heavy calls upon men under the new selective service law will be put off to a later date than had been expected. General Crowder said, however, that the slowing up would be a temporary one, and that he was making his plans to be prepared to supply any number of men required to fill the cantonments on short notice. He did not believe that there would be any extended delay because of the illness which has caused the War Department some concern.

General Crowder discussed the details of the lottery at some length today with the correspondents.

Order of Calling Out Men.

"Although this drawing will give to every man who registered an order number," he said, "registrants will be called in accordance with their order numbers within their respective classes, as shown by the classification list, and within the ages from time to time prescribed by the President as immediately liable to be called for classification and for military service."

It has been announced that only the men of 19 and 20 years and those between the ages of 32 and 36 inclusive would be classified at once, and it is probable that the same age groups will be the ones subject to the first calls for military service.

"The serial numbers," said General Crowder, after describing the usual method of drawing the capsules containing the numbers, "within the individual containers will run from 1 to 17,000, the latter representing the highest possible number of registrants in any single local board jurisdiction, with an excess to cover future registrants. The numbering of the slips has been done by machine to prevent the possibility of duplication or omission; and, as a further check, the sealed containers have been counted twice by hundreds and again by thousands to make sure that the total number is correct. The sealed containers are locked up in a safe awaiting the day of the drawing.

"I could not announce the date for the drawing until I had made certain, by inquiry and telegraphic reply, that each one of the 4,567 local boards throughout the country had assigned to the registrants within its jurisdiction the individual serial numbers of these registrants. You may assume, therefore, that this has been done. This is a necessary safeguard against the possibility of any juggling of serial numbers in the interest of favored registrants after the order in which these numbers were drawn in the lottery here i ton has been announced. The regulations require not only that the serial numbers shall be assigned registrants before the drawing is held, but that each board, having so assigned them, has posted them opposite the names of the registrants in a conspicuous manner in the offices of the boards.

"When the 17,000 serial numbers shall have been drawn from the bowl, or rather during the process of the drawing, a 'master list' will be printed. This master list, containing all 17,000 numbers in the order in which they were drawn, will be sent to each of the local boards. On receiving it each board will cross out all the numbers on the list above the highest number of registrants under its jurisdiction. What is left will be the serial numbers of the registrants in that board's jurisdiction in the order in which these numbers were drawn at Washington. In this form, with the name of a registrant beside each number, the list will be posted. And it will be the duty of the individual registrant to find his number on this list and note the order in which it appears.

Use of the Master Lists.

"As the number of registrants in the various jurisdictions vary so will vary the final appearance of the list at each board's headquarters. For example, let us assume that the following represent the first twelve numbers drawn at Washington in the order in which they are drawn: 12,258, 67, 5,798, 3, 144, 2,375, 9,002, 4,422, 889, 13,571, 329, and 24. The local board having not more than 3,500 registrants under its jurisdiction would have assigned serial numbers running only from 1 to 3,500. Therefore, this board on receiving the 'master list,' will strike out all numbers above 3,500, leaving the following sequence of serial numbers to represent the order in which its registrants would be liable: 67, 3, 14,422, 375, 889, 329, and 24. It is estimated that the average local board would have between 2,800 and 3,000 registrants, which means that the average board will strike out all numbers of the 'master list' above, say, 3,000.

"Fortunately for the historical aspect of the drawing, we have been able to secure for the occasion the same glass bowl that was used at the first drawing of July 20, 1917. This bowl, the property of Captain Charles R. Morris, of this office, was presented by him after the first lottery to Independence Hall in Philadelphia. The custodian of Independence Hall has contributed for the occasion a wooden ladle made from the original rafters of Independence Hall. Around the edges of the table upon which the bowl will stand will be a wooden frame made from the timbers of the old frigate Constitution.

"The officers and enlisted men who will handle the drawing will work in three relays of one hour on and two off in order that there may be no interruption in the drawing. Cots will be provide for those off duty, as well as food. One officer, blindfolded, will draw the numbers from the bowl. Four others, receiving them from him in rotation, will break open the containers, open up the slip containing the serial number and will call out the number to the three officers manning the tally sheets and to the one who records the numbers on the blackboards. After a teller has called out a number he passes it to another officer, who verifies it and strings it on a thin wire in the order in which it had been drawn. It is impossible for any mistake to be made that cannot be checked for correction."

Simplex Steam Benzoin Influenza Inhalers at leading drug stores everywhere. 50c. up. —Advt.

CELEBRATE INDUSTRIAL DAY

Director Robinson Tells of Art Museum's Value to Manufacturers.

Director Edward Robinson of the Metropolitan Museum of Art said yesterday in a celebration of Industrial Art Day at the Museum that he believed that the institution he represented was never of as great value to the community as the present time under war conditions, and that he believed that it would become increasingly valuable in the period of reconstruction following the war. The Museum is devoted in its charter not only to "encouraging and developing the study of fine arts," but to "the application of arts to manufacture and practical life."

There are few industries which have not in recent years, it was said yesterday, and notably since the beginning of the war has closed other resources abroad, taken advantage of the Museum collections in making designs or obtaining color schemes for their work. Furniture, rugs, stained glass, silks, and ribbons, ornamental ironwork, jewelry, and laces are a few among the many things which have had their lines or designs suggested by Museum treasures. The Museum is now equipped with study rooms where Museum collections, even those in storage for lack of space to exhibit them, can be used by designers or manufacturers to best advantage.

"Design in these days is a cash asset," said Richard F. Bach, curator of the School of Architecture of Columbia University, who is a new member of the Museum staff, the associate in Industrial Arts, "and manufacturers must awaken to the progress and advance that is being made in this country and make use of the opportunities open to them or the public taste will outstrip them."

Mr. Robinson said that the Museum would be useful in aiding the occupational work for soldiers which is being done in connection with certain hospitals.

Announcement was made of the educational work of the Museum. In the schools this is in connection with the different lines of class work. There are lectures for children, for the blind and the deaf mutes in the Museum, in addition to courses of lectures for adults.

Soldiers and sailors are now admitted free to the Museum and given the services of a professional guide when they desire it.

Something new and interesting which promises to be popular is a "Silent Voice Lecture." The one the Museum has now prepared, promising others if they are desired, is on "The Development of Painting as Shown in the Galleries of the Metropolitan Museum of Art." There are lantern slides of many of the famous pictures of the Museum, a famous Turner, a Rembrandt, two of the Frans Hals of the Altman collection, and these are interspersed with slides having the text upon them explaining the pictures and their relation to the development of art, prepared by Museum experts.

FEW SALOONS TO CLOSE.

Early License Applications Indicate a Drop of Only 25 Per Cent.

Deputy Commissioner J. T. McNeil, in charge of the Manhattan branch of the State Excise Department, said yesterday that the number of liquor license applications received up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon indicated that there would be a falling off from last year of 25 per cent. or less.

"But," said Commissioner McNeil, "you must remember that any figures quoted now are not worth much. On Monday night we shall have figures that will come somewhere near telling the truth. The applications that the department has received so far have not been classified. We know how many applications have been received, of course, but they include grocery stores and drug stores and hotels, and every other line of business which sells alcoholic liquors. What everybody really wants to know is how the threatened and pending prohibition legislation will affect the saloons, where the great bulk of intoxicating liquors are sold. Those figures are not yet available.

"But, judging from the applications we have received, I will hazard the opinion that the decrease from last year in the number of licenses issued in this city will not be greater than 25 per cent."

It was pointed out that the saloon keeper faces no prospect of being closed up before the middle of December or Jan. 1 and that he takes no risk in paying his license fee, as the State returns the tax for any months of the year when he is not in business.

One license that will not be renewed is that held by the Pabst Columbus Circle restaurant. Eugene Schleip, the manager, said yesterday. The owner of the place is the Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee. Mr. Schleip said the reason for closing was that expenses were too great and the prospect of nation-wide prohibition too imminent.

WOMAN AGAIN FLIES MAIL.

Miss Stinson Returns to Washington with 150 Pounds in Pouches.

Miss Katherine Stinson, who made her first trip as a member of the air mail staff on Thursday, flying from Washington to Belmont Park, was ready for her second flight yesterday and was favored with pleasant though windy weather. She got away from the Belmont Park station at 12:12 P. M. with pouches containing 150 pounds of mail, and Pilot Maurice Newton flew another plane carrying an equal amount, both starting about the same time and reaching Philadelphia at 1:22. From there they went on, after a short stop, to Washington.

Pilot Robert Shank brought in the northbound mail, making the trip from Philadelphia to Belmont Park in fifty minutes. The large volume of mail carried in the last two days is due in part to the fact that boxes with the air mail service signs have been installed in the hotel lobbies from which collections by motorcycle are made just before the time for the dispatch of the messages to the air mail stations.

CALLS FOR BRISBANE PAPERS

Senate Committee Prepares to Investigate Washington Times Case.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Plans for investigating the purchase of The Washington Times by Arthur Brisbane with money furnished by brewers were made today by the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee. Senator Overman of North Carolina, Chairman, announced that the Attorney General had been requested to furnish all documents and evidence either in his hands or in possession of the District Attorney bearing on the charges. A similar request also has been made by Alien Property Custodian Palmer, whose statements in a recent speech precipitated the investigation.

Senator Overman indicated that an extensive inquiry would not be necessary, as practically all the evidence was in documentary form.

BRITISH OFFICERS SEE ENEMY BEATEN

Gen. Emsley, Here from Front on Way to Siberia, Tells of New Phase of the War.

CALLS THIS 'DECISIVE YEAR'

France Looks for Heavy Fighting Yet, but Big Spring Drive Will Roll Enemy Back Home.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Sept. 27.—Out of 558 passengers who arrived today from England 220 were British and Canadian officers, of whom thirty-eight were on their way to Siberia via Vancouver to take part in the campaign against the Bolsheviki with the American and Japanese contingents. The senior officer of those on the ship was Major Gen. James M. Emsley of the Third Canadian Division, who will command the British troops in the Siberian campaign.

In speaking about the war, the Major General said that this had been the decisive year and the Germans had been defeated. They no longer had any illusions about winning the war, he continued, and it was generally expected that they would make proposals for the opening of peace negotiations in November, if not before. He thought there was no doubt that there would be some heavy fighting up till the latter part of October.

"If the war goes on into 1919 we shall make preparations for the big offensive in the Spring that will roll the enemy back into his own country," Major Gen. Emsley said. "Hitherto the war has been fought in the trenches, and now the soldiers, who have become accustomed to that method, have to learn open warfare, which is a very different thing. When I came away they were making good progress and learning how to take advantage of every bit of cover as they go along. This is where the old officers and noncommissioned officers, who had their training before this war, come into their own again."

The Major General said that it was not generally known outside the army that horses suffered from shell shock. He had a big horse which he used as a charger, and a small mare for lighter work. A big shell burst in their stable back of the lines one night along the western front and clipped a piece off the right ear of the horse. For three days the animal was crazy, and nothing could be done with him. Finally the big horse calmed down and gradually became accustomed to the shells. The mare, a more sensitive animal, was affected for a week afterward, and, just as she was recovering, a shell knocked the stable to pieces. She dug a hole two feet deep in the soft ground and stood in it for a few minutes, uttering strange cries, and then sprang out and kicked the débris around the camp. For four days the mare would take nothing but a little water, and never recovered her proper senses again.

Praise Work of American Forces.

All of the officers, including Major Gen. Emsley, spoke in high terms of praise for the work done by the Americans, whose advent into the war zone in France this year made the decision against the Huns a certainty.

There were several young Canadian officers with artificial arms and legs, who seemed proud of the skillful manner in which they could walk along the pier and use a cane attached to a hook in the gloved iron hand.

Among them was Lieutenant Alan A. McCloud, of the Royal Air Forces, who wore the Victoria Cross he won on the western front, and limped painfully from the wounds he received at the same time. On March 27 Lieutenant McCloud, with his observer, Lieutenant Arthur Hammond, was flying across the German lines when an "Archie," anti-aircraft gun, knocked off a piece of his right wing. In order to keep the machine level, he had to climb out and stay on the disabled wing while the observer handled the motor. They had to fly low and the enemy's shots reached them both.

McCloud was wounded in the right leg and side and Hammond had his leg broken by a bullet. The airplane finally crashed down on to No Man's Land. When the two young officers got clear of the débris and started to limp back to their own lines, the enemy opened on them with machine guns. McCloud was hit again twice but he managed to put his comrade upon his back and carry him safely in to the British lines and then fainted from loss of blood.

He had just come out of a hospital and hopes to reach Winnipeg on Monday, with his father, Dr. A. N. McCloud, who went to England five weeks ago to fetch the son home. The young aviator hopes to get back to France inside of three months, he said.

Saw Our Airmen at St. Mihiel.

Lieutenant Robert Burton, another Canadian aviator, going back to his home in Manitoba with a broken leg through being shot down in an aerial combat with three enemy planes, spoke in glowing terms of the work performed by American airmen in the Lorraine section of the battle lines.

"I saw American airmen at St. Mihiel," he continued, "flying above the barrage of their own gunners, and dropping bombs on the German troops, doing great damage. Sometimes they would swoop down to within fifty feet of the enemy and mow them down with machine guns."

Many of these hardy young Americans did thirty-six hours' flying, he said, with very little rest, except for coming down to get oil and gasoline.

One of them, Allen of California, had four machines shot under him, but managed to land three times, without injury to himself, just inside the American lines. On the fourth occasion his machine was hit and Allen had to descend among the Germans, who were retreating, and he was afraid the American barrage that was creeping on would get him.

He fell into a dugout which contained three Germans, whom he ordered to surrender, and they replied in good English that it was of no matter then, as the place would be scattered to the four winds in a few minutes by the American artillery barrage. Finally it came and passed over them after hitting one of the three Germans. A few minutes later, an American hand grenade party ran up and yelled to the four inside the dugout to come out or it would be their last moment on earth, and they went up quickly.

Lieutenant Burton added that he himself had been wounded while flying low, at fifty feet, using a machine gun on some Germans sheltered in a ditch.

Blinded Soldier to Work Here.

Private E. J. Turner of the Canadian Infantry returned with the loss of both eyes, which were blown out on the Somme late in 1916. His wife, who accompanied him home, explained that since then the blind soldier had been in St. Dunstan's House, London, where Sir Arthur Pearson had had him trained to be a masseur. Turner, who is a strong, well set up man, about 32 years old, is going to Canada and will return to New York later, when he hopes to get employment in one of the big hospitals.

Another passenger was the young Earl of Minto, a Captain in the Scots Guards, who has seen a good deal of service in France since the beginning of the war and is going on the staff of the Duke of Devonshire, Governor General of Canada, for six months as a rest cure.

The Rt. Rev. H. Russell Wakefield, D. D., Bishop of Birmingham, who holds the rank of Colonel in the British Army, said he had come to North America to lecture upon "The Righteousness of the War," and described himself as a militant Christian. He is a tall man, with silver-gray hair and ruddy cheeks, carrying his sixty-three years better than many men ten years his junior, and looking somewhat of a fighter himself.

"I am not surprised at the authenticated reports of the German barbarities which have been received from time to time since August, 1914," he said, "because I studied in Germany for two years as a young man and know what Kultur means. It is merely a polish over a very coarse surface. I intend to go to Canada first and travel as far as Vancouver, and then go down the Pacific Coast to San Francisco and work back toward New York. I shall deliver a short discourse here on Sunday morning at Trinity Church. Please state that I have not come here to preach, but to deliver straight talks on the war."

What Irish Soldiers Have Done.

Lieutenant Hugh Lofting of the Irish Guards, who has just been invalided from the war, came here with his wife to tell the American people what the Irish soldiers have been doing in the great fight, and also to speak of the good agricultural work that was being done by their folks at home.

Another wounded Canadian officer, who wore the Military Cross for bravery on the field, was Lieutenant A. E. B. Murphy, son of Senator Murphy of Prince Edward Island, who was in the Canadian Coast Artillery, and worked under heavy fire for forty-eight hours dragging out men who had been gassed.

2,000,000 British Women in War.

Edith Picton Turberville and her sister, Beatrice, said they had come over to tell the women of America of the women's work in the war in Great Britain. In England there were 2,000,000 women engaged in munition plants and various industries connected with the war, they declared.

The officers of the arriving liner said no incidents had occurred on the voyage, and they had not picked up any S O S calls of vessels attacked by U-boats. Four days ago the guns on the port side were fired at an iceberg for target practice at 13,500 yards range, which they missed. When the range was reduced to 7,500 yards, the shells knocked the part of the berg above the surface to pieces.

Ex-Gov. Baldwin Hurt by a Fall.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—Simeon E. Baldwin, founder of the American Bar Association and twice Governor of Connecticut, is suffering from the effects of a fall on the street yesterday. Assurance was given today that Mr. Baldwin's condition was improved. He is in his 78th year.

G. F. BAKER, JR., A PRIVATE.

Wealthy Banker Enlists in Artillery —Might Have Claimed Exemption.

George F. Baker, Jr., Vice President of the First National Bank, has enlisted as a private in the artillery branch of the army, and is to report for duty at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., in a few days, where he will pass through the ordinary experiences of a recruit, with the expectation of working for a commission later. He is one of the wealthiest privates in the service.

Last July Mr. Baker, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, went to Italy in charge of the American Red Cross Commission which examined into conditions in that country. Although he probably would have been exempted from service under the draft, as an officer of a prominent bank engaged in essential financial undertakings, young Mr. Baker elected to get into the army at the bottom. A farewell dinner is to be tendered him by his friends tonight at the Savoy. A theatre party will follow.

The First National now has one-third of its officers serving in the army. The institution, besides sending so many of its men to the war, has bought for its own account and for its depositors and other clients $1,250,000,000 Liberty bonds and Treasury certificates.

Snow Falls Up State.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Enough snow fell at Lee Centre, ten miles north of this city, this morning to whiten the ground. A snowfall four inches deep covers the lower Adirondacks to-day.

NEW SERVICE CLUB OPENS.

Volunteers of America House Dedicated by Governor Whitman.

A new club for soldiers and sailors, established by the Volunteers of America, of which General Ballington Booth is the head, was opened by Governor Whitman yesterday at 529-530 Seventh Avenue. The club occupies two five-story buildings, in which sleeping accommodations are provided for several hundred men aside from a music room, pool rooms, shower baths, and writing and reading rooms. It will be operated under the regulations of the War Camp Community Service and will be open to men of the army, navy, and marine corps.

At the opening ceremonies Governor Whitman also unfurled the Volunteer service flag, which represents some 260 commissioned officers and associated workers of the Volunteers of America now serving their country in France. The Governor and Mrs. Whitman made addresses, in which they praised the work of the Volunteers.

General Ballington Booth stated that many firms had been active in assisting in equipping the club. It will be under the supervision of Colonel James J. Keppel and Chaplain Alton M. Young.

At the opening ceremonies music was furnished by the Fort Totten Regiment band, and more than a hundred soldiers and sailors who have already enjoyed the hospitality of the club were present.

NEW CATHOLIC WAR AID.

New York Fund Leases Land and Buildings for 500-Bed Hospital.

As an auxiliary to Base Hospital 1, for invalided soldiers, the New York Catholic War Fund has leased, for a term of three years, the property of the Messiah Home for Children, a large three-story structure with two acres of land at West Tremont, Andrews and Montgomery Avenues in the Bronx. The Fund also has leased the Hugh N. Camp tract, directly opposite, consisting of an old homestead, five other buildings and nine acres of land. Extensive alterations will be made and facilities provided for the comfort of 500 patients. Upon completion of the improvements, the properties will be turned over to the Government at $1 a year.

Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle is president of the Fund, in which the late Cardinal Farley was greatly interested. A committee consisting of Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Miss Teresa R. O'Donohue, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Cornelius Tiers and Mrs. Michael Gavin has been appointed to co-operate with the army authorities in the management of the hospital auxiliary. The brokers in the transaction were Bryan L. Kennelly and Joseph F. Day.

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Forward!

"My own."

Mortally Wounded, He Cries 'Forward!'

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Captain Francis O. Leahy, of Lawrence, Mass, formerly an orderly with General Pershing's staff in the Philippines, has been killed in Fere Forest.

A splinter of shell was driven through his back, coming out of his chest. He staggered, but held up his head, and, turning to Lieutenant Hanson, next in command, said:

"Lieutenant Hanson, the order is 'Forward!'"

IN the fierce fighting in Fere Forest, a splinter of shell suddenly found his brave heart. Staggering, mortally wounded, yet with his head held high, he turned to the fighting man next in command with these words: "Lieutenant, the order is 'Forward!'"

Could the voices of our million fighting men send one splendid clarion call, one ringing message of encouragement across the sea to us, it would be that triumphant challenge of the young Captain who saw, even on the threshold of death, the glorious vision of Victory.

The order is "Forward!" We who toil in office, in factory and in field are essential to Victory.

We are the support troops without which the war cannot be won. And the order is "Forward!"

Let us open our hearts to the message. Let us go forward with them to Victory.

Let us buy Liberty Bonds— to our utmost!

This space contributed to winning the war by

WILLIAM SALOMON & CO.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
Second Federal Reserve District
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Prophecy Points to Jerusalem as the Capital of Christ's Kingdom. The Cross Has Now Supplanted the Turkish Crescent at the Holy City.

In a Truly Remarkable Lecture Prof. C. T. Everson will trace a Great Line of Prophecy to our day.

"When and How Do the Nations of This World Become the Kingdom of Christ?"

Sunday, 8 P. M. Doors open 7:15. Casino Theatre, 39th & B'way. Large chorus directed by Henry De Fluiter. Free to all.

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WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Again the Government comes to the people of the country with the request that they lend their money, and lend it upon a more liberal scale than ever before, in order that the great war for the rights of America and the liberation of the world may be prosecuted with ever increasing vigor to a victorious conclusion. And it makes the appeal with the greatest confidence because it knows that every day it is becoming clearer and clearer to thinking men throughout the nation that the winning of the war is an essential investment. The money that is held back now will be of little use or value if the war is not won and the selfish masters of Germany are permitted to dictate what America may and may not do. Men in America, besides, have from the first quite now dedicated both their lives and their fortunes to the vindication and maintenance of the great principles and objects for which our Government was set up. They will not fail now to show the world for what their wealth was intended

Woodrow Wilson

This space is provided by several thousand patriotic contributors to Liberty Loan advertising.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
Second Federal Reserve District
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

ASKS FOR $1,000,000 TO FIGHT INFLUENZA

Senate Is Told That a "Matter of Vital Importance Confronts the Country."

ARMY DEATH RATE GROWS

Camps Report 6,824 New Cases for the Day, an Increase of 685 Over Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—After consulting with health officials, Senator Weeks of Massachusetts today introduced a resolution appropriating $1,000,000 for the Public Health Service's campaign. The resolution was referred to the Appropriations Committee, Majority Leader Martin promising its prompt consideration as a "matter of vital importance which confronts the country."

Senator Weeks's resolution proposed that the money be made immediately available. "Tens of thousands of people in New England," Senator Weeks told the Senate, "are affected, with hospitals full to overrunning, no nurses available, and doctors worked as nearly twenty-four hours a day as is humanly possible." At Camp Devens, Mass., alone, Senator Weeks said, there are 10,000 cases.

"The public health service informs me that it is spreading to other portions of the country and they must have the funds to cope with it," he added.

Influenza, sweeping through all but thirteen of the army camps and apparently beyond control of local authorities in many Eastern communities, has caused a tremendous increase in the death rate of the army at home.

For the week ended Sept. 20, the Surgeon General's office reported today, the death rate was 4.4 per cent., compared with 2.3 per cent. the preceding week. This increase was attributed in large measure to influenza, but the report pointed out that the figures did not show the seriousness of the situation, as since last Friday there had been a further rapid spread of the epidemic, with many deaths.

While the epidemic heretofore has been prevalent chiefly near the Atlantic seaboard, the Surgeon General's office said it might be expected to sweep westward with a still greater increase in mortality in the next few weeks.

Influenza continued to spread today in army camps, 6,824 new cases having been reported to the office of the Surgeon General of the army during the twenty-four hours' period ended at noon. This was an increase of 685 over the new cases reported yesterday and brought the total for all camps to 42,367.

Pneumonia cases showed a slight decrease, 717 new cases being reported today, compared with 723 yesterday. Deaths today were 170, mostly from pneumonia.

Apparently the situation at Camp Devens, Mass., has been gotten into hand. For the second successive day there was a decrease in the number of new cases reported, the total for the day being 240. The number of new pneumonia cases also decreased, but eighty-one deaths were reported.

No new camps were added today to the list of those where influenza has appeared. Camp Dix, New Jersey, reported the largest number of new cases with 1,049. Pneumonia cases reported were ninety, and deaths thirty-six. Influenza is increasing also at Camps Meade, Maryland, and Pike, Arkansas.

Provost Marshal General Crowder, discussing the postponement of October draft calls on account of the Spanish influenza epidemic, said no serious delay to the military program would result.

"It may result in shortening the training period for some men before they embark," he said, "but unless the epidemic continues to be serious calls for later dates in the month of October will be continued. The delay does not seriously embarrass our work of mobilizing men."

NEW INFLUENZA CASES IN THE CITY DOUBLED

Number of Deaths in Twenty-four Hours Equals Previous Total from July 1.

The number of new cases of influenza yesterday was double that of the preceding day and the Health Department is now concentrating on the effort to prevent the further spread of the disease. During the twenty-four hours ended at 9 o'clock yesterday morning 824 new cases were reported, as against 374 on Thursday. The daily report gave Manhattan 95 cases, Bronx 64, Brooklyn 132, Queens 11, and Richmond 22. Of the Brooklyn cases, 38 were immigrants and 8 men in the uniformed service.

The report also showed 41 new cases of bronchial pneumonia in the last twenty-four hours and 7 are known to have originated in Spanish influenza. Forty-four pneumonia cases were reported on Thursday. In the period covered by the daily report there were 20 deaths from influenza and 7 from bronchial pneumonia. The number of deaths reported yesterday was about equal to the total number of influenza deaths from July 1 to Thursday.

Dr. Copeland made this statement yesterday:

"I realize the possible seriousness of the disease and of the danger of an epidemic. However, considering the population of this city with that of the State of Massachusetts, where there have been 50,000 cases, it would be necessary for us to have 75,000 cases before the situation would be similar to that of that State. Up until the present time there have been fewer than 1,000 cases here. We have no intention at this time of closing the schools and theatres, as I believe that the children are better protected in the schools than they would be in the streets. We have distributed 900,000 handbills and circulars of instruction. Each pupil has received one and been asked to take it home."

Dr. Copeland again cautioned people to sneeze and cough into their handkerchiefs, and he believes that if every one observes this warning the disease will not become epidemic.

Dr. Copeland called attention to the fact that since Spanish influenza became prevalent all cases have been isolated and the officials are seeing that the quarantine is maintained even in private homes.

Although Dr. Copeland asked the Board of Estimate for only $5,000 with which to combat Spanish influenza the board was so impressed, after hearing him speak, that there was urgent need for efficient effort to keep down the disease that it voted him an appropriation of $25,000. The amount was raised on a motion of President Dowling.

President Dowling inquired just what Spanish infuenza was.

"It is the old-fashioned grippe we had here in 1888. Now it has a new name," replied the Commissioner. "We are making every effort to isolate these cases, but on account of the war taking nurses and doctors away from us we must have some fund that we can use in order that the people be properly protected."

After the meeting Dr. Copeland said the money would be used to employ additional doctors and nurses and to buy supplies. While before the board Dr. Copeland asked consideration next week of his application for $5,700 to repair buildings at the sanitarium at Otisville. The repairs, he said, were urgently needed.

It was chilly in the court room of the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court yesterday, and two elderly jurors sitting in a case complained to Judge Henry C. Clayton, a native of Alabama, who sympathized with them and adjourned court. Under the contract for furnishing steam heat for the buildings, it was learned, it will not be turned on before Oct. 1. The Judge said he did not want to be responsible for any one contracting Spanish influenza. The case being tried involved three east side tailors charged with selling Government property turned over to them to be manufactured.

HELP RUSHED TO BOSTON.

Doctors and Nurses from Many Quarters to Combat Epidemic.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Word that scores of physicians and nurses were being rushed to Massachusetts from various parts of the country in answer to the State's call for aid in fighting the epidemic of influenza and the Weather Bureau's promise of continued sunshine, admittedly the best preventive of the disease, greatly encouraged local and State health officials today.

The first of the outside contingents was expected here tonight from Rhode Island and others are due tomorrow from Toronto. Meanwhile, the United States Public Health Service in Washington was busy mobilizing physicians and nurses from the Middle West and elsewhere, and sent word that the first units should reach here within forty-eight hours. The Washington officials hoped to respond to the State's appeal with 500 physicians and twice that number of nurses.

The Emergency Public Health Committee, leading the fight against the epidemic, took drastic steps today. Proprietors of soda fountains throughout the State were asked to stop the sale of soft drinks immediately because of the danger of infection from glasses. The management of the Brockton Fair, one of the big outdoor carnivals of the Fall season in this State, was requested to postpone the fair planned for next week, and at once complied by canceling the affair entirely. A suggestion that the Red Cross Horse Show at Readville be closed to the public was agreed to, and other measures taken to discourage public gatherings.

Throughout the State city and town authorities, acting in concert with State officials, ordered schools and theatres closed where such action had not already been taken. Although churches in many cases were not specifically included in requests for suspension of public gatherings, church officials of their own accord quite generally announced the canceling of Sabbath school sessions, and in some instances the discontinuance of all church services for the present.

No accurate estimate of the number of new cases or of deaths due to influenza and pneumonia in the State was available today, but arrangements have been made by the health authorities to obtain regular reports from physicians and hospitals. From Quincy, Lynn, Brockton, and other large industrial centres, where the disease had attacked thousands of persons, reports showed a falling off in the number of deaths and more encouraging conditions as to the number of new cases.

Reports from other New England States indicated the presence of influenza to some extent. At Concord, N. H., 294 cases developed, and the Ministers' Association voted to suspend church services. At Portland, Me., orders were issued for the closing of all places of public resort tomorrow night, 300 cases of influenza having appeared in that city. Vermont officials reported the presence of the disease in St. Johnsbury, Barre, and Montpelier. At Newport, R. I., the situation was improved, but army and navy officials had not abated their efforts to stamp out the disease completely.

Among the deaths in this city was that of Miss Peggy Cameron of a theatrical company playing "A Little Bit Oldfashioned." She had been ill since Sunday.

Because of the epidemic the Governing Committee of the Boston Stock Exchange voted to omit the half session of the Exchange tomorrow.

Reports at the First Naval District headquarters showed 44 new cases of influenza and 6 deaths since yesterday. One of those who died today was Arnold H. Peaslee of Chicago, a Lieutenant of junior grade attached to the Paymaster's Corps. The total number of cases in the district is 3,378, with 166 deaths, of which 15 have occurred at Portsmouth.

Cases of influenza reported to the State Department of Health for the twenty-four-hour period ended at noon today were 2,677, with 97 deaths. These reports came from 41 cities and towns.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—Influenza is on the increase throughout Connecticut, and today energetic measures are being taken to combat it and to prevent local epidemics. Until a few days ago the number of cases was negligible compared with Massachusetts conditions, but since Wednesday Health Officers have noted an increase. Deaths from pneumonia in a week have suddenly increased, 17 being recorded here, 14 at Willimantic, and 24 at New London.

Mayor G. A. Quigley of New Brittain has received a request from Camp Devens for 100 trained nurses to be sent there. The Mayor has asked Governor Holcomb to issue an appeal to the State at large.

KAISER HID IN CELLAR DURING MANNHEIM RAID

Feared British Airmen on His Visit to Reassure People of Bombed Rhine Towns.

GENEVA, Thursday, Sept. 26.—Emperor William, Field Marshal Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg and Prince Stephen of Schaumburg-Lippe were in Mannheim last week when British airmen raided the city.

The royal party, according to the Democrate of Geneva, was staying in the Royal Palace and the Emperor and his staff promply took refuge in the cellar, remaining there twenty minutes. The palace was not hit as it had been in a previous raid, but bombs fell in the vicinity.

The royal party spent last week in Alsace-Lorraine, stopping at the chief Rhine towns. Military hospitals generally were visited and public ceremonies were avoided.

The object of the visit, the newspaper adds, was to appease the unrest and fear of the population owing to the approach to the frontier of allied armies and the constant aerial bombing.

Announcement was made in London Sunday that British airmen had attacked Mannheim on Saturday, Sept. 21.

Report Villa Attacking Jiminez.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 26.—Francisco Villa returned to attack Jimenez, Chihuahua, again yesterday after having been driven out of town by General Amaro's forces Sunday night, according to messages received in Juarez today. Villa attacked Amaro's forces with 1,000 men, haivng obtained reinforcements in the mountains.

POPE GRIEVED OVER DEATHS

Says It Is Hard to Bear Loss of Farley and Ireland.

ROME, Sept. 26.—The death of Archbishop John Ireland is looked upon as unfortunate in Vatican circles, as steps would have been taken very soon to make him a Cardinal.

Pope Benedict expressed the deepest grief when he heard of the Archbishop's death and is preparing a special message of condolence. The Holy Father said it was hard to bear the loss of such great churchmen as Cardinal Farley and Archbishop Ireland, both of whom were so necessary at the present time.

Mgr Ceretti, the Under-Secretary of State, and other Vatican officials expressed the deepest sympathy.

ARMY KULTUR FOR FINLAND.

German Propaganda Paper Draws Picture of Ideal Prussian Soldier.

As an example of the way in which the protagonists of Prussian ideals are trying to impress their sentiments upon such inhabitants of Finland as may understand the German language, the Berlin Vorwärts of Aug. 11 reprinted the following "Soldier's Ideal" which appeared recently in Suomi Finnland, a German-language paper published in Helsingfors for the avowed purpose of cultivating the good-will of the Finns:

"Between the soldier and his superior officer, especially between the recruit and his superior officer, there yawns a tremendous gulf. The latter is always right, the former never. The duty of a soldier is to obey, and that of a superior officer is to command. Blindly, without reflection, the soldier must carry out the order of his superior officer. He himself can have no will or wish of his own; he is subordinated to the will of his superior officer. The soldier must not speak, he must not even think—he has to act in accordance with the command of his superior officer.

"The recruit is not a man; he is merely destined to become a man under the command of his superior officer. He is soft wax which the superior may model to his will. The greatest superiority of the officer is shown when he instills in the mind of his pupil the belief that the soldier is absolutely nothing, nothing more than a dumb piece of wax without a will of his own, and that all he says or does is nonsense, ignorance, madness. He must lie in the dust, stark naked, he must feel about his head the whistle of his officer's knout; only after weeks and months does his superior officer, by his grace and help, raise him up out of the dust, wash him, clothe him, and make of him a man and a soldier.

"The superior officer is the mirror for the soldier, his magic mirror, in which disappear all the wrinkles, all the ugly features. The picture of the superior must not show the slightest blemish—it is perfection itself; even if the soldier should imagine he could detect some defect this is only a proof of his inadequacy and his inability to judge for himself.

"As stark naked as the new-born child faces this wonderful and mysterious world, so stands the recruit before his superior officer. To the soldier he is God Almighty. He is the God to whom he need not pray but whose sacred commands he must respect and obey. The God of the soldier is never satisfied, he never returns thanks even for the best of work; but his punishment for transgression and disobedience is cruel. For in the hands of the superior officer are the keys of hell upon earth. This hell upon earth is no warm place, but it is none the less filled with wailing and gnashing of teeth. It is full of evil-smelling filth, into which the superior officer plunges the transgressor, and only when he has struggled about in it sufficiently can the superior officer allow mercy to temper justice and help him up again. And lo and behold! this evil-smelling filth has purged the wretched fellow of his sins; it has rooted out the passionate, mutinous spirit of his own will; and has transformed him into wax, soft but pure, which the superior officer can hold in his hands and knead to his heart's delight, modeling and carving it, until he at last succeeds and produces that masterpiece, a proper, efficient, and obedient soldier."

In reprinting this article from the Vorwärts, the South German organ of the pro-Government Social Democracy, the Münchener Post, remarks:

"'Obedient soldiers'; so now they are helots, slaves of the State, whose every move is watched by their 'superiors' and who have been trained—no, scourged—into becoming servants of Mars that function, like animated corpses, by means of gruesome punishments.

"The German Government can do as it likes in Finland at present—it can suspend paragraphs of the Constitution and allow the sons of German Princes to be elected Kings. Can it not prevent this demeaning whining in the German language?

"Does this sheet come out under the protection of the German Government and with means furnished by it? The Vorwärts, because there is no indication as to who is the publisher of the sheet, puts the following very pointed question to the German Government: 'Perhaps the German Government can impart some information regarding who is making propaganda for Germany in this skillful manner?'"

MEATLESS WEEKS GO ON.

Will Continue Three Months in Germany, It Is Stated.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 27.—Meatless weeks will continue in Germany through November, December, and January.

The Zeitung am Mittag of Berlin says that this proposal has been confirmed officially.

SAIONJI TO FORM CABINET.

Coalition Ministry Likely in Japan, It Is Stated.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Marquis Kinmochi Saionji, former Premier and President of the Constitutionalist Party, has been commanded by Emperor Yoshihito to form a Japanese Cabinet in succession to that headed by Field Marshal Count Terauchi, recently resigned, according to a Tokio dispatch forwarded from Tientsin to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

It is probable, the dispatch adds, that Count Saionji will organize a coalition Ministry.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

More!

The advertisement headed "WANTED" which we printed in this newspaper boomeranged.

It was printed to start new people in the film business for themselves, and to get instant distribution for a new picture (The Mayor of Filbert).

It did all that. But—

It forced us into a new business, too, which was unexpected and, as they say in Scotland—"a bit thick."

This is what happened. Almost every man who wanted district rights on "The Mayor of Filbert" wanted the *assurance of more pictures of the same type.*

The prospect of immediate profit of itself wasn't enough. "If I make this thing go," said one of them, "I want to *keep* it going."

And *there* we were. It was all so sane; so clearly good business from their point and ours that we agreed instantly.

But—(again) getting pictures as big as "The Mayor of Filbert" and getting them *now* is a good deal like saying:

"George—run over to the corner and buy me a *battleship.*

But—

The thing had to be done.

We got "Mickey"—made of Mabel Normand by Mack Sennett—which cost (on pre-war figures) just under the quarter million and couldn't be made to-day at any price,

And—

A brand new Taylor Holmes picture just being finished and already contracted for.

Also—

Nine of the amazing pictures made for us by Griffith, and Ince, and Sennett, at their very best, when their work was bigger to them than they *were.*

All this, and a policy that is even more important.

And Here is Where you come in.

These pictures will go to the Theatres of a hundred districts (nearly three times the usual number) through a hundred business men who have paid some thousands of dollars apiece for each picture.

Most of them are not picture men; not "experts" in any sense, but just *people* like the rest of us.

And the *policy* part of it lies *here.* That you shall know beforehand what you are going to see.

Not *adjectives*—

Nouns. The announcement of the pictures is part of the agreement with these new men in the business (and some old hands with advanced ideas).

For instance—

There's a horse race in "Mickey"; and a fight; and a girl who rides the horse and most breaks her neck on a roof.

Maybe you don't like this sort of thing—maybe you do. We shall try to state *facts*—not *opinions.* And you can *bank on them.*

There's the Story. It's too long already—and not half told. The rest will be happening by the time this is printed.

And we judge it will be worth watching. Get your Theatre man to keep you posted. Or maybe your brother-in-law has the rights in your district—and was one of those who said *more.*

Triangle Film Corporation
Room 803, 1457 Broadway, New York

Gentlemen At Arms

In this book of vivid stories of the war by a man who knows writing as well as he does fighting, are clear-cut pictures of the fighting men at work. In the twenty-one tales are chuckles as well as tears, high courage and cheerful patience. It is the men, not the fighting, in this book that stick in one's mind. "Centurion" is the pen name of a British Staff Officer. Net, $1.40.

All Booksellers
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., Publishers

Gentlemen At Arms

FRENCH TIPS
for the
AMERICAN SOLDIER & SAILOR
Dictionary and Phrase Book with Correct Phonetic Pronunciation by
PAUL DU BOIS
Tables of weights and measures compared with American Standards, also names with pronunciation of French Towns on the western battle-front. 25 cents net, postpaid.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE or
THE SHERWOOD COMPANY,
40 John Street, New York.

Don't let skin trouble interfere with your work

Resinol

will relieve it

Resinol Ointment relieves smarting almost instantly. It matters little whether the cause lies in some skin trouble, or the bite or sting of insects, or a disorder of the nerve supply.

Resinol Ointment acts because it contains medicinal substances which soothe and heal the skin. Its continued use is almost sure to clear away all trace of eruption.

Ask your dealer for it.

Tax Day October 1st

There is no excuse for trying to evade the payment of a personal tax on uninvested funds, the assessment for which is levied on October 1st.

Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Participation Certificates are free of such taxation in this State, and pay 5%.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
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PLANE CARRIES TON WEIGHT OVER TOWN

D'Annunzio's Son and Lieut. Parvis First to Fly with 12 Civilian Passengers Here.

GO 8,885 FT. ABOVE LIBERTY

Caproni Biplane Then Flies Low Over Manhattan to the Park, Viewed by Thousands.

The first flight in America in which an airplane has carried twelve civilian passengers was successfully made yesterday, when a large Caproni biplane driven by three Liberty motors left the Hazelhurst Army Aviation Field, Mineola, L. I., and encircled New York and returned again to the hangars. The machine reached a maximum height of 9,285 feet in the course of the trip, and flew at the surprisingly low altitude of 600 feet over New York City, thus breaking both the high and low altitude record for an airplane carrying 2,205 pounds of live weight.

The officers who piloted the ship were Captain Hugo d'Annunzio, a son of the Italian poet, and Lieutenant Julius Parvis, the Italian ace, who has brought down six German and two Austrian battleplanes. The passengers on the flight were al' New York newspaper reporters, who were their guests.

The Caproni biplane was scheduled to go up at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, but owing to a leak in the radiator there was an hour and a half of anxious waiting, during which time the party collected all the stories possible of air mishaps and disasters. There was an air of excitement on the part of the nonflying men, and when some one volunteered the remark that it was a bit windy for the flight the trained observers came back with some query such as "What do you think will happen?" No body of newspaper men ever hoped so hard before not to "fall down" in a story.

When the final command was given for passengers to get aboard a twenty-two-foot ladder was placed against the machine and the dozen civilians climbed to their places. The seating capacity was very cramped. Four men sat on each side of a small, half-inclosed stall between the pilots and the rear motor. One man stood up in the passageway, holding on to the water tanks, and another sat in front of the two pilots. They had all been well supplied by the Italian officers with sweaters, coats, and leather helmets.

When the motors were started, one at a time, in spite of the cotton in the ears of the passengers the sound was almost deafening, and no one could hear themselves speak. The motors were allowed to run for a few minutes to get warmed up, and then the anchors and blocks were removed and the machine started slowly to move along the ground, with less vibration than in an automobile. Suddenly the speed was quickened, and before the passengers were aware that they were going up the earth was already fifty feet below.

The sensation experienced in going up for the first time is really a negative sensation. One does not realize that he is going up. It is as if the earth were descending and the machine running along an invisible track. The track is by no means a level one. There are sudden dips and dives, as on a roller coaster. After half an hour in the air one begins to digest the fact that they are really doing the same thing that many other machines which he had watched in the air were doing. It is then that the flight becomes really enjoyable.

Flew 8,885 Ft. Over Statue of Liberty.

After the airplane had headed into the wind, it circled around and started on its trip. It climbed steadily up for nineteen minutes, until it was directly over the Statue of Liberty, and had attained the height of 8,885 feet. The big aircraft then did a tail spin over the bay and the big ships and transports looked like flies swimming in a gray bowl of water.

The machine had descended to about 5,000 feet when it flew over the downtown section. At this height it then travelled north over Fifth Avenue and Central Park. The passengers could see the streets plainly, and pick out the roofs of buildings, the facades of which were more familiar to them as mere pedestrians. If one's vision had not been trained to the bird's-eye view of things it was at first difficult to understand the true perspective. It was hard to comprehend the dimension of height viewed perpendicularly.

A building twenty stories tall appeared much the same as one of four stories, but breadth and width were even more easy to determine than before one had become a superman and could ride on a magic carpet.

After the pilots had reached 110th Street, they lowered the machine until it was only 600 feet from the ground. On passing the Metropolitan Tower, one passenger felt or feared that they were going to touch it. Traveling low, it was easy to see men and women hurrying about their work, and the view was little other than from the top of a tall building. There was this exception, however, that the airship travels fast, and when you tried to focus your eyes upon a man or an automobile, the next second it was as if you were looking through the wrong end of an opera glass.

The biplane was in flight one hour and fifteen minutes, and reached a speed of 105 miles an hour. As it was making a landing, the pilot allowed the passengers to experience a side semi-circular dive. What exactly happened was hard to make out, as every one told a different story about how it turned over, or backwards, or sideways. One thing that was agreed upon, however, was that the sun whirled around and for a moment was underneath the observers' feet.

After the first happiness of feeling the earth again in its accustomed place under the feet of the landed passengers, there was a rush to congratulate and thank Lieutenant Parvis for allowing them to take part in the trip and for conducting it so safely.

Parvis Praises Liberty Motor.

Lieutenant Parvis, who has flown seven different makes of machines and used nine different motors, on being asked his opinion of the Liberty motor said: "There is nothing like it. The Fiat, the motor that is considered the best in Italy, is a good motor. I have flown fourteen hours in a Liberty motor and have not had the slightest trouble. I have always had trouble with other motors, sometimes very serious trouble, after flying ten hours. The Rolls-Royce is a good motor, but it is much heavier than the Liberty, and much less powerful. The Liberty motor, in the Caproni machine, is going to be a great factor in bringing about a just peace and a righteous one."

Before the monster biplane started on its flight, Major Gen. W. A. Kenly and Lieut. Col. Rinehart reviewed and inspected seventy-two American biplane fighting machines. They were lined up single file facing the spectators in the grand stand. Each squadron of eighteen machines had a different color scheme. At a given signal, Major Kenly, in the Rinehart, driven by Colonel Rinehart, ran along the ground to the end of the field. As soon as he had left the ground the propellers of the seventy-two machines were started, and they all rose in the air at the same moment, like a flock of wild geese. They took battle formation and flew about the field for over an hour.

The Handley-Page bombing plane, the Langley, a machine on the same type as the Caproni, only driven by two Liberty motors instead of three, had its initial Government test under the observation of the United States Aeronautical Service. The test was for altitude only, and with the seven passengers and 1,600 pounds of bombs and five machine guns the machine rose to a height of 7,000 feet. While no test for speed was attempted, the plane traveled at a rate of ninety-seven miles an hour during the test.

The Langley is the first American built Handley-Page airplane, and it was built especially for night bombing. There is considerable rivalry between the Caproni and the Handley-Page officers and men, both sides urging that their machine is more practical for war use. Both the crews, however, agree that the Liberty motor is by far the best motor built.

MRS. MELLEN TO TAKE STAND IN OCTOBER

Will Tell at That Time of Life with Husband — Counsel to Make Arguments Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Sept. 27.—Mrs. Katherine L. L. Mellen will tell the story of her life with her husband, Charles S. Mellen, the former President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, in the Berkshire Superior Court in October. This developed this morning in the fourth day of the hearing on the petition of Mr. Mellen for a separation decree. Mrs. Mellen did not appear in court today.

As soon as the session was opened this morning, Mr. Mellen addressed the court as follows:

"Your Honor, I desire to correct a part of my testimony of yesterday. I was asked yesterday if, in an interview in my room with Mr. Wheat and Mr. Crim, anything was said as to the alienation suit which Mrs. Brown had brought against Mrs. Mellen and I answered that there had been no mention of that suit.

"Since then I have had my memory refreshed by conversation with Mr. Wheat and Mr. Crim, my counsel, last night, and I now do recall that the alienation suit was then discussed."

Mr. Mellen stepped down from the witness chair and Attorney Crim announced that the petitioner rested his case.

Attorney Milton B. Warner, for Mrs. Mellen, then said:

"The respondent in this case desires to offer no testimony at this time. We have filed a petition in this court alleging that as a matter of law it cannot be found in the proceedings pending in this court that a husband has been deserted by his wife or that he is living apart from her for justifiable causes while a libel for divorce is pending and undetermined.

"The burden in this proceeding is entirely upon the petitioner, and upon the evidence presented the petitioner is not entitled to a decree."

Attorney Crim asked the court to fix a time for hearing the arguments in the case, and it was agreed that the arguments should be heard tomorrow morning.

From Mr. Warner's series of objections and his petition which has been filed in the case it is apparent that he will appeal the case to the Supreme Court in the event that a decree is granted to Mr. Mellen.

WILD WEST IN BROOKLYN.

Horseman Rides Into Stores and Terrorizes Block Party.

A man garbed like a cowboy and mounted on a mustang rode last night onto crowded sidewalks at De Kalb Avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn, driving men, women, and children to the streets and into stores and dwellings, and when he had tired of this amusement the rider jabbed his spurs into the animal's sides, and forced it into stores until customers and shopkeepers alike were terrorized for several blocks. Many of the shopkeepers further on, seeing the strange figure galloping toward their places, hurriedly barred their doors.

The cowboy, yelling and swinging a lasso, was first seen when he plunged his steed into a group of men and women at De Kalb Avenue and Broadway, where he knocked down a woman and her soldier escort. Then the rider turned, and, dashing across the street to a crowd that was watching him, pulled his horse back and shouted: "Show me your registration cards, you slackers!"

A half block away John Lynch, of 421 Rutledge Street, one of the spectators, carrying a pigeon under each arm, sought to escape the cowboy by darting into the bird and animal store of W. C. Duller, a blind man, at 1130 Broadway. The cowboy swung his lasso at Lynch just as the latter slipped into the store, and after him went the horse and rider. Lynch lost his pigeons, but managed to get out of the store and run across the street to a Chinese restaurant, on a second floor, with the cowboy close behind. Half way up the stairs to the restaurant the horse could go no further.

At Kosciusko Street and Broadway a block party was in progress, and in the midst of these merrymakers the horseman made his next appearance. Policemen and citizens sought to close in on him at the end of the block, but he turned and made another ride along the sidewalk until Policeman Andrew Weiland of the Ralph Avenue Station darted from a door and stopped the horse by seizing the bridle.

Twenty or more men went to the policeman's assistance, but they couldn't get the cowboy from the horse until his fingers were beaten loose from saddle and bridle. Then they dragged him to the ground and took away his spurs. At the station the trouble maker described himself as Frederick Orr, 38 years old, a "horse tamer" of 66 Harris Street, Long Island City. He was locked up on charges of intoxication and disorderly conduct.

URGES PEACE PREPARATION.

Senator Weeks Proposes a Congressional Reconstruction Committee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Creation of a special Congressional committee on after-the-war reconstruction is proposed in a resolution introduced today by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts. He said the end of the war might come sooner than many expected, and that the country should be prepared with a program to meet the situation.

"At the end of the war," said Senator Weeks, "we are likely to have a merchant fleet larger than that of any country in the world. We have constructed some of the greatest shipbuilding plants in the world, and it is probably safe to say that those will have a capacity under after-war conditions sufficient to build and repair the merchant fleets of the civilized world. What are we going to do with these shipyards?

"What are we going to do with all the manufacturing plants and other establishments created for war purposes, the machinery for which may or may not be available for after-war production? What are we going to do with the millions of war workers now employed and who will find themselves out of employment at once when peace has been declared? The Government must take some action to protect these war workers."

RECRUITING WORKERS DINED

Leaders in British-Canadian Drive Commended by General White.

In appreciation of the work done by John Kenna Lawson as Secretary of the British Recruiting Commission, and Arthur Bocock, Assistant Secretary of the commission, the leaders in the recruiting drive in the metropolitan district gave an informal dinner to the two men last night at the Vanderbilt.

The work of the commission is now practically ended, as those who registered in the draft on Sept. 12 have only until Oct. 12 to enlist in the British or Canadian Armies, after which date they will come under the provisions of the draft.

A letter of commendation from General C. Brooman White, military head of the commission, was read at the dinner, and the two Secretaries were presented with cigarette cases by the district leaders.

Although the task of the leaders as recruiting agents is over, they have decided to retain their organization for the benefit of the dependents of British and Canadian soldiers who are at the front.

All British subjects between 21 and 31 who registered under the American draft on June 5, 1917, and June 5 of this year became subject to draft by the United States at midnight this morning. British subjects who registered on Sept. 12 have until Oct. 12 to enlist under their own flag. After that date they, too, become subject to call by the United States.

MANN SUCCEEDS CAPELLE.

Vice Admiral Made Head of U-Boat Section of Navy.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 27.—Vice Admiral Edler von Mann has been designated to succeed Vice Admiral von Capelle as Secretary of the Navy, according to the Cologne Volkszeitung.

Von Mann now is at the head of the U-boat section of the Navy Department.

SMITH IN VAIN SEEKS HARRIS

Candidate for Governor Had Suspended Judgment as to the State Chairman.

WAR CONTRACTS IN DISPUTE

Promise Made at Syracuse That Charges Would Be Met— To Retire If Not Cleared.

Although the conference between Alfred E. Smith, President of the New York Board of Aldermen and Democratic nominee for Governor, and Edwin S. Harris, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, which was scheduled for last night, did not occur, there was a pretty well defined opinion in Democratic circles that the hours Mr. Harris would remain in his position as head of the committee were numbered.

The reason there was no conference was the inability of Mr. Smith to get into communication with the Democratic State Chairman, following his return to this city from Syracuse early yesterday evening. Mr. Smith spent practically all night trying in vain to locate Mr. Harris, who, at a talk in Syracuse on Thursday evening, had urged on the Democratic nominee twenty-four hours' "suspension of judgment" to enable him to produce convincing proof that recent published reports charging him with attempting to secure a "rake-off" on Government contracts obtained through his influence were entirely without justification.

Mr. Smith, when interviewed shortly before midnight, said:

"I have not been able to get into communication with Mr. Harris, though I have tried diligently to do so. Consequently I have no statement to make."

Democratic leaders in this city, as well as up State, are keenly alive to the fact that the charges brought against Mr. Harris, and so far denied but not disproved, have placed the Democratic Party in this State and its candidates in a most awkward position at the very threshold of the gubernatorial campaign. Mr. Harris has been told by the Democrats in a position to speak with authority that he ought to retire, and that it is not fair for him to expect the Democratic nominee for Governor, who in order to win must conduct an exceedingly aggressive campaign, to take up a defensive campaign for the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Mr. Harris said yesterday afternoon, when interviewed at the Democratic Club, that he expected to stay in his present position.

"I have not been asked to resign, I have no intention to resign, nor do I intend to do so; I never had a thought of resigning," he said. "There is nothing in the published reports and no reason why my resignation should be offered or demanded."

The Harris affair, as the transactions dealt with in recent newspaper reports have come to be known among the Democratic leaders, was the topic of discussion at a Democratic gathering in Delmonico's last night, at which Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy was the central figure. Others there were Congressman Thomas F. Smith, who is Secretary of Tammany Hall; Senator Robert F. Wagner, Senator James A. Foley, who represents Tammany Leader Murphy's district in the upper house at Albany, and some others.

Senators Wagner and Foley brought to Mr. Murphy from Syracuse, where they had heard from up State Democratic leaders, a practically unanimous demand that Mr. Harris be compelled to relinquish his present position of power and influence. One of the conferees said, after the conference dispersed, that neither the Tammany chieftain nor any of the Democratic powers in the city would place any obstacles in the way of Mr. Harris's retirement, in the event that he should not be able to produce an absolutely clean bill of health.

This Mr. Harris had assured Mr. Smith, the Democratic nominee, before he left Syracuse at midnight on Thursday, that he would be in a position to do when he met him, as then expected, last night. Mr. Smith, when seen last night after his futile hunt for Harris, was visibly disappointed, but said that he was still "suspending judgment" in the matter and preparing to receive the proof the Democratic State Chairman has promised to offer with an open mind.

Mr. Harris, before leaving Syracuse, entered a total denial to Mr. Smith of all the allegations made against him in the newspaper reports. These had it that Mr. Harris had sought to benefit financially from Government contracts, and that Mrs. Harris had received two shares of stock in the North and South Construction Company, which was to gain a profit from shipbuilding contracts obtained from the Government. No documentary evidence has as yet been produced to prove that Mrs. Harris was financially interested in the concern, and this Mr. Harris denies, but there is a general feeling that if such evidence should be forthcoming it would render Mr. Harris impossible in his present position.

It was learned in Syracuse yesterday that some Democratic leaders had an inkling that the correspondence would be made public some four days prior to Mr. Harris's re-election as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, which occurred on Sept. 18. According to Alfred W. McCann, who wrote the articles, the information was conveyed to the Democratic leaders through Samuel Untermyer.

Mr. Untermyer, it was said, had urged that Mr. Harris be superseded in his position at the head of the State Committee at the meeting where reorganization was effected.

This demand the Democratic leaders ignored after Mr. Harris had positively denied to Mr. Untermyer and others that he knew anything about the correspondence embodying the statements which formed a basis for the charges made in the newspaper articles which led to the present controversy.

Mr. Smith said yesterday, before leaving Syracuse, when questioned regarding the Harris matter:

"The Democratic Party in the State of New York wants the support of no man who is making capital out of patriotism, or who seeks to profit out of the sufferings of humanity."

BOND FOR ALIEN PROPERTY.

Court Holds Custodian Must Protect Estate's Executors.

Vice Chancellor Lane in Newark yesterday decided that A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, could not demand from the executors of the estate of Adolphus Keppelmann of South Orange that proportion of the $3,000,000 estate which was willed by him to his five daughters, who are enemy aliens living in Germany and Austria. The girls were born in America, but married Germans and Austrians.

The Vice Chancellor ruled that the Alien Property Custodian could not take over the property without first giving a refunding bond to the executors. He declined to decide on the particular question whether Palmer could execute and deliver such a bond.

Palmer in demanding the aliens' share contended that the statute regarding the bond was not applicable to him and that the executors must pay over the share without exacting a bond, a condition which the Vice Chancellor says in his decision is impossible.

Shultz and Ruckgaber, of Philadelphia, counsel for the daughters, and who had been given power of attorney before the war broke out to collect their shares, also made a demand on the executors and were prepared to put up a refunding bond as exacted by the statute and held the shares, subject to Palmer's orders.

The Vice Chancellor, after declaring that it seemed plain to him that the executors must exact for self-protection a refunding bond before the funds can be paid over, suggested that a precedent recently established in England might be well to follow by having the War Trade Board issue a license to the holders of the power of attorney, which would empower them to receive the money and then transfer it to the Alien Property Custodian.

RICH PROPAGANDIST HELD IN PITTSBURGH

Charles F. Banning Accused of Sedition—Prof. Stroecklein Also Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Sept. 27.—Charged by Federal agents with being the directing head of the propaganda and espionage work being done in this district in the interest of Germany, Charles F. Banning, a wealthy man living at the Duquesne Club, was arrested at his office in the Oliver Building this afternoon by A. N. L. Bogan, a Deputy United States Marshal. Banning is a naturalized citizen and is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the firm of Banning, Cooper & Co. pigiron and steel brokers, and Vice President of the Huessener Engineering company. Kurt Huessener, President of the engineering company and business partner of Banning, is now in the Allegheny County Jail held as a dangerous alien, having been arrested three weeks ago.

George F. Stroecklein, former Professor of German at the University of Pittsburgh, also was arrested tonight.

Coincident with the arrest of Banning a score of Federal agents started rounding up members of the German Club of Pittsburgh, of which Banning is a member, for the purpose of interrogating them with regard to alleged seditious remarks said to have been made by Banning, some of which were to the effect that he would like to see Germany win the war, and that the American Government was "rotten." He is also alleged to have said that American army officers were "dupes" and to have referred to the German army as "ours" and the allied armies as "theirs." He is also alleged to have said that the United States would meet the same fate as Rumania.

He was naturalized in the common pleas court of Allegheny County in Sept., 1914, giving his address as Germany. He made several trips to Germany, his last in 1914. Since that time his remarks against Great Britain aroused suspicion and he has been under constant surveillance by the Department of Justice.

HELD AS BOMB PLOTTER.

Prisoner Accused of Trying to Blow Up Smith & Wesson Factory.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 27.—Harry Hurcherty, aged 35, was placed under arrest in Palmer late today by Federal detectives on the charge of plotting to blow up the Smith & Wesson factory in this city.

Hurcherty, who is alleged to be of German origin and who formerly conducted a lunchroom here, has been missing since Sept. 17. About the time he left this city charges were lodged against him of passing worthless checks and he was sought by the police on that charge.

Just when the alleged attempt was made to blow up the Smith & Wesson shops is not disclosed. The arrest was made by an inspector of the local police at the instance of officers of the Federal Intelligence Department.

The Smith & Wesson Company is engaged exclusively on Government work and was recently taken over by the Government following the refusal of the company to accept the decision of the War Labor Board in adjustment of trouble between the company and its employees which led to a strike in July.

ARRESTED ON HONEYMOON.

Newly Married Engineer Accused of Bad Check Transactions.

Howard Jones, a mechanical engineer, who was arrested in the Du Pont Hotel in Wilmington, where he was stopping with his bride of a few months, was locked up in the Tombs yesterday to face charges of forgery and grand larceny. Jones claims Alexandria, Va., as his home. The arrest was made by Police Detective Martin of the Headquarters Staff.

According to the police, Jones was arrested because of operations that involved the passing of worthless checks.

Jones's bride was the daughter of a New Orleans banker. The prisoner is said to have gone to that city with excellent letters of introduction. There he met the young woman who is now his wife, followed her to this city, pressed his suit, and was accepted. They were married in Westchester County and were traveling South when the arrest was made.

LAST OF PEOPLE'S CONCERTS

Mischa Elman and Anna Fitziu the Artists in Central Park Tonight.

Mischa Elman, Anna Fitziu, Captain Nahan Franko, and the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra will give the last of the season's concerts on the Mall in Central Park tonight at 8 o'clock, or in case of rain, tomorrow at 3, with an all-American program. Aside from the principal artists who have volunteered, the expenses of the concert will be contributed by Mrs. Philip Berolzheimer, wife of the Deputy Park Commissioner.

Edwin Franko Goldman and his New York Military Band will give the last of the Mayor Hylan People's Concerts in Queens Borough this afternoon at 1 o'clock, in the public square at Myrtle and Van Cortlandt Avenues. While no collections or sales will be made, the concert is in honor of the Liberty Loan drive.

The New York Police Band, of which Mr. Goldman is also conductor, will play two concerts tomorrow, in the afternoon at Poe Park in the Bronx, and in the evening at Mount Morris Park, Manhattan, terminating the season of the park concerts.

Four Stars in Liberty Loan Concert

Galli-Curci, Caruso, McCormack and Heifetz, four of the greatest stars of the musical stage, will appear in a Liberty Loan concert at Carnegie Hall on Monday evening, with Pryor's American Band and many United States soldiers, sailors and marines, who have been at the front in France. The Allied Music Division of the Fourth Liberty Loan, with offices at 105 West Fortieth Street, is arranging the concert. Tickets will be free, it is announced, in exchange for Liberty Loan subscriptions. Payment for the bonds may be made through private bank or employer. Subscription blanks are to be had at all talking machine, piano and music warerooms. The allotment of seats and boxes, up to the capacity of the hall, will be in order of size of subscriptions.

Alma Hanlon, Actress, Marries Again

Mrs. Alma H. Kingsley, who appears in motion pictures under the name of Miss Alma Hanlon, and Louis Myll were married on Wednesday after obtaining a marriage license in Long Island City. The bride obtained a divorce from her first husband, Walter J. Kingsley, theatrical press agent, last Fall. For the last two years she has been living at Bayside, L. I. Mr. Myll is 47 years old, twenty-two years his wife's senior, and was divorced by his first wife last August.

They are now on their way to California to appear in pictures.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"I. O. U.," instead of opening at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre next Tuesday night, will have its first performance at the Belmont on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 5. This is William A. Brady's production of the play by Hector Turnbull and Willard Mack.

Corinne Barker will have a role in "Remnant," in which Florence Nash will be starred.

Lillian Lorraine last night rejoined the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic, and will continue there during the time that the "Follies" is idle as a result of the closing of the theatres in Boston.

Austin Page, author of "By Pigeon Post," has arrived in New York from London to stage the play for Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr. Martha Hedman will have the leading role.

The complete cast of "A Stitch in Time," which will be presented at the Fulton on Oct. 15, includes Irene Fenwick, Ralph Bellard, Grace Carlyle, Robert Cain, Earle Mitchell, Evelyn Carter Carrington, George Schaefer, J. H. Gilmour, and Leo Lindhard.

A new composition by Sousa, entitled "The Fourth Liberty Loan March," is an added attraction at the Hippodrome.

PRIORITY FOR ROAD WORK.

War Industries Board Grants Permit for Materials.

According to a telegram received yesterday by the Merchants' Association from Charles A. Otis, Chief of the Resources and Conversion Section of the War Industries Board, giving a ruling of the Priorities Committee, contractors and others engaged in the construction of street pavements and roadways now substantially under way are authorized to continue such construction. Manufacturers and distributors of, and dealers in, materials used in connection therewith may continue to furnish the same for such construction work up to Nov. 1.

Mr. Otis said that applications for permits should be made promptly to the United States Highway Council through the State Highway Department for the completion of all such work now under contract and under construction which cannot be completed prior to Nov. 1. No new contracts should be entered into for any kind of new work without first obtaining a permit from the Federal Highways Council.

Mrs. Keene Left $1,698,927.19.

According to the transfer tax appraisal filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Office at Mineola, the heirs of Mrs. Sara R. Keene, widow of James R. Keene, will pay a tax of $53,715.50 to the State. Mrs. Keene left a net estate of $1,698,927.19. To her son, Foxhall P. Keene, Mrs. Keene willed one-half of her estate, valued in the appraisal at $837,212.59. The trust estate which Mrs. Keene left to her daughter, Jessica Taylor, is valued at $707,880. A remainder interest, which is credited to four grandchildren of Mrs. Keene, shows that each grandchild at the death of its mother will receive $82,332.14. Listed in the appraisal are many silver trophies that were won by Mr. Keene's racehorses.

See What the Chemist Has Done for American Industry
AT THE
CHEMICAL EXPOSITION
ALL THIS WEEK
Grand Central Palace
Exhibits and demonstrations of products, processes, machinery and apparatus — Lectures and motion pictures—350 exhibits on 3 floors.
AMERICA'S GREATEST INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION
CLOSES TONIGHT. ADM. 50c.

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THEATRE, B'WAY at 95th St.
The Magnet of Motion & Melody. Daily from 11 A. M. Last Time Today.
"CRASHING THROUGH TO BERLIN"
The Magnificent Pictorial History of the War. The Splendid Achievement of the Whole Allied Armies. Seen from the Beginning to the Present Time.
The Comedy Sensation,
"THE PRICE OF A ROTTEN TIME"
with LYONS & MORAN.
News Reel of Up-to-the-Minute Topics and the great 21-piece SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Prices: Mat. 20c. Eve., 30c & 50c.

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TUESDAY, OCT. 1, 8:15 P. M.
RECITAL BY
Leginska
PRICES 50c AND $1.00.
Tickets at Box Office or 266 West End Av.

EVERYTHING AT THE Hippodrome
"'Everything' is Bright and Merry at the 'Hip.'"—Globe.
MAT. TODAY at 2:15
Eve. at 8:15.

Thomashefsky Thea., Houston St.-2d Ave. Telephone Orchard 2612.
Now Playing.
Bores Thomashefsky's Newest Musical Play,
"די לוסטיגע ידעלאך"
"Die Lustige Yidalach."
Music by Jos. M. Rumshinsky.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way
Every Eve. at 8:15.
ANNA CHANDLER, J. GREEN- | All Seats
WALD & CO., BARRY & LAY- | Reserved
TON & SIX OTHER BIG ACTS. | 25, 35, 50
COLUMBIA B'way | Twice Daily | Popular
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MRS. COPELAND
16 East 43d Street,
Next to Hotel Manhattan.
SERVES REAL FOOD AT A FIXED PRICE.
WEDNESDAY DINNER:
Chicken a la Maryland and corn fritters.

THE PIROUETTE 22 East 45th Street
Lunch 35-40c; Dinner 55c
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Lunch 35c; Chicken Lunch 50c
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Luncheon, 50c.

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At THE GREEN TEA POT
13 East 36th Street.
LUNCHEON 60c; AFTERNOON TEA.

THE MARGUERITE 49 West 39th Street.
Club Breakfast.
Open Sundays from 1 to 7 P. M.
Luncheon, 50c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 75c.
Chicken Dinner Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.

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Established 1912.
Breakfast, 40-50c; Lunch, 60-75c; Dinner, $1-1.25.
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Well-Balanced Food, Deliciously Cooked.
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8 to 8, Except Sundays.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at
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Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

THE PICCADILLY, 170 West 72d Street, near Broadway.
Special Chicken and Waffle Dinner every Monday & Thursday. Delicious home cooking.

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Luncheon, 45c; Sun. Dinner, 5:30-8; Dinner, 65c.

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Homelike Tea Room for LADIES and GENTLEMEN

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ONLY PLACE OF ITS KIND IN AMERICA.

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Food for epicures.
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KLAW & ERLANGER'S MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS
THE Girl Behind the Gun
ROOF ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Open All Year. Phone 240 Bryant.

EMPIRE THEATRE B'WAY & 40TH ST.
OPENS NEXT MONDAY, 8:15
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
CYRIL MAUDE
in C. Haddon Chambers' Comedy,
THE SAVING GRACE
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

LYCEUM 45th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20.
Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:20.
OTIS SKINNER In His New Comedy Triumph
HUMPTY DUMPTY

COHAN & HARRIS THEA., W. 42d St.
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Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written
Hundreds turned away at every performance.

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The Saucy Star and Season's Gayest Music Play
MITZI in "HEAD OVER HEELS."
"Everything Mitzi does is Unique."—American.

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Someone in the House
"A charming comedy of adventure with all the interest of 'Alias Jimmy Valentine' and 'Raffles' combined."

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Mat. Today at 2:20.
THOS. A. MR. Wise "Barnum" A Comedy by Harrison Rhodes & Thos. A. Wise

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Seats Now
Extraordinary All Star Combination.
WILTON LACKAYE
THEODORE KOSLOFF
HENRY B. WALTHALL
KHYVA ST. ALBANS
IN
THE AWAKENING
By RUTH SAWYER

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BOOTH TARKINGTON'S ENROD
(Dramatized by Edward E. Rose.)

CORT THEATRE, W. 48th St. Evs. 8:20.
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JOHN CORT'S OPERETTA
Fiddlers Three
"Contains Stirring & Sprightly Chorus."—Tribune

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:20.
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"DADDIES"
"Will Appeal to Every One."—World

LIGHTNIN
GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. at 8:20.
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The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

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Next Week—Potash & Perlmutter in Yiddish.

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LAST 2 TIMES AT THIS THEATRE
NEXT WEEK—STANDARD THEATRE
POTASH & PERLMUTTER IN YIDDISH

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Opens Next Mon. SEATS NOW
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First Appearance on Speaking Stage.
The World Famous Russian Dancer
Theodore KOSLOFF
in "THE AWAKENING."
By RUTH SAWYER.
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TO-DAY MAT. and next Mon. and Wed. Eve., CARMEN. Margarita Sylva, Riccardo Martin, Henri Scott, Cond., Hageman.
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A BUTTON BUSTING BILL

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

When WOODROW WILSON speaks to the American people he speaks for them; their wish, their purpose, their innermost thoughts are expressed in his words, for he has an instinctive understanding of their will. And he always speaks to good purpose and with powerful effect. At the very beginning of his discourse at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, President WILSON said, "I am not "here to promote the Loan. That will "be done—ably and enthusiastically "done—by hundreds of thousands of "loyal and tireless men and women "who have undertaken to present it "to you and to our fellow-citizens "throughout the world." Yet we doubt if Mr. WILSON or anybody could have made a more forcible appeal in behalf of the Loan, or one better calculated to quicken the patriotic impulses that prompt subscriptions. When men give of their money for any use, and particularly for a public use, they want to know for what it is to be spent. The President told the country last night of the purposes to which the proceeds of the Loan would be devoted, he told them, not indeed for the first time, in language every man can understand, what are the true and vital issues of the war:

Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?

Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?

Shall peoples be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice?

Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?

Shall the assertion of right be haphazard and by casual alliance or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common rights?

No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They *are* the issues of it; and they must be settled—by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests, but definitely and once for all and with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest.

From the whole United States, from all the people the answer to the President will be "These things shall not be." His interrogatories embody the moral issues of the war, the great principles insisted on, of which the applications will be worked out in individual detail "at the peace table," but of which no part will be lost to view. Could better reasons be presented to the minds of the people why they should be generous in their subscriptions to the Loan? They are asked to give of their substance in order that this world may be made better, an aim for which the most enlightened men of every country have been striving for centuries. The war supplies the great opportunity, it has brought the forces of evil, the hindrances to human advancement, plainly into view, it has marked them for destruction. Every dollar subscribed for the Fourth Liberty Loan helps on the glorious work, and how or where could the money of a free people be better employed?

In passages of his address other than those we have quoted, Mr. WILSON has put forth thoughts and laid down principles that will be as attentively considered abroad as here. Probably no part of his address will receive closer attention among the Allies than that in which he treats of the League of Nations. The constitution of the League, he says, "is in a "sense the most essential part of the "peace settlement itself. It cannot "be formed now. If formed now, it "would be merely a new alliance of "the nations associated against the "common enemy. It is not likely "that it could be formed after the "settlement. It is necessary to guar-"antee the peace, and the peace can-"not be guaranteed as an after-"thought. The reason, to again speak "in plain terms, why it must be guar-"anteed is, that there will be parties "to the peace whose promises have "proved untrustworthy and means "must be found in connection with "the peace settlement itself to remove "that source of insincerity."

The constitution of the League of Nations, therefore, in the President's view must be a part of the peace settlement itself. That would mark the beginning of a new era in the history of the world, a wonderful reversal of the intents and policies that led to the formation of the Holy Alliance. Plainly, the words spoken by the President last night will turn the thoughts of all the world to the future, to a vision wherein may be seen peace on earth not to be disturbed by plotters to satisfy imperial greed and ambition.

THE WOMAN'S LAND ARMY.

No movement is more worthy of support than the "drive" of the New York State Woman's Land Army for new members. It wants a million more, and should get them. The problem of getting the farms worked, with the present shortage of laborers and the new shortage which the draft will cause, is not the least of those presented by the war. The "farmerette" is not a joke; she is a factor in the fight. The Woman's Land Army copes with the problem of raising food and getting it to the consumer, and with a need of 50,000 laborers on the farms of New York and no other way in sight to get them, the Army should have every assistance the public can give in coping with it.

There are now forty Land Army camps in this State. The Army wants 200. It is by these camps that farms are worked. The 200 camps it calls for will be none too numerous for the need. It has between one and two thousand women working at this task, and it needs 10,000. There is no trouble in getting the women to work the farms; the Woman's Land Army has to turn away recruits because it has not the means to make new camps for them. The only thing it really needs is enthusiastic support from the public, and that is what it should get, if only for the reason that the public will need something to eat next year.

BULGARIA ASKS FOR PEACE.

When the two Bulgarian delegates who are en route for the French headquarters to ask for an armistice and to arrange "eventually terms of peace" reach that headquarters, it is to be hoped that they will meet Serbian Generals there. When they ask for the armistice, it would be well if those Serbian Generals were deputed to make the reply. If they do, that reply will be, "What have you done with our country?" Whether they do or not, the answer should be, "We "will consider your proposal when you "are out of Serbia and Rumania." If there is any armistice, it should be for the purpose of receiving Bulgaria's surrender. But peace should not even be mentioned while Bulgarians remain on Serbian and Rumanian soil.

The case of Bulgaria is exactly on all fours with that of Germany. The Allies are irrevocably resolved not to think of peace with Germany until she is out of Belgium and France and has canceled the pretended treaty she made at Brest-Litovsk with her own paid agents, purporting to represent Russia. Bulgaria joined in the murder of Serbia, and while the atrocities of the Austrians in that unhappy and heroic country have been bad enough, they have been exceeded by those of the Bulgarians. Serbia and Belgium were the first and innocent victims of the Teutonic raid on the world. Serbia's sufferings have been greater than Belgium's. It is mere impudence for Bulgaria to ask for a discussion of peace until she has taken her uniformed murderers off the devastated Serbian soil.

There is no such heroic stuff in the Bulgarians as the world has admired in the Serbians. The Serbians, not merely decimated but made the victims of a sincere attempt at extermination, deprived of their country, deprived of their armies, trampled upon by the troops of two empires and a kingdom, have raised new armies out of the ground and fought on foreign soil, since their own was in alien hands. Nothing could even weaken the spirit of that people. The Bulgarians sue for peace upon their first defeat, when the foot of the invader has hardly passed across their boundary line. But the Serbians had the consciousness of a noble cause, and the flame of freedom kindled them; the Bulgarians had the consciousness of having stabbed neighbors and kinsmen in the back for no motive but plunder, of having taken arms against their own race and against the welfare of the world. When they saw the ghost of murdered Serbia arise upon the battlefront in Macedonia, they were already defeated, defeated as Macbeth was when he saw Birnam wood move upon Dunsinane.

What tortuous course "Czar" FERDINAND is following is not yet clear. He seems to be trying to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds. One moment he tries to reassure Germany about his intentions by asking for MACKENSEN to head his army, the next he gives his assent to the dispatch of the two peace delegates to the French headquarters. If Premier MALINOFF is really acting in defiance of his wishes, he must be doing so because he knows that he has the army and the people with him, since to do otherwise would be mere suicide. It may be that this craftiest of all the German Princes, FERDINAND of Coburg, has ensnared his own feet in his toils and is tumbling after Queen SOPHIA and husband, late of Athens.

Peace with Bulgaria cannot come until she has restored her stolen goods. When she has done that the dauntless Serbians will come into their own again, and a path to Austria will be opened across their country. Turkey will be caught between two fires. Is it because of this that General LIMAN VON SANDERS is burning up the road under him in his haste to get back into Germany while he can? Not even Austria will be safe ground for him if Bulgaria falls to pieces. The movement of Bulgarian troops out of Serbia will mean the retreat of the Austrians there, and the invasion of Austria will follow as a matter of course. And Bulgarian soil must be closed to the transport of Teutonic or Turkish troops.

Meanwhile, General FRANCHET D'ESPEREY will make no armistice that has not surrender for its object—military surrender, the stacking of the Bulgarian arms. If this is not what the Bulgarians mean, they might as well spare themselves the visit of their delegates to his headquarters.

SIDE SHOWS.

Not the least impressive result of the victories in Macedonia and Palestine is the approval bestowed upon them by Colonel REPINGTON, hitherto the most pertinacious of those who asserted that the western front was the only front to be considered. When REPINGTON sees merit in the prosecution of the war in other theatres, the rest of the westerners have probably been converted, too:

The question of what we call the side show (he writes) has altered its character since the Allies have assembled sufficient men on the western front to beat the main armies of the principal enemy. Almost every British leader of a "side show" in this war has either said or written to me: "Make sure first of victory in the west."

Now that we have done so, circumstances have changed. They have also changed because since last March we have been employing in these distant theatres only troops which for the much greater part are not suited to the western front.

On this moderate program easterners and westerners should be able to agree. The paramount importance of beating the Germans in France and Belgium is pretty well evident to everybody, but after you have given your Generals there enough men for this, you might as well enable them to win complete victory a little more rapidly by operations elsewhere.

As Colonel REPINGTON points out, some of the troops now employed in the "side shows" would be useless in France—Indians from the hotter regions—and others, such as the Jews in Palestine, the Serbs and Greeks in Macedonia, are fighting on soil which they have a direct and personal interest in redeeming from the secular foe. Now as to the effect of these operations on the war as a whole. ALLENBY'S victory in Palestine appears to deserve the title of a Sedan, given by REPINGTON. The Turkish forces west of the Jordan were actually and completely destroyed, and those to the east face a similar fate. No other battle in this war, with the single exception of Tannenberg, has seen the annihilation of one of the armies engaged. In Macedonia the armies are very much larger than in Palestine, the country is even more difficult, and it takes longer to bring a decision; but it looks as if there, too, the Allies may accomplish a victory approaching the Sedan type in completeness.

Few German troops have been destroyed in these battles, but the damage to German prestige has been incalculable. The Turks had a German commander: Germans dominate the Bulgarian General Staff, and among the beaten allies of Germany there will be natural anger because Germany did not have her troops there to avert the disaster. The reconquest of Palestine and the approaching fall of Damascus have great moral importance; the capture of Aleppo, if the British get that far, will be of great military value. The Turks have lately been conducting a vigorous campaign around the Caspian, which seemed likely to give them control of the overland routes from the Black Sea to Afghanistan. If they have the hardihood to continue these operations, the final collapse of Turkish resistance will be that much nearer.

THE MUSEUM A FRIEND IN NEED.

The Metropolitan Museum issues this week its annual Bulletin on the educational activities of the Museum. Never before in its history have these activities been so important to the nation or carried on with so impassioned a zeal by a staff fully aware of their national importance. We are winning the war. The British, the French, and the Americans sweep forward. Not since the Autumn of 1914 have we had so much to encourage thoughts of what may happen after the war is ended. It is necessary, therefore, to use all possible energy in strengthening our resources and making ourselves nationally independent in the industrial field. For this we need the museums, and especially the museums of art. Nowhere else can we get that education of the eye and hand which is necessary to produce superior fabrics, dyes, and designs, and unless we do produce superior things we shall not hold our own with European nations after the war.

Every one knows the value to France of her art instinct, but not every one has guessed that with our varied population and our opportunities for study we can make all those things into which art enters as interesting and as valuable as they are in any country in the world. All that is necessary now is the co-operation of the merchants. As soon as they understand that art is as important to business as business is to art they will see the propriety of educating their buyers and sales people in art as in other branches of a business career. A number of the more intelligent and progressive merchants already are aware of the situation, and with admirable business sense have arranged to have their employés take the Museum course in their special problems during business hours. Quite recently RICHARD F. BACH, Curator of the School of Architecture in Columbia University, has been admitted to the staff of the Metropolitan Museum for the express purpose of meeting the needs of manufacturers, dealers, designers, artisans, and manual craftsmen in objects of industrial art, and rendering accessible to them the resources of the collections in terms of their own particular problems and requirements.

We shall need, of course, a wider education for designers and craftsmen than the museums can supply. We shall need schools and more schools. They will be forthcoming. In the meantime we have the museums and must use them if we are to be in time with the great business of making industrial art "pay" in every sense and from all points of view. The Metropolitan Museum is putting forth its whole strength intelligently and helpfully to do its part in strengthening our industries and making them permanently important to a civilization that has denounced barbarism and all its works. The public needs only to know of its activities to appreciate the spirit in which they are conducted. It would be the part of wisdom for the staff of the Museum to circulate as widely as possible this month's Bulletin, which has its stimulating message for every citizen of the United States.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Doubts the Stability of Thrones.

As Crown Princes go in these days, the young or youngish man in Rumania to whom the accident of birth allotted that title shows an amount of thoughtfulness—an appreciation of Things as They Are—that is about equally surprising and commendable. He does, that is, if he said, as is reported, that he preferred having the wife he wanted to his chance of succeeding his father on the throne.

Sentimentalists will view this statement rather askance, because of its intimation or implication that if thrones had not become such rickety pieces of furniture, and so likely to let their occupants down with painful suddenness, he would or might have thought several times before he married the Major's daughter and then have decided not to do it. The ideal Princes of romance and of maidens' dreams do not talk that way; they sacrifice thrones to love without any hesitation or counting of cost, but then they do that, perhaps, because in romance and dreams the Prince always finds a way to keep both the throne and the girl of his choice, for it is obvious that otherwise they could not live happily ever after.

However, CHARLES may have been misquoted, and, instead of giving the present insecurity of thrones as a justification or explanation of his marriage out of the royal circle, perhaps that was merely incidental to a political discussion and meant no more than that he reads the papers and knows a thing or two about the depressed state of the King business. At any rate, it is evident that he is a Crown Prince of an unusual sort who can view without much of either apprehension or regret a future in which he would have to earn a living for himself and his wife in some other industry than the obsolescent one to which he was born. The Kaiser's heir has shown neither such clearness of vision nor such an inclination to adapt himself to changing circumstances.

The report that CHARLES followed love across the whole extent of the social scale and married a peasant must have been a mistake. The daughters of Majors may be "impossible" as royal brides, in Rumania, as in most other monarchies, but they are not peasants, and "she that was" CECILIE LAMBRINO has probably been much offended at having been so described to a more or less interested world.

Military Rank for the "Padre."

One of THE TIMES correspondents contends that the Army Chaplains who have protested against deprivation of military rank and the insignia that go therewith are making a mistake—that they should be content to wear only the symbol of their clerical office. His own experience as a Chaplain in other days, he declared, had proved that the right sort of man could and would earn the respect of soldiers without the aid of marks that had no reference to his training or his functions.

That is doubtless correct as regards the winning of personal respect, but the argument is no more adequate for the Army Chaplains than for the Army Surgeons. Indeed, it has often been made in regard to the latter, but experience has demonstrated beyond question that military rank in its several grades increases appreciably the Army Surgeon's competence and facilitates the performance of his work.

All military activities are better conducted in a military way and with full recognition of the fact that an army is composed, not of fighting men alone, but of many others, all essential to the attainment of success. The old distinction between combatants and noncombatants is not fading away, exactly, but certainly it is changing, if only for the reason that nations are no longer ready for war when they have a number of armed troops equal to or greater than the number of their enemies. The matters of supply and of guarding the health and morale of the soldiers have assumed such importance that an army has become an enormously complex aggregation of heterogeneous elements, with any one of them about as "essential" to the conduct of a campaign as any other.

That is not to say that all have like claim to honor and gratitude. Now as always the fighting men stand first, but they do not and cannot stand alone, as they did in the days when sword and shield and spear made the complete soldier and he lived as a matter of course off whatever country he happened to be in.

With rank go authority and the power to maintain discipline, and a Chaplain probably has as much need to be a Lieutenant, a Captain, a Major, or a Colonel as does a doctor, when his dealings are with men for whom all civilians, properly enough, are viewed as beings apart in another world, for the time being not to be taken very seriously.

"Objectives" Near and Remote.

As always, since their reverses began, the Germans find excuse for not admitting defeat in their official communiqués. As yet, no matter what happened, and no matter how much ground was lost or how many men or cannon were taken from them, their enemies did not "break through." Therefore this, that, and the other attack was stopped and failed.

In other words, the Germans recognise in the minds of their opponents the existence of no "objective" except a conclusive victory. They are right enough in assuming that nothing less will content the Allies, but of course they are absurdly—and consciously—wrong when they treat that purpose as if it stood alone and ignore the fact that the accomplishment of a great end necessitates the attainment of many lesser ones.

There cannot be much of real consolation for them in their constant declarations that the worst has not yet happened. Less than that can be sufficiently bad to fill them with despair, and it is something a good deal like despair that the speeches of their Generals and statesmen now but thinly veil.

"Doughboy" Popular.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been greatly interested in the letters recently published on your editorial page regarding the word "doughboys," which is now universally used by initiated persons in referring to our soldiers in France. As a matter of fact, the term "doughboy" is more popular with our fighters in khaki than any other expression that has so far been minted. Real soldiers are proud to be called "doughboys."

I spent several months in France as a war correspondent for a New York newspaper, and interviewed scores of officers and privates on the subject of a fitting name for our troops in France. They were all unanimously in favor of "doughboy" and equally unanimous in their loathing of "Sammy," which they regarded as "ladylike." In an article of mine that was published several weeks ago I wrote:

"Up to this time our troops in France have either been referred to as 'Sammies' or merely as doughboys. This latter expression was formerly used as two words—dough boy—and had long been known among soldiers in the Regular Army. However, it was a term that was only applied to infantrymen and could not, therefore, fit the army as a whole, although it is now being used to designate any sort of American soldier. Its origin is shrouded in mystery, but there have been many explanations—all different. It is definitely known, however, that the expression was in use among our soldiers for many years before the first A. E. F. came to France."

Let us stick to "doughboys" until the American soldier is officially christened. It may sound somewhat crude and inelegant, but its connotation is "fighting boys," as the Germans have learned to their everlasting regret. What's in a name, anyhow? A doughboy by any other name would fight as well.

EDWIN CARTY RANCK.
New York, Sept. 25, 1918.

Training for Democracy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article recently published in THE TIMES from the pen of A. C. Benson forces upon our attention the dangers of an untrained democracy and urges that all safe and successful government by the people must be founded upon the education of the masses. This has indeed been a truism since the foundation of the Republic. Our public schools have been one of the cornerstones of the nation. It is not enough, however, that our people be educated; they must be especially trained in citizenship. The horizon of the average man, as Mr. Benson points out, is narrowly circumscribed. His ideas of success are largely individualistic. He has not yet to any great degree developed a civic consciousness. With a childlike simplicity he accepts all of the inestimable advantages of democracy, without realizing that he is obligated, in doing so, to the performance of corresponding duties. Nor can he be expected to know his responsibilities in upholding the society of which he forms a part unless he is systematically trained to do so. Classes in citizenship should form a part of the curriculum of every school. The schoolhouse should be for the adults a civic centre, and its main propaganda should be Americanism and all that that stands for. The methods employed should not be haphazard and casual, but guided by the highest intelligence available. In impressing upon the youth of the country the fact that the privilege of citizenship is not to be lightly esteemed and that it carries with it the highest social obligations, the teaching would incidentally and in consequence more effectively be inculcating truer altruism and better ethics, an appreciation of which we stand so much in need.

F. PARK LEWIS.
Chairman Committee on Aliens, Home Defence Committee.
Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1918.

The Chaplain's Rank.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in the public press that the War Department has ordered that Chaplains shall wear no insignia of military rank. Accompanying notice of this order comes a report that this action has met with protests from clergymen being trained for Chaplaincies. I trust that this latter piece of news may turn out to be either false or exaggerated. Whether or not there are valid reasons for the existence of different ranks and titles within church organizations, due to the character of the organization and the different functions which it is called upon to perform through the agency of different individuals, it is certainly difficult to see any justification for them among army Chaplains.

I cannot believe that the order would ever have been promulgated did the functions of army Chaplains within the military organization require differentiation of rank or title, and surely as the gratification of personal pride or self-satisfaction I do not see how an earnest Christian clergyman can desire to parade a rank above others of his fellow-Chaplains. Certainly those who do deserve a rebuke.

If, indeed, differentiations of rank are required to gratify the pride of the Chaplains, one might suggest that the fiction of ecclesiastical precedence be adopted. As the most important ecclesiastical personages are distinguished in church processions by a place of honor at the rear of the procession, following the scrip ural injunction that the first shall be last and the last first, the War Department might appoint the Chaplains of highest institutional importance Chaplain privates and the tail-enders in ecclesiastical importance Chaplain Generals or Field Marshals.

NORMAN T. BOGOS.
New York, Sept. 25, 1918.

THE KAISER'S NEW PHASE.

His Essen Speech a Sign of the Coming German Collapse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the Germans see that the Kaiser's preparedness of forty years is not strong enough to prevail against our preparedness of hardly more than one year, it is no wonder that they are beginning to clamor for peace. Only they still imagine they can demand terms of peace which shall save them some of their ill-gotten loot. Else to what end have they robbed and ravaged, massacred and enslaved, and earned the hatred and detestation of the world? So now the plea for peace before utter defeat and retribution overtake them.

They do not wish to risk having our armies come near the Lorelei and give them a taste of what they have been doing in Belgium and France for four years. They are really willing to have us give up! That the Kaiser is apprehensive of complete downfall there is no doubt. Only read his tremulous appeal to the Krupp workmen. Verily, a marvelous outcry in contrast with his former truculent and world-defying utterances. No longer is his tone that of assurance and command. It is rather that of a whipped child whimperingly pleading with the men to please be good and still trust in him and Gott, or where shall the Fatherland be?

It must finally dawn on the Kaiser that it is not Essen and the Krupp workmen, it is not guns alone, that make a war and win it. It is the spirit of the people, of the men behind the guns, that is most important. Our people are inspired by an unselfish purpose to rescue civilization. Under chivalrous command, our men are fighting in the spirit of true crusaders. They are not out for material gain. No, they left their home shores and all that is dear to them to fight for righteousness, for the freedom of men, for democracy. It was a long way to Metz, but our guns are bombarding its forts and its people are fleeing for safety while Hindenburg rages as he conducts "triumphantly his pre-arranged retreat"!

Why does the Kaiser leave all things of war to Hindenburg, the man he has no love for? Because he knows that Hindenburg cannot be surpassed by any one in Hun qualities. There is not a trace of the "milk of human kindness" in his soulless composition. To him, literally, all things are fair in war, however revolting or inhumane. But the day of reckoning is near. Our long-range guns are just as powerful and effective as the German guns that kept Paris shuddering. But we may be sure they will not be aimed at Red Cross hospitals—a favorite target of Hindenburg's gunners.

In view of all the beastly acts of the German soldiery under the direct command of their officers, one reads in helpless amazement the impudent declaration of the Kaiser to the Krupp workmen: "We fight at great cost and sacrifice, but our Gott knows we lend the hand of friendship to our bleeding, wounded enemy!" Such words after what has happened in Rumania and Russia since a "German peace" was made!

What can the German people think when they are still told, "Our submarines are doing their appointed work, slowly but surely"? Well, there is no doubt about the "slowly." Nearly two million American soldiers in France, and hardly one loaded transport torpedoed! About the only ships the "slow and sure" submarines now seem to dare attack are unprotected merchantmen and fishing smacks—especially if they fly a neutral flag.

Yes, as General Foch says, "we have been climbing up hill," but we have reached the summit, whence we can view the valleys of victory, of hope for a just peace, of freedom for the world from the fear of Teutonic domination and Kultur. And Germany is slowly but surely going down hill into a chaos of disorganization, distress, and collapse, bankrupt in character as well as capital, the scorn and loathing of mankind. It is no marvel that the Kaiser should rail and whimper and begin to put embarrassing questions to "the good old German Gott."

A LOYAL WOMAN.
Princeton, N. J., Sept. 26, 1918.

A George Sand Prophecy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a very remarkable fulfillment of a prophecy made seventy-two years ago, in the fact as well as the motive, of our present military activities in France.

George Sand, in her novel "Mauprat," written in 1846, puts into the mouth of Bernard Mauprat, in about the middle of the fifteenth chapter, the following words:

In his (Marcasse's) dreams he used to see an army of victorious Americans disembarking from numberless ships, and bringing the olive branch of peace and the horn of plenty to the French nation, &c.

Mauprat in his old age is telling the story of his life and was here giving an account of himself and friends, their doings and thinkings, while in America with Lafayette fighting for American freedom.

It would be hard to find a more literal fulfillment of any written expression.

J. S. N. DAVIS.
St. Marys, Ga., Sept. 24, 1918.

Americans and Americans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is a Canadian or a Mexican an American or are just the citizens of the United States Americans?

WILLIAM HOYT.
New York, Sept. 26, 1918.

OLD HISTORY CLANGS ITS IRON BELLS.

Once more old History clangs its iron bells
And sounds its tocsin to the ends of earth,
Dinning its lesson in the ears of men
Of every tribe and nation, clime and speech:
Beware the Kings! Beware the Kings! Beware
The Pharaohs, Caesars, Kaisers, Czars! Beware!

The clamor mounts above the noise of War,
It passes seas and deserts, mountains, plains,
And cries at door of mansion, hut and tent:
Ye slept again—forgot in visions, dreams,
Until your lands are desolate, your sons
Are slain, your wealth is sacked, your daughters spoiled.
Rear fools in palaces and they grow mad
With power, and make vile shambles of the world.
This hath been, will be again while sheeplike men
Place sceptres in the hands of royal breeds
And doff their manhood at these feet of clay.
Beware the Kings! Beware the Kings! Beware
The Pharaohs, Caesars, Kaisers, Czars! Beware!

Once more old History clangs its iron bells
And sounds its tocsin to the ends of earth.

CALVIN DILL WILSON.

NEW VIEWS OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR HISTORY.

American and British Scholars Reaching a Fairer Appreciation of the Issues—Modern Judgment on the Loyalists.

By MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL,
Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is trite learning today that the attack on the American Commonwealth toward the close of the eighteenth century was in the main the enterprise of the British sovereign. This is not to say that the financial pedantry of George Grenville and the levity and rashness of Charles Townshend were not greatly to blame for the catastrophe. But the chief responsibility must forever rest upon the sovereign with whom it was the misfortune of the empire to be cursed, for the same reason that the chief responsibility for the calamities of the present century must rest upon the German Kaiser, because his was the one will that could have prevented them and his the one voice that could have commanded otherwise. Of this unworthy British sovereign one of the most fair-minded and candid as well as most brilliant and charming of English historians, Green, in his "Short History of the English People," has said:

He had a smaller mind than any King before him save James II. He was wretchedly educated and his natural powers were of the meanest sort. Nor had he the capacity for using greater minds than his own, by which some sovereigns have concealed their natural littleness. On the contrary, his only feeling toward great men was one of jealousy and hate. He longed for the time when "decrepitude or death would put an end to Pitt." (Lord Chatham,) and even when death had freed him from this "trumpet of sedition" he denounced the proposal for a public monument to the great statesman as an "offensive measure to me personally." But dull and petty as his temper was, he was clear as to his purpose and obstinate in the pursuit of it. And his purpose was to rule. "George," his mother the Princess of Wales had continually repeated to him in youth, "George, be King!"

Sir George Otto Trevelyan, in his "Early History of Charles James Fox," describes the prolonged and discreditable contest of this prodigiously foolish and obstinate sovereign with the electors of Middlesex, and no competent history of the period fails to disclose the corrupt and demoralizing methods by which he consolidated a party in Parliament composed of members who knew no other rule of political conduct than that of unquestioning and absolute subserviency to the personal wishes of the King. The quarrel of this narrow-minded and obstinate bigot with the people of the American Commonwealths was only one phase of his prolonged contest with the popular element throughout his realm, and was the consequence of his determination to carry out the injunction of his foolish mother by establishing his personal Government throughout the empire. If he had not been able by his corrupt political methods to exclude from power the great leader whose statesmanship had created the empire over which he reigned and to govern the country through such tools as Bute and North; if he had been willing to accept and retain in his service such representatives of the enlightenment and moral force of the kingdom as Lord Chatham or Burke or Lord Camden or the Marquis of Rockingham, there need never have occurred such a calamity as the breaking up of the British Empire. Self-government must of course have come in due season, as it has come to Canada, to Australia, to New Zealand, to South Africa, and as it may one day come to India. But there need have been no seven years of bloodshed, no century of estrangement, no lingering root of bitterness, no Wyoming massacre of helpless women and children, no retaliatory persecution of the unhappy loyalists, no discreditable rioting and lawlessness on the part of the excitable revolutionary masses. There was never any necessary reason in the nature of things why there could not have been throughout the nineteenth century the same union of hearts between the mother country and her lusty offspring beyond the sea that has been so beneficently and so gloriously manifested as existing in these terrible years between the motherland and the colonial dominions.

This was the vision that inspired the United Empire Loyalists and it was this aspiration that impelled the great Lord Chatham, notwithstanding his intense and hearty sympathy with the cause of the American colonists, and although "broken with age and disease," to be borne to the House of Lords to utter in a few broken words his protest against the proposal to surrender America, when he "rejoiced that he was still alive to lift up his voice against the dismemberment of this ancient and noble monarchy."

It is in his discussion of the position and principles of the Loyalists that Professor Tyler displays in a very special degree his breadth of historical comprehension and the fairness and calmness of his political judgment. I cannot forbear to quote the passage with which he introduces his citations from the sermons, pamphlets, public letters and speeches of the men who were unable to see eye to eye with the patriotic leaders of the revolutionary movement:

"Even yet, in this last decade of the nineteenth century, it is by no means easy for Americans—especially if, as is the case with the present writer, they be descended from men who thought and fought on behalf of the Revolution—to take a disinterested attitude, that is an historical one, toward those Americans who thought and fought against the Revolution. Both as to the men and as to the questions involved in that controversy, the rehearsal of the claims of the victorious side has been going on now for a hundred years or more, in tradition, in history, in oration, in song, in ceremony. Hardly have we known, seldom have we been reminded, that the side of the Loyalists, as they called themselves, of the Tories, as they were scornfully nicknamed by their opponents, was even in argument not a weak one, in motive and sentiment not a base one, and in devotion and self-sacrifice not an unheroic one. While the war was going forward, of course, the animosities aroused by it were too hot and too fierce, especially between the two opposing groups of Americans, to permit either party in the controversy to do justice to the logical or to the personal merit of the other.

"When at last the war came to an end, and the champions of the Revolution were in absolute triumph, then the more prominent Tories had to flee for their lives; they had to flee from the wrath that had come, and to bury themselves, either in other lands or in obscure places of this land. Then, of course, they and all their detested notions, and emotions and deeds, whether grand or petty or base, went down out of sight, submerged beneath the abhorrence of the victorious revolutionists, and doomed, as it appears, to at least one solid century of oratorical and poetical infamy, which has found its natural and organized expression in each recurring Fourth of July and in each reappearance of the birthday of Washington. May it not, however, at last be assumed that a solid century should be, even under such conditions, a sufficient refrigerator for overheated political emotion?

May we not now hope that it will not any longer cost us too great an effort to look calmly, even considerately, at least fairly, upon what, in the words and acts of the Tories, our fathers and grandfathers could hardly endure to look at at all? And, surely, our willingness to do all this can hardly be lessened by the consideration that, 'in dealing with an enemy, not only dead, but dead in exile and in defeat, candor prescribes the fullest measure of generous treatment.' At any rate, the American Revolution affords no exemption from the general law of historic investigation—that the truth is to be found only by him who searches for it with an unbiased mind. Until we shall be able to take, respecting the problems and the parties of our own Revolution, the same attitude which we freely and easily take respecting the problems and parties of other revolutions—that is, the attitude, not of hereditary partisans, but of scientific investigators—will it be forbidden us to acquire a thoroughly discriminating and just acquaintance with that prodigious epoch in our history."

The "personal equation" introduced into the reckoning by Professor Tyler may perhaps excuse a like personal reference by the present writer. Shortly after the declaration of war by the President of the United States it fell to my lot to address an assembly of Rotarians in the City of Boston, from which city my grandfather became a voluntary exile because of his so-called Tory principles, in 1776. I ventured to illustrate his position and that of those who accompanied him in exile by a reference to the civil war of the '60s of the last century, pointing out that the Revolutionists of 1776 were engaged in a movement analogous to that of the seceding States of the Southern Confederacy in 1860. The very doctrine of Nullification, of which the policy of secession was a later development, had been propounded by the American patriots from 1764 to 1776, after which they became secessionists, as did also the Nullifiers in the Southern Confederacy. The Loyalists of the earlier movement were inspired by motives entirely similar to those of the loyal and patriotic men of the Northern States from 1860 to 1864, who could not endure the thought of their Federal union being broken into fragments. The ethical and political problem that was presented to the illustrious soldier, General Lee, in the middle of the last century, whether his first duty was to his own State or to the Federal union of States, was precisely the same problem that presented itself to the Loyalists in the earlier struggle between two conflicting patriotisms. In short, the position of the Southerners in the last century was analogous to that of the Revolutionists in the century before the last, while the Loyalists in the days of the American Revolution held the position which was that of the loyal North in the days of the great civil war.

Unfortunately, I had not at this date read the work of Professor Tyler. Had I been able to cite him as an authority for the analogy it is quite possible that the sympathetic attention of my hearers, which bore a slight resemblance to that "certain condescension in foreigners" of which Lowell wrote so cleverly in one of the best known and best remembered of his essays, might have grown into an expression of positive approval and assent.

But the fact of this analogy does not involve the consequence that the royalists were right, if or were the North was right as to the questions at issue in the civil war, or that the revolutionists were wrong if or because the seceding States were not justified in their attempt to dissolve the Federal Union in 1860. Each case must be decided on its own merits. Mr. Tyler presents the analogy only as a help toward the fair appreciation of the motives and conduct of the loyalists of 1776. He does not present it as an argument to prove the soundness of their position or the wisdom that governed their conduct. Nor do I.

They sincerely believed that it was possible to secure the redress of their grievances without resorting to armed rebellion. I must frankly confess that in this hope I believe they were mistaken. Fifty years after the lesson of the American Revolution had had ample time to sink into the hearts and minds of the governing classes in the old country, the lesson had to be learned all over again. The struggle for popular government in the Canadian provinces had to be renewed near the middle of the nineteenth century, and the happy results of that struggle would no doubt have been indefinitely deferred if armed resistance had not been offered to the authority of the governing powers. The late Dr. Saunders of Halifax was certainly the last man in the world to whom one would look for justification or apology for anything savoring of resistance to constituted authority, yet he says, in his book entitled "Three Premiers," "It was not the protests of Baldwin, Lowe, and other reformers which opened the eyes of the (British) Government and delivered Downing Street into honest activity. It was the crack of the Mac

SUFFRAGIST DEFEAT IN SENATE AVERTED

Martin Prevents a Vote Before Monday, Proponents Still Lacking a Convert.

BITTER CHARGES IN DEBATE

Pittman, Accusing Smoot of Misleading Measure's Backers, Causes an Uproar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Senate approval of the Susan B. Anthony woman suffrage amendment appeared tonight to be a long way off. With suffrage leaders frankly admitting that they lack one vote of the 64 needed to win, and adding that they don't know where this vote is coming from, the prospects are not bright for a vote at this session.

Suffragists are determined not to risk defeat. They will not permit a roll call on the amendment until they have the votes to pass it. As there seems no likelihood of their getting the one vote they need this session, it appears probable that the matter will go over until the situation changes.

There would be no vote, at any rate, until Monday. Democratic leader Martin notified the suffrage forces just before the Senate adjourned today after one of the stormiest days in its history. Going further, Republican Leader Lodge declared there would be no vote until all absentees returned, both pros and antis.

"This question must not be decided by a thinned Senate," said Senator Lodge. "There will be no vote until all are here."

Senator Martin's flat statement that no vote would be permitted before Monday followed refusal of Senator Jones of New Mexico to agree to a week-end adjournment to allow Senators wishing to speak at Liberty Loan campaign openings in various cities to leave Washington without fear of losing a vote on suffrage.

No Vote Before Monday.

"I know of no more important measure than this," said Senator Jones. "Instead of adjourning at 5 o'clock, we ought to stay here until 12 o'clock tonight, or until 12 o'clock tomorrow night or until 12 o'clock the next day if necessary to pass this amendment."

This angered Senator Martin, who thereupon declared that "no matter how long the Senate stays in session, I assure the Senator in all kindness and good will, that there will be no vote before noon Monday. I have given my word to a number of Senators who wish to leave the city to help open the Liberty Loan drive that they can go without fear that there will be a vote before Monday. And there will be none, you can rest assured."

Senator Martin then moved adjournment until noon Monday, but Senator Shafroth intervened with a motion taking precedence—a simple adjournment—and that prevailed.

When the Senate meets tomorrow, therefore, antis will begin a filibuster to prevent a vote during the day. Realizing that it is useless to try to outmanoeuvre Martin, the suffragists may not even call the measure up until Monday.

Today's debate revolved around a charge by Senator Pittman, Nevada, that Senator Smoot, Republican, had caused Democratic suffrage Senators to be misled as to the Republican strength on suffrage, with the purpose of getting the amendment defeated. The charge threw the Senate into an uproar, and was followed by speeches of the most intense bitterness.

"Senator Smoot told women suffrage workers that the Republicans would muster thirty-three votes for suffrage," said Senator Pittman. "Relying on that information, we have called up the suffrage resolution, and put it in danger of defeat. You (addressing Senator Smoot) did that, hoping to kill the resolution and then to go and get votes in the Western States as the result of its defeat which you meant to charge to Democratic Senators. The fact was that only thirty-two Republicans ever had pledged themselves to vote for suffrage."

Smoot Makes Denial.

Senator Smoot replied that Mr. Pittman was mistaken, and accused him of trying to "camouflage" the real situation.

"I have always known there was doubt about one Republican vote, and I have never concealed that doubt from anybody," said Senator Smoot. "I never knowingly misled any one on this question. The fact is that thirty-two Republicans out of forty-four are going to vote for suffrage, while in the Senator's own party only thirty-one out of fifty-two are for it."

Senator Pittman repeated that, trusting to the accuracy of information given suffrage workers by Senator Smoot, Democratic leaders had decided the time was ripe for a vote.

"That is the reason for the embarrassment Democratic Senators find themselves in today," said Senator Pittman. "We haven't got the votes. And we are not going to let suffrage be killed by any such political trick."

Senator Poindexter inquired whether Mr. Pittman thought he was aiding the suffrage cause by making a partisan speech.

"I do," replied Mr. Pittman. "I know there are Democrats in this body opposed to the theory of suffrage, who will not sit by and see such a political trick as this succeed."

Senator Pittman also charged that there was an alliance between the Republicans and the National Woman's Party, the militant wing of the suffragists, to defeat Democratic candidates for Congress in suffrage States. He declared the Republicans wished to strengthen their cause in these States by forcing suffrage to a vote, through misrepresentation, seeing it killed, and then blaming it on lack of Democratic support.

"You would better leave politics out of this," said Senator Smoot.

"I am trying to get politics out of it," retorted Senator Pittman.

Senator Reed, Missouri, exclaimed that "it is a strange charge to hear on the floor of this house that faith has been broken because a pledge made to a female lobbyist has not been carried out."

Reed Talks of Lobbyists.

"What right," asked Senator Reed, "has anybody to make pledges to female lobbyists or male lobbyists, for any lobbyist, in petticoats or pantaloons, is equally obnoxious? Is it not a fine state of affairs that the general of this battle is outside of the Chamber, and that the generalissimo is summoning the leader of her cohorts from the Republican side and saying, 'How many men have you recruited?'

"The Senate of the United States does not want a female or male boss outside, or any boss except the people of the United States, and I include in that every official of the Government—I include the Cabinet and the President.

"But here we have a situation where a petticoat brigade waits outside, and the Senate sends out its leaders, like little boys, like pages, to these women to receive their orders. Put on cap and bells if you are to do that, and get a stick carried by the court fool of the Middle Ages, and go and do your truckling in a proper garb."

Senator Reed and Senator Lewis, Illinois, had an angry colloquy in which they exchanged barbed compliments having no bearing whatever on the suffrage question.

Senator Reed read into the record affidavits that Miss Hazel Hunkins of the National Woman's Party, arrested Aug. 12 at a suffrage demonstration here, had repeatedly cursed the American flag. Senator Walsh, Montana, defended Miss Hunkins, declaring he would not believe the charges until they had been absolutely proved. Mr. Reed also read accounts of the burning by a suffragist of a statement made by President Wilson to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, head of the National Woman's Suffrage Association.

"This act comes very close to an insult to the flag," said the Senator.

GERMAN EDITORS CONVICTED

Five Philadelphia Tageblatt Men Guilty Under Espionage Act.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27. — Five former and present members of the editorial and business staff of the Philadelphia Tageblatt, a German language morning newspaper, were today convicted in the Federal District Court on the charge of conspiracy to violate the Espionage act by publishing articles and false news reports to promote the success of the enemy of the United States and to obstruct the recruiting and enlistment service.

Louis Werner, who was editor in chief when arrested, was convicted, in addition to the conspiracy count, of making false reports and statements to promote the success of the enemy, and of willfully obstructing recruiting and enlistments.

Martin Darkow, former managing editor, in addition to the conspiracy count, was convicted of making false reports and statements and also found guilty on two counts for writing certain articles to promote the success of the enemy.

Peter Schaefer, President of the Philadelphia Tageblatt Publishing Association; Paul Vogel, Treasurer, and Herman Lemke, business manager, were convicted on the conspiracy counts only.

The defendants asked for a new trial, and pending a decision their bail was continued.

The maximum penalty for conspiracy is two years and $10,000 fine, and the maximum on the other counts is twenty years and $10,000, fine each.

Miss Eldred to Wed Theo. W. Case.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Eldred of Auburn, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice Gertrude Eldred, to Theodore Willard Case, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willard E. Case, also of Auburn. Mr. Case is a graduate of Yale, class of '12. His father is a prominent scientist and identified with a number of business enterprises. He gave a library building to Auburn and other public donations, and recently made a large endowment to the New York Electrical Society to aid electrical science. No date has been set for the wedding.

ASQUITH DEMANDS FULL GUARANTEES

Peace Possible Only on Basis of Security for Every Nation, Large or Small.

LEAGUE A MATTER OF STUDY

Requires "Clear, Co-operative Thinking," He Suggests, on the Practical Side of the Question.

MANCHESTER, England, Sept. 27.—Speaking at a conference of the National Liberal Federation today, Herbert H. Asquith, former British Prime Minister, said the development of the situation during the last two months had been highly favorable to the allied cause.

The German Chancellor, said Mr. Asquith, admitted only a few days ago to the Reichstag that the great German offensive in France and Flanders had completely failed. The allied progress in Palestine and Macedonia, the former Premier continued, had been marked and significant. There had been no campaign of the war more skilfully conceived and brilliantly carried out than that by which General Allenby had captured the better part of the two Ottoman armies and cleared out the Turk from the Holy Land, he said.

Mr. Asquith declared he never had doubted that the continued pressure of the allied forces—naval, military, and economic—would prove in the long run irresistible.

"But the more confident we are in our faith in ultimate victory," the speaker continued, "the more we should be on guard that our unexampled sacrifices are not wasted, frittered away, without securing a clean peace, and setting up a new international policy which will chain up forever the furies of war."

By a "clean peace," Mr. Asquith said he meant a peace which would be attained for the world-object for which the Allies have been fighting. The Allies, he said, recently had received peace overtures from the Austrian Foreign Minister, Baron Burian. Whatever the motive, the speaker added, Burian's suggestion did not commend itself to him as a practical proposition.

Reverting to the recent speech of Count von Hertling, the German Chancellor, Mr. Asquith said he remained impertinent about Belgium and implied that there was no cause for indemnity or reparation. And this, he asserted, came from a statesman who was at the moment engaged, with the connivance of the Bolshevik Government, in extorting £300,000,000 from Russia.

Mr. Asquith said that the German Imperial Vice Chancellor, Herr von Payer, in his speech not only adhered to the Brest-Litovsk and supplementary treaties, but expressed a refusal to submit them to a peace conference.

The only peace the Allies could accept, Mr. Asquith concluded, was one that guaranteed to all nations, small or great, security against sinister predatory ambitions and full right of self-determination.

The speaker thought a league of nations was a matter for much clear constructive thinking, and that the time had come for the best heads among the Allies to attack the practical sides of the problem.

The Rev. Dr. Llewelyn D. Bevan.

The Rev. Dr. Llewelyn David Bevan, Principal in the Parkin College, in Adelaide, Australia, since 1910, died there recently according to a message received yesterday. Dr. Bevan was well-known in Brooklyn, where in 1874 he served temporarily at the Central Congregational Church and was later called to the pastorate of the Brick Presbyterian Church in Manhattan, remaining there for six years. Later he went to Melbourne, Australia, where, from 1886 until 1910 he served as pastor of the Collins Street Independent Church. Dr. Bevan, who was a Major of the British Army, was born in Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, Wales, on Sept. 11, 1842, and was educated at the University College School and at the New and University Colleges in London. In 1885 the French Government honored him with the position of Officier d Instruction de la Republique Francaise.

Prof. Rich Dies at Camp Devens.

Professor Wesley E. Rich of the Department of Economics at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., is dead at Camp Devens of Spanish influenza. He was graduated from Wesleyan in the class of 1911, and then studied at Harvard until 1914. In his freshman year at Wesleyan he won the Ayres prize for passing the best entrance examination. He became Associate Professor of Economics and Social Science at Wesleyan in 1917.

Obituary Notes.

ARNOLD WALTER GODDUHN, a coxswain stationed on the U. S. S. Seattle, died at the United States Naval Hospital in Portsmouth, N. H., on Tuesday of pneumonia. He was a son of the Rev. George A. Godduhn, Superintendent of the Ottilie Orphan Home at Jamaica, L. I., and enlisted in the navy when war was declared. He was 22 years old.

Mrs. GEORGIA ISABEL DU PONT, wife of John T. du Pont, a retired business man, died on Wednesday at her home, 190 Marlborough Road, Flatbush.

CHARLES OBERST, a wine and liquor dealer in Brooklyn, and a member of the Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, the Order of the Owls, and the Brooklyn Liquor Dealers' Association, died on Thursday at his home, 307 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 51 years old.

GEORGE STEIN, 64 years old, retired real estate dealer, died at his home, 416 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

WILLIAM H. SEMBLER, retired jewelry manufacturer of Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his home, 116½ Macon Street, Brooklyn, aged 79 years.

ABRAHAM JACOBS, a retired merchant tailor, died in his seventy-eighth year on Thursday at his home, 1,565 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn.

CHARLES MARVIN HOWARD, Vice President of the Windsor Print Works of North Adams, Mass., died of pneumonia on Thursday at the Hotel Wentworth. Mr. Howard was born in Brooklyn seventy years ago. He was for thirty years a vestryman of the Church of the Messiah, in Brooklyn, and at his death was senior warden of the church. Mr. Howard was a member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Hamilton and Montauk Clubs of Brooklyn, and the Merchants' Club of Manhattan. He lived at 226 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM B. CROCKER, founder of the Consumers' Biscuit Company, Brooklyn, of which he was secretary and manager, died yesterday at his home, 102 Clymer Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Crocker came to this country from Glasgow, Scotland, fifty years ago. He was 57 years old.

Dr. ARTHUR MARVIN, who was registrar of Sheffield Scientific School until three years ago, when he entered the Government service, died yesterday in Washington, D. C.

Miss ALICE THARNISCH, 35 years old, an investigator on the State Board of Charity, died yesterday at her home, 714 Amsterdam Avenue.

Mrs. FANNY LOWENSTEIN, wife of Sigmund Lowenstein, a retired merchant, died Wednesday in their apartment at the Manhattan Square Hotel. She was born in Germany seventy-six years ago.

LOUIS J. ALTMAN, for thirty-two years a practicing attorney of New York and Staten Island, died Wednesday at his home, 60 Marion Avenue, Stapleton. He was born in Toronto fifty-three years ago.

Mrs. SARAH KAPP, 76 years old, widow of Ferdinand Kapp, hotelkeeper in this city, died yesterday at her home, 30 South Twelfth Avenue, Mount Vernon.

LOUIS URNAU, chef of the Biltmore Hotel, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. He was born in Germany fifty-seven years ago.

Lieutenant CHRISTOPHER LESLIE BRUNS, U. S. N., retired in 1884 for disability, died Tuesday in this city, where he was born sixty-six years ago.

Captain PATRICK H. DALY, for more than forty years a member of the Adjutant General's staff, died of pneumonia Wednesday at Albany. He was 82 years old.

WILLIAM HAY, Sr., a retired civil engineer, died yesterday at his home, 443 Napier Avenue, Richmond Hill, in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Hay was born in Scotland and came to the United States twenty-six years ago. He was construction engineer in the building of the Cecil Hotel in London.

Mrs. CARRIE BIGMALL PHIPPS, wife of Dr. Howard M. Phipps, died at her home, 245 Fulton Street, Hempstead, L. I., yesterday. She was 42 years old and was a daughter of the late Charles D. and Mary Colville Dunn.

SAMUEL H. E. JENNINGS, 61 years old, President of Jennings & Welsead Corporation, building contractors, died yesterday at his home, 942 College Avenue. He was born in New York.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

PACK.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Pack of 50 East 96th St. announce the birth of a son, on Sunday, Sept. 22.

Confirmed.

SIFF.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Siff of 1,117 Forest Av. announce the bar mitzvah of their youngest son, Philip J., on Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M., at the Temple Ad th Israel, 169th St., between 3d and Fulton Avs.

Married.

LOVEAIRE — WEIKEL. — On Monday, Sept. 23, at St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church, Atlantic City, Teresa Weikel to William B. Loveaire.

SIMMONS—BENEDICT.—On Thursday, Sept. 26, at the Pouch Mansion, Brooklyn, N. Y., Isabel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Benedict, to Lieutenant John Albert Simmons.

STODDARD — HOLDEN. — On Wednesday, Sept. 25, at the Webb Memorial Chapel, Madison, N. J., Eleanor Sanford Holden to Ralph Gordon Stoddard.

Brooklyn.

SIMMONS — BENEDICT.—Sept. 26, Isabel Benedict to Lieutenant John A. Simmons.

Died.

ABELES.—Thursday, Sept. 26, Adele, beloved wife of Joseph Abeles, devoted mother of Otto and Ernest. Funeral services from late residence, 974 1st Av., Sunday, Sept. 29, at 2 P. M.

ADLER.—Thursday, Sept. 26, 1918, at Hotel Marie Antoinette, Tillie K. Adler, beloved wife of Herman Adler and devoted mother of George H. Adler.

BEATTY.—At Groton Naval Hospital, New London, Conn., in the service of his country, Sept. 26, Robert Starr Beatty, aged 27 years. Funeral service at the home of his mother, Mrs. S. Harris Pomeroy, 102 Neptune Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Sunday, at 3 P. M.

BERGIN.—On Friday, Sept. 27, Ellen Bergin, widow of Martin Bergin and beloved mother of Anna May and Martin Bergin. Funeral from her late residence, 6 21st St., Ellenhurst, L. I., on Monday at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Bartholomew. Interment Calvary.

BLISS.—At East Moriches, L. I., Thursday, Josephine Fredericke Bliss, widow of Ernest P. Bliss. Services at Lutheran Cemetery, Williams Av., Sunday, Sept. 29, at 1:30 P. M.

BORN.—At her home, 135 West 16th St., New York, on Friday, Sept. 27, 1918, Bertha Henrietta widow of Louis E. Born and mother of Tronia Born. Funeral services will be held at 944 Broad St., Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 29, at 1 P. M. Interment at Exira, Iowa.

BURKHARD.—On Thursday, Sept. 26, 1918, George A. Burkhard, beloved son of Mrs. Sara T. Burkhard and the late Rev. G. Burkhard, aged 40 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, 26 Warner Av., Jersey City, Saturday, 2 P. M., Sept. 28, 1918. Interment Bay View Cemetery.

CHAPMAN.—On Thursday, Sept. 26, 1918, Captain William Harmon Chapman, M. O. R. C., passed away at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital. Funeral services at the home, 339 Clinton St., on Saturday, Sept. 28, at 2:30 P. M. Further services and interment at New Britain, Conn., Sunday afternoon.

CHRISTIE.—On Friday, Sept. 27, at 194 Clinton St., Brooklyn, after a brief illness, Alfred Booth, only son of Thomas and the late Emma A. Christie. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRONIN.—The Children of Mary of Maplehurst are requested to attend a requiem mass for their fellow-member, Miss Cornelia Cronin, in the Lady Chapel of the Cathedral on Saturday, Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock.

MISS GEORGINE ISELIN, President.
MRS. EMILE VATABLE, Secretary.

CUTTER—William Henry, at his home, 132 Green St., Woodbridge, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 24. The funeral services will be held at his late residence on Saturday, Sept. 28, at 2:45 P. M.

DEXTER.—At Northampton, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 26, 1918, Catherine Cuyler, daughter of the late George Dexter and Mary Magdalena Cuyler, in the 82d year of her age. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Albany, N. Y., Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DINSMORE.—On Friday, Sept. 27, 1918, Marie Elizabeth, widow of Richard Salisbury Dinsmore, in her 70th year. Funeral services at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, between Grand and Classon Avs., on Sunday, Sept. 29, at 2 P. M.

FABENS.—Eugene Jerome, at Salem, Mass., Sept. 26, 1918, aged 35 years 11 days. Funeral services at Grace Church, Salem, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M.

FINLAY.—On Sept. 27, 1918, Thomas J. Finlay, 652 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn. Requiem mass at St. Ignatius Church at 9:30 Sept. 30. Interment St. John's Cemetery.

FISCHER.—After a short illness at Camp Upton, L. I., Sept. 26, 1918, Carl F. Fischer, aged 27, beloved son of Amelia A. Funeral at the residence of Dr. George L. Edwards, 108 Larch Av., Bogota, N. J., Sunday, at 4 P. M. Jersey papers please copy.

FORMAN.—Felix, on Sept. 27, beloved son of Samuel and Sarah Forman, brother of Louis D., Harry, Isidor, Jacob, Frank, and Mrs. Annie Jaffe. Funeral notice later.

FROST.—On Monday, Sept. 23, 1918, at St. Paul, Minn., Henry Cummings Frost. Funeral services Saturday, Sept. 28, at 3 P. M., at the residence of his father, Orville D. Frost, 297 Clermont Av., Brooklyn.

HALL.—In California, Sept. 23, Mortimer Lee, eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Mortimer Hall.

HALLOCK.—Henry Birdsall, 9th month, 26th, at his residence, Collings Woods, N. J., in his 87th year. Interment at Friends' Cemetery, Prospect Park, 1st day, 9th month, 29, at 3 P. M.

HALSEY.—At Westfield, N. J., Edith Rodman Blackwell, widow of Edwin Mills Halsey, and daughter of Mrs. Henry Field Blackwell, on Friday, Sept. 27, in her 46th year. Funeral at the home of her mother, 155 Euclid Av., Westfield, N. J., Sunday, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M.

HARRIS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1918, Charles Willis Harris, in his 40th year, at his residence, 28 Fulton St., Maspeth, L. I. Funeral service Saturday, Sept. 28, 1918, at 2 P. M. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery.

HAY.—Friday, Sept. 27, at 443 Napier Av., Richmond Hill, William Hay, in his 79th year. Notice funeral hereafter.

HINE.—Harry, on Sept. 26, at Cooks Falls, N. Y., in his 42d year. Funeral will be held at his late residence, 467 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M. Masonic services Saturday evening, Sept. 28, at 8 o'clock.

HOLLON.—On Sept. 26, at 7 P. M., Luzina D. Hollon, at her home, 43 Danforth Av., Jersey City, N. J. Services Saturday, Sept. 28, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

HOWARD.—On Thursday, Sept. 26, 1918, after a brief illness, Charles Marvin Howard of Brooklyn, N. Y., beloved husband of Agnes Wadsworth, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Messiah, Greene and Claremont Avs., Brooklyn, Saturday morning, Sept. 8, at 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

HUBER.—Thursday, Sept. 26, Charles H., son of the late Charles H. and Sadie A. Huber. Funeral services from his late residence, 20 West 125th St., Saturday, Sept. 28, 8 P. M. Interment private.

JACOBS.—On Thursday, Sept. 26, Abraham Jacobs, beloved husband of the late Mathilda Jacobs and father of Nathan, Rudolph, Fannie, Marbe, and Ray Gross. Funeral at his late residence, 1,565 8th Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 29, at 2 P. M. Interment in Beth-El Cemetery, Cypress Hills.

JENNINGS.—Samuel H. E., on Friday, Sept. 27, 1918, in his 61st year, after a brief illness. Services at his late residence, 942 College Av., Bronx, Sunday, 4 P. M. Interment Monday, Kensico Cemetery.

JONES.—On Sept. 26, John J., beloved husband of Lillian Jones. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St. (Cornwell Bldg.,) Sunday, 2 o'clock. Interment Evergreens Cemetery.

KEAR.—On Sept. 25, Rose, the beloved daughter of John and Mary E. Kear. Funeral from her late residence, 1,565 East 28th St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 28, at 9:30 A. M. Thence to St. Thomas Aquinas's R. C. Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated.

LANDRINE.—On Sept. 26, 1918, at Troy, N. Y., Margaret A., daughter of Lawrence D. and Anna A. Landrine. Funeral services Sunday, Sept. 29, at 3 o'clock, at her late residence, Maywood Av., Maywood, N. J. Interment private.

LANG.—On Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1918, Charles E., beloved husband of Amy Belcher Lang, in his 47th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 610 West 152d St., Saturday afternoon, Sept. 28, at 5 o'clock.

LEDERER.—On Sept. 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., Mina, dearly beloved wife of Herman Lederer, devoted mother of Otto, Gussie Goldsmith, Rudolph H., Victor, and Ernest. Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral services from her late residence, 1,101 Westchester Av., corner Hoe Av., Bronx, on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

LEHMANN.—Charles, aged 67, died Friday morning, Sept. 27; dearly beloved husband of Matilda Lehmann and father of Ella Goldsticker and David J. Malbrunn. Funeral Sunday at 2 P. M., 590 West End Av. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

MABEN.—On Thursday, Sept. 26, 1918, Spencer M. Maben, in his 39th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 388 Clinton Av., on Monday, Sept. 30, at 2 P. M. Funeral private.

MULCAHY.—After a short illness, at Camp Humphrey, Va., Sept. 25, 1918, Robert Gerard, beloved son of John J. and Marcell M., and brother of Irene E. and Florence G. Mulcahy. Funeral from his late residence, 40 Edgecombe Av., Saturday at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Convent Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be sung for the repose of his soul.

MUNN.—Suddenly, on Sept. 24, at Louisville, Ky., Ernest M., son of the late Alexander and Margaret Munn, in the 60th year of his age.

PARET.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Sept. 26, 1918, at Lehighton, Penn., Henry Wilbur Paret of Greenwich, Conn., in the 50th year of his age. Funeral service at Christ Church, Broadway and 71st St., on Monday, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

PHIPPS.—Carrie Bigmall, beloved wife of Dr. Howard M. Phipps, born at Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1876, died at Hempstead, L. I., Sept. 27, 1918. Mrs. Phipps was the daughter of the late Charles D. Dunn and Mary A. Colville. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 245 Fulton St., Hempstead, L. I., Sunday afternoon, Sept. 29, at 2 o'clock. Interment Greenfield Cemetery.

PRASTER.—At Chicago, Ill., Thursday morning, Sept. 26, 1918, Charles White Praster, in his 22d year. Funeral services will be held at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Praster, 78 Grove St., Montclair, N. J., Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

ROBBINS.—William, Jr., beloved son of William and Hanorah. Funeral from late residence, 1,153 Boston Road, Monday, 9:30 A. M.

ROBINSON.—On Sept. 26, 1918, Martha, daughter of the late Hugh and Mary Park. Funeral services at her late residence, 351 St. Nicholas Av., New York City, on Saturday, Sept. 28, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

STOW.—At White Plains, N. Y., Sept. 25, Mary, beloved wife of Geo. C. Stow. Funeral and interment at Carmel, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 28.

THOMPSON.—Monday, Sept. 23, of pneumonia, William C. Thompson, formerly city editor New York Evening Telegram, aged 47. Funeral services Stephen Merritt's Funeral Chapel, 223 8th Av., Saturday, Sept. 28, 1:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

TITUS.—At Rome, N. Y., Sept. 26, Harold Cossart, elder son of the late Orrin and Cora C. Titus, aged 67 years. Relatives, friends and former associates, Company H, 7th Regiment, are invited to attend. Funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., today, (Saturday,) Sept. 28, at 11 A. M.

WALKER.—Suddenly, on Sept. 26, 1918, Jesse, husband of Ida A. Walker. Services at his late residence, 1,602 Ditmas Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, 8:30 P. M.

WEIR.—At Hague, N. Y., Sept. 24, Mary Bridgley, aged 69, beloved wife of Dr. Robert F. Weir. Interment private, at Woodlawn, Saturday, Sept. 28. Special train leaves Grand Central Station at 11 o'clock, Track 30.

WHIDDEN.—Association of ex-Members of Squadron A. On Sept. 25, 1918, Corporal Rae W. Whidden, M. D. Funeral services at Forest Hill Cemetery Chapel, Boston, Mass., Friday, Sept. 27, at 11 A. M.

GENERAL CHAS. S. ROE, President.
LIEUT. GEORGE E. FAHYS, Secretary.

WOLFF.—Suddenly, on Sept. 27, 1918, Marcus Salberg Wolff, beloved son of Mervyn and Amanda Wolff. Funeral private at convenience of family.

ALTMAN.—Louis J., Stapleton, S. I., Sept. 25, aged 53. Funeral today.

BEATTY.—Thomas, 457 West 164th St., Sept. 25. Funeral today, 9:15 A. M.

BENOIT.—Mary, 6 Bedford St., Sept. 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BRANGAN.—James, 2,858 8th Av., Sept. 24.

BRUTON.—Patrick J., 1,298 3d Av., Sept. 25, aged 18.

BUSCHERT.—Barbara, 434 West 209th St., Sept. 25. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

CLIFFORD.—Gertrude, 464 West 26th St., Sept. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CULLEN.—Mary, 340 East 25th St., Sept. 24.

DEVANNEY.—Martin, 245 East 50th St., Sept. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

DOOLEY.—Thomas, 318 East 27th St., Sept. 24, aged 44.

DREHER.—Charles A., 381 East 156th St., Sept. 24, aged 54.

FAGAN.—Anna, 230 East 70th St., Sept. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

FEDER.—Julia, Sept. 25. Funeral 272 Lenox Av.

FINNIN.—Charles, 437 West 56th St., Sept. 25.

FLEMING.—Harriet, 549 Manhattan Av., Sept. 26. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HATZEL.—Cecilia, 623 West 185th St., Sept. 26. Funeral private.

HUMPHREY.—Joseph E., 359 East 157th St., Sept. 25.

JACOBS.—Hannah, 364 Fox St., Bronx, Sept. 25, aged 50.

JOHNSON.—Lewis C., St. Luke's Hospital, Sept. 25. Funeral private.

KANE.—Patrick, 309 East 55th St., Sept. 24.

KEARNEY.—Margaret M., Sept. 26. Funeral 537 Columbus Av.

KING.—Thomas, 109 King St., Sept. 26. Funeral notice later.

Died.

KLEIN.—Sall, 2,026 Ryer Av., Bronx, Sept. 28, aged 77. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

LAFFERTY.—John W., 80 West 169th St., Sept. 25.

LEE.—Charles T., 346 East 82d St., Sept. 26. Funeral Sept. 30.

LEONARD.—Peter, 773 Amsterdam Av., Sept. 24, aged 16.

McDERMOTT.—Elizabeth, 305 West 127th St., Sept. 26.

MADDEN.—Edward, 310 East 39th St., Sept. 26.

MARCH.—Richard, 583 Amsterdam Av., Sept. 25, aged 61.

MEENAN.—Michael, 12 Broome St., Sept. 24.

MULHOLLAND.—William, Sr., 347 East 41st St., Sept. 26.

O'BRIEN.—Marie, 428 Hudson St., Sept. 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Sarah, 481 East 142d St., Sept. 24.

O'BRIEN.—Mamie S., 442 Greenwich St., Sept. 24.

O'SHEA.—Peter, 275 9th Av., Sept. 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PERRY.—Frank L., Sept. 25, aged 56. Funeral 161 8th Av.

QUIGLEY.—James J., 348 East 58th St., Sept. 24.

QUINN.—Mary B., 1,871A Pacific St., Sept. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

RAMOZZOTTI.—Giacomo, 85 Sullivan St., Sept. 24, aged 69. Funeral today.

RATIGAN.—Kathryn V., 334 East 51st St., Sept. 24.

ROGERS.—James, 84 Amsterdam Av., Sept. 25.

SCHREM.—Emma, 439 West 28th St., Sept. 24.

SHAND.—James G., 215 East 35th St., Sept. 24.

SHEA.—Lawrence J., 4,031 Park Av., Sept. 26. Funeral today, 9:15 A. M.

SHERIDAN.—James, 100 East 118th St., Sept. 26.

WARNER.—Christina, 431 East 144th St., Sept. 24.

WEBSTER.—Mellie, Sept. 24. Funeral 497 East 138th St.

WEWER.—Maximiliana, 940 Washington Av., Bronx, Sept. 24, aged 63.

ZECHER.—John, 104 King St., Sept. 25, aged 84. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ABRIAN.—Christianna, 727 McDonough St., Sept. 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ALLEN.—George S., 625 Franklin Av., Sept. 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

BAKER.—Mary St. Peter's Hospital, Sept. 24, aged 81.

BARROWELL.—Mrs. W. A., 60 Cambridge Place, Sept. 26. Funeral tomorrow.

BELL.—Virginia E., 1,415 73d St., Sept. 24, aged 2.

BROWN.—Margaret, 20 Wolcott St., Sept. 25.

CAMPBELL.—Eona M., 103 Rose Terrace, Sept. 26.

CONRAD.—Alfred B., 831 President St., Sept. 24, aged 48.

CREAMER.—Josephine S., 148 Meserole Av., Sept. 24, aged 60.

CROCKER.—William B., 102 Clymer St., Sept. 27. Funeral Sept. 30.

CROWLEY.—John, 43 Carroll St., Sept. 24.

DAVIDSON.—W. Arthur, 255 Jefferson Av., S pt. 26. Funeral service tomorrow.

DEVERALL.—Emily A., 1,136 Greene Av., Sept. 26.

DOWNING.—Edward G., 766 Flatbush Av., Sept. 27.

DU PONT.—Georgia I., 190 Marlborough Road, Sept. 24. Funeral private.

EGAN.—John B., 100 8th St., Sept. 25. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

FINARTY.—Anna E., 412 Putnam Av., Sept. 26.

FITZGERALD.—Elizabeth M., 6,109 5th Av., Sept. 24.

HANSE.—Veronica, 313 Sumner Av., Sept. 26. Funeral private.

HARMON.—John F., 1,657 East 9th St., Sept. 27.

HYLAND.—Marian G., 191 Baltic St., Sept. 24.

KENNEY.—Raymond, 529 62d St., Sept. 26. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

KRUGER.—Katherine, 122 Schaeffer St., Sept. 24, aged 31.

LYNCH.—John J., 391 Classon Av., Sept. 25.

LYON.—William, 89A 7th Av., Sept. 5, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McKAY.—Ernest A., 309 East 3d St., Sept. 25.

McMANUS.—James F., 4,617 6th Av., Sept. 26, aged 60. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

McLAREN.—John, 568 Halsey St., Sept. 24. Funeral private.

MABEN.—Spencer M., 388 Clinton Av., Sept. 26.

MARMION.—Annie, 241 Hoyt St., Sept. 26, aged 60. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MORCHE.—Frances, 1,954 78th St., Sept. 25. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

NEIMANN.—Matilda, 101 Warwick St., Sept. 24.

NELSEN.—Edith, 350 85th St., Sept. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

NEVINS.—Charles R., 929 Lincoln Place, Sept. 27, aged 15. Funeral tomorrow, 2:15 P. M.

NORMAN.—Capt. Francis, 307 Stratford Road, Sept. 26.

OBERST.—Charles, 307 Grand Av., Sept. 26, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

REUKAUF.—Wilhelmina, 28 Carlton Av., Sept. 25.

SCHEBEN.—Jacob H., Sept. 24. Funeral, 235 Flatbush Av.

SMITH.—Charles J., 817 8th Av., Sept. 26. Funeral today.

SMITH.—Jarvis A., 433 East 35th St., Sept. 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SOMERS.—Elizabeth, 507 East 19th St., Sept. 24, aged 43.

STROHMANN.—Adolphine, 28 Nichols Av., Sept. 24. Funeral private.

STEIN.—George A., 416 57th St., Sept. 26. Funeral today.

STELLING.—Henry, 219 Atlantic Av., Sept. 25, aged 64.

WIRRTENOUR.—John A., M. E. Hospital, Sept. 24, aged 51.

Died.

WYNNE.—Captain John P., 151 68th St., Sept. 24, aged 56.

Jersey City and Newark.

CRANMER.—Harry C., 34 Roosevelt Av., Jersey City, Sept. 25.

DAUB.—Jessie V., 63 Franklin Av., Jersey City, Sept. 24.

DONNELLY.—James, 13A Westervelt St., Jersey City, Sept. 24.

ETEN.

CADETS AND RUTGERS WILL OPEN FOOTBALL SEASON TODAY

Squeeze hard!

It's the dollar that makes him holler.

Subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan open to-day!

$6,000,000,000.00!

It's up to you! It's up to each and every one of us to squeeze till it hurts.

Besides, it's another "nest egg" for yourself and family.

"Lend the way they fight!"

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

RUTGERS TO START FOOTBALL SEASON

Scarlet Eleven to Get Under Way Today in Opening Battle with Ursinus.

ARMY TO PLAY AVIATORS

Cadets, with Rosy Prospects, to Make First Attempt of Year at Gridiron Sport.

The football season will get under way on many college gridirons this afternoon. Two games which will interest local followers of the game are the Rutgers-Ursinus clash at New Brunswick and the game at West Point between the cadet eleven and a team of aviators from Mitchel Field, Mineola. As the situation at several colleges is still in a chaotic condition because of the change of the governing affairs to the military authorities, it is expected that in another week the season will be in full swing.

The game is going to be a secondary consideration this season and will be played simply as a diversion and recreation after arduous military activities. None of the colleges is going into the sport with an idea of rounding out any kind of a superior eleven, but will play for the fun there is in it.

Over at Rutgers an experienced eleven will face Ursinus, as the Scarlet has lost only a few of its last year's stars. The team has had little practice because of the illness of Coach Foster Sanford, who is one of the many victims of Spanish influenza. At the end of last season the Rutgers team was one of the most finished gridiron machines of the year, and as many of the players who made up the combination are still on hand, it is certain that the team will give a good account of itself today in spite of the limited workouts this Fall.

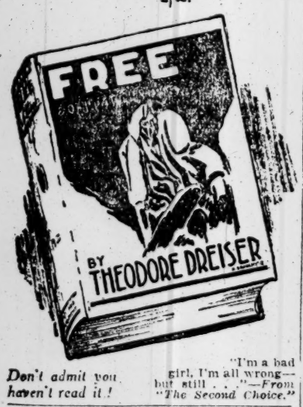
Up at the West Point Academy they have the most promising squad of players in many seasons. There has been an unusual amount of enthusiasm in the early work of the players, and the cadet corps is anticipating a game with the navy, to be played at the Polo Grounds on Nov. 23. This date is being held open by the New York Baseball Club, and if governmental consent can be obtained a service game for war charity would attract a record crowd and bring a large sum of money.

Other colleges scheduled to start the season today are Middlebury at Amherst, Rhode Island at Boston College, Muhlenberg at Penn State, and St. Lawrence at Union. These and other games are scheduled, but because of the unsettled conditions at the present time any of them may be canceled

Latest advices from Georgia Tech give the tidings that the Yellow Jackets will come to Philadelphia to play Pennsylvania on Nov. 16 as they had planned. The military programs at the Southern institution and Pennsylvania will permit the playing of this big intersectional battle, which should prove one of the best gridiron attractions of the season. There still seems to be some doubt about whether Dartmouth and Cornell will stick to their decision of abolishing their schedules, as Pennsylvania, which has games booked with both institutions, has as yet received no official notification that the dates are canceled.

Dartmouth has a game scheduled at the Polo Grounds on Oct. 26 with Syracuse, and no official notification has yet been received that the game will not be played. Syracuse is anxious to go through with the game, and is now waiting for the final verdict of the military officers at Hanover. It is supposed that if most of the colleges are able to conduct football in conjunction with their military duties, Dartmouth and Cornell will also be able to develop elevens

Everything else you've read will seem milk-and-watery after



Don't admit you haven't read it! | "I'm a bad girl, I'm all wrong—but still . . ."—From "The Second Choice."

HARVARD MAY HAVE TEAM.

Crimson Likely to Meet College Elevens Around Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 27.—Hope was held out tonight by Captain Carroll Dunham, Adjutant of the Student Army Training Corps at Harvard that a football team would be organized this Fall to play informal games on Saturday afternoons with teams in the neighborhood.

Captain Dunham said that if the schedule of studies and drill being arranged left time enough to develop an eleven it would be done. There will be no professional coach, no training table, and no long trips.

Captain Dunham intimated that if this plan were put into effect teams from Boston College, Tufts College, Boston University, Massachusetts Tech., the English School at Harvard, and the Radio School in Cambridge would be welcomed in the Stadium.

KOSTICH IN VAN AT CHESS.

Serbian Leads Masters in Tourney for Western Title.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Boris Kostich, the Serbian expert, leads with a score of 7½ points to 1½ after nine completed rounds of the Western Chess Association's annual tournament in this city. Kostich displaced J. S. Morrison, of Toronto, who lost two games in succession to J. W. Showalter, of Kentucky, and H. Hahlbeh of Chicago.

Kostich defeated Gessner and drew two adjourned games with Showalter and Hahlbeh. The Canadian champion is now tied with Hahlbeh at 7 to 2. Lasker comes next with 6 points to 3, followed by Harrison and Moorman each with 5 to 4. Two more rounds remain to be contested.

GOLF SUPPLIES NEEDED.

National Association Asked to Help at Training Camps.

After investigating conditions throughout the country, the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War Department has decided that there is a real need for golf facilities at the various cantonments. As a result, the United States Golf Association has been requested by the War Department to get in touch with the member clubs, asking their assistance and co-operation.

GOLF ON NEARBY LINKS.

Playing in his best form in the afternoon, Carl Anderson, a local professional, defeated Frank Hunt of Mosholu, 6 up and 5 to play, on the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday. The meeting of these two "pros" was the outcome of a dispute as to their relative playing abilities, Hunt making the challenge.

According to the original plans, they had only figured on playing an eighteen-hole round, but this proved not enough to decide the question, and the pair finished all square on the home green, each making 77. Thereafter Anderson played practically par golf, his card for the thirteen holes showing even 48.

Sailor golfers will constitute the Red Cross attraction at the Pelham Bay course today, when Tom Kerrigan of Siwanoy and Jack Daly, the Pinehurst amateur, meet Chris Shea of Fall River and Hugh Clasby of Lake George. All four are at the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station. The first round will start at 9:30 in the morning, and the second round at 2:30 P. M.

At the Arcola Country Club Jerome Travers and Max Marston are scheduled to meet Oswald Kirkby and John G. Anderson this afternoon for the benefit of homecoming wounded soldiers. This match will be at eighteen holes, starting at 3 P.M.

TOMBOLO PROVES ABILITY.

Follows Early Victory by Taking Twin City Purse.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Sept. 27.—The Nevada Stock Farm's Tombolo showed that his victory over a good field earlier in the week was no flash in the pan when he came out again today for the Twin City Purse, at a mile and a sixteenth, and raced away from a field of half a dozen that included a pair of Commander Ross's horses. It remained for the aged Bayberry Candle to chase home the fleet three-year-old, but there was no time in the stretch run that the three-year-old did not hold the old mare safe. Foreground, the best of the Ross pair, finished third.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; claiming; purse $786.50; five and a half furlongs. Marion Hollins, 111 pounds, (Ambrose,) $35, $16.50, $8.40, won; *Avion, 114, (Nolan,) $9, $4.70, second; Uncle John, 114, (McTaggart,) $5.70, third. Time—1:08 1-5. Jack Healey, Prevaricate, Bessie Helmet, Susan M., Beauty Sleep, Tom Fool, Sunningdale, Poveridge, Landonia, Elisabeth R., Marie Connell, Romeo, and Fathia also ran.
*Field.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year olds; selling; purse $786.50; six furlongs. Duchess Lace, 109 pounds, (Sande,) $5.20, $3.50, $2.50, won; Tommy Waac, 107, (Preece,) $6.30, $3.80, second; Esquimau, 113, (Mergler,) $2.80, third. Time—1:14. Pinard, Clean Gone, and Joan of Arc also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; purse $786.50; one mile and seventy yards. *Queen Blonde, 107 pounds, (Kummer,) $18.70, $7, $4.40, won; Dramaturge, 115, (Sande,) $5.20, $4.10, second; Goblet, 110, (Foden,) $18.40, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Capital City, Boston, Alma B. O'Malley, George Washington, Man o' the Hour, Jack Dawson, Rhadames, Simon Pure, and Half also ran.
*Field.

FOURTH RACE.—Twin City purse $886.50; for three-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Tombolo, 107 pounds, (Pickens,) $7.90, $5.50, $2.40, won; Bayberry Candle, 106, (Mergler,) $6.50, $2.30, second; Foxground, 110, (Sande,) $2.10, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Canso, Icarus, and John I. Day also ran. Foreground and Canso, Ross entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; purse $786.50; one mile and a quarter. Lyttle, 115 pounds, (Sande,) $22.20, $9.30, $5.60, won; Ben Hampson, 107, (Ambrose,) $13.10, $5.80, second; Dan, 112, (Pickens,) $3.70, third. Time—2:03. Charles Francis, Bar of Phoenix, Little Cottage, Trial by Jury, and Graphic also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; purse $786.50; six furlongs. Pepper, 108 pounds, (Deimer,) $30.70, $11.40, $7.40, won; *Irish Maid, 111, (Kummer,) $6.70, $4.50, second; Loftus, 118, (O'Brien,) $13.50, third. Time—1:14. Bell Ringer, Polly Jo, Paganinni, Doctor D., Juanita III., Chemung, King Worth, Barbara Shilling, Lycia, Korfhage, and Old Eylers also ran.
*Field.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, claiming; purse $786.50; one mile and seventy yards. Grey Eagle, 108 pounds, (Rickens,) $20.50, $6.90, $5, won; Leta, 103, (Sande,) $4.60, $3.70, second; Grayson, 111, (Ore on,) $3.80, third. Time—1:44 2-5. Thrift, Genevieve B., Sincerity, C. A. Comiskey, Medusa, and Candidate II. also ran.

BIG SURPRISE IN 2:13 TROT.

Hank Stout Upsets Favorite, Red Bon, at Columbus Meeting.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 27.—Columbus said farewell today to the Grand Circuit races for 1918, when four class races were offered and every event went into split heats before winners were declared. Perhaps the biggest surprise the talent received was when Red Bon, an easy winner last Saturday, failed to show at all in the 2:13 trot and finished outside the money. Hank Stout won the race, with Moho and Allerton Heir other heat winners.

Omonde won the 2:17 pace after laying up the first heat. It was his second victory of the week. Petrex had no difficulty whatsoever in landing the 2:18 trot, also her second victory of the present meeting.

Favorite Baronwood, after four heats of the 2:13 pace had been raced, had but one. In semi-darkness, in accordance with an agreement of all drivers, a fifth heat was paced and Baronwood won it easily. The summaries:

2:18 TROT, 3 IN 5, (PURSE $1,000.)

Petrex, (Murphy)	1	1	1
Blitsey, (Nuckols)	2	2	7
Kate Todd, (Keener)	10	9	2
Zomidotte, (McDonald)	4	3	8
Prince Vincent, Peter Grimm, Ellswood Wilkes, Joseph Guy, The Substance, and Silico Axworthy also started.			

Time—2:10¼, 2:09¼, 2:10.

2:17 PACE, 3 IN 5, (PURSE $1,000.)

Omonde, (Valentine)	6	1	1
Milton Gordon, (Lewis)	2	3	3
Jay Brook, (Oldman)	3	2	2
H. I. H., (Ray)	4	5	5
Dorothy Forbes, Jack the Clipper, and Annie Moore also started. Jack the Clipper won the first heat, then was distanced.			

Time—2:08¼, 2:07¼, 2:09¼, 2:10¼.

2:13 TROT, 3 IN 5, (PURSE $1,000.)

Hank Stout, (R. Stout)	1	2	4
Moho, (Flick)	4	3	1
Allerton Heir, (Haldeman)	3	1	3
Grace Forbes, (McDonald)	2	5	2
Little Dick, Glenwood B., Red Bon, and Oscar Watts also started.			

Time—2:10¼, 2:08¾, 2:10¼, 2:14¼, 2:14¼.

2:13 PACE, 3 IN 5, (PURSE $1,000.)

Baronwood, (Valentine)	6	2	1
General Wilson, (Martin)	2	6	7
J. W. S., (Purcell)	7	1	2
Baron Chanx, (Wellwood)	1	3	3
Miss Abbe Brino, Highland Lassie, and Barney Bell also started.			

Time—2:07¼, 2:05¼, 2:05¼, 2:07¼, 2:11.

LIZZIE MARCH BEATS ALI.

Wins Free-for-All in Last Day's Feature of Parkway Meeting.

J. Lawrence's speedy chestnut pacer Lizzie March, with a mark of 2:03½, easily demonstrated her superiority over the New Brook Stable's bay gelding Ben Ali, 2:03¼, in the principal race yesterday at the closing of the Nassau Driving Club's Red Closs meeting at the Parkway Track, Brooklyn.

The horses were the principal contenders in a free-for-all pace for a purse of $400, which furnished the feature of the day. The race was best three heats in five.

Lizzie March, guided by her owner, failed by about a length and a half of annexing first position in the opening heat, but in the three subsequent whirls about the half-mile track easily led her field.

Lawrence's mare jumped to an early lead in the last three heats and left no room for doubt as to her superiority over Ben Ali. Lizzie March won the heats, with more than a length separating her from Ben Ali.

The summaries:

2:21 CLASS—PACING.

Purse $700.

Peter Dillon, b. h., (Clark)	2	1	1
Joe North, b. h., (Lawrence)	1	3	3
Deldie, b. m., (Mabrey)	3	2	2
Copake, b. g., (Metcalf)	4	4dis	

Time—2:15¼; 2:18½; 2:18½.

2:10 CLASS—TROTTING.

Purse $700.

David Busby, b. g., (Mabrey)	1	1	1
Toddy S., b. g., (Lasell)	2	2	2
Orives, br. m., (Small)	4	3	3
Aimiette, b. m., (Smith)	3	4	4
Kinney McGregor, b. g., (Cornwell)	5	5	5
Direct Bingen, b. g., (Mung)	6	6	6
Nell McLintock, r. m., (Morris)	dis		

Time—2:16¼; 2:17; 2:17¼.

FREE-FOR-ALL CLASS—PACING.

Purse $400. Three heats in five.

Lizzie March, rch. ch. m., (Lawrence)	2	1	1
Ben Ali, b. g., (Pitman)	1	2	2
The Beaver, br. h., (Clark)	3	3	3
Lillian W., ch. m., (McBride)	4	4	4

Time—2:13¾; 2:10; 2:11; 2:10.

SPECIAL CLASS—TROTTING.

For prizes.

Alice Peter, b. m., (Gotrell)	6	1	1
Bellfair, b. g., (Looney)	1	2	3
Kelly, b. g., (Shoemaker)	2	3	2
Jenny Zombro, b. m., (Lasell)	3	4	4
Longwood, b. g., (O'Neil)	5	6	5
May Grimes, (Conboy, Post)	4	5dr	

Time—2:23½; 2:21; 2:21.

New Orleans Racing Assured.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 27.—John T. Prender, President of the Business Men's Racing Association, announced today that the Fair Grounds race meeting will start Jan. 1, and continue through Mardi Gras Day.

STROMBOLI VICTOR IN FIRST ATTEMPT

Aged Campaigner Makes Initial Start of Season and Wins by a Nose.

Stromboli's first appearance of the season caused more interest at Aqueduct yesterday than the running of the handicap for mares which was supposed to be the feature. The aged Fair Play gelding that has carried the colors of Major August Belmont in many a hard-fought battle ran yesterday in the black and white sash of Sam Hildreth, and when, after a splendid ride on the part of Johnny Loftus, he poked his nose in front of Gloomy Gus, there was a roar of delight from the crowd that testified to the popularity of the old performer.

The applause rendered for sentimental reasons was found to be justified when the time of 1:38 2-5 was hung out. The old horse had carried 125 pounds and had run the mile nearly a second faster than Lady Gertrude, which had captured the handicap at the same distance. Though a couple of seconds slower than the track mark, Stromboli's performance was considered a brilliant one, as the track undoubtedly was slow and Stromboli had not had a chance to key himself up for a race since his breakdown at the beginning of the season.

Loftus received almost as much credit as Stromboli, for he never rode a better race than the one which landed his mount in front of the persistent Gloomy Gus. Stromboli, Gloomy Gus, and Manister Tol ran closely locked until near the far turn, where Loftus allowed Stromboli to go to the front.

Walls urged Gloomy Gus along, until near the eighth pole he was lapped on the leader, which showed a disposition to stop. Without using the whip, it took all the finesse of Loftus to keep Stromboli up to his work, and even then Gloomy Gus gained so that the contenders were on even terms at the beginning of the last sixteenth. Gloomy Gus appeared to have more strength for the final tussle, and fifty yards from the finish he poked his nose in front, but Loftus never gave up. Bent low over Stromboli's neck, he urged him insistently in those last few strides, and as a result snatched a victory from what looked like certain defeat.

Robinson also showed excellent judgment in his handling of Lady Gertrude in the handicap for mares. Daytoria, the extreme outsider of the quintet, cut out a swift pace, but though Robinson was away flying with Lady Gertrude he pulled back rather than indulge in a cutthroat duel with McGinnis's speedy filly. He allowed Daytoria to open up a gap of five lengths, then, after having given Lady Gertrude time to find her racing legs, he began to close. Robinson had to go to the whip in the stretch, but Lady Gertrude responded gallantly.

Lady Gertrude and Stromboli were the only successful favorites, as four supposed good things were bowled over. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $600; one mile. Time—1:42 2-5.

Bar One, S. Scheidy's br. g., 3 years, 115 pounds, by Radium-Badoura II., 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1, (A. Shuttinger)	1nk
Assign, Quincy Stable's br. g., 3, 115, by Superman-Award, 2 to 1 and even, (T. Rice)	2no
Grouse, S. C. Hildreth's br. g., 4, 115, by Star Shoot-Partridge, 1 to 4, third, (W. Kelsay)	3rd

Wingold, Saadi, Mackenzie, First Troop, Rose Finn, Bellyanna, Le Dinosaure, Royal York, Driftfield, Impetus, Impartiality, Dixie II., Planeta, and Dick Miller also ran. Golden King, Puts and Calls, Past Master, and Santiago scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For 2-year-olds, nonwinners at this meeting, purse $600; five furlongs. Time—1:00 4-5.

Bonstelle, R. E. Clark's ch. c., 111 pounds, by Hurst Park-Herkyte, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 8 to 5, (T. Rice)	1h
Wonderman, C. Fellowes's b. c., 108, by Matchmaker-Spades, 1 to 2 and 1 to 4, (F. Robinson)	2½
Rol Craig, Lieut. G. R. Widener's b. c., 101, by Rol Herode-Candacraig, 4 to 5, third, (W. Bethel)	3nk

Marion Adler, Toombeold, Frances Star, and County Kerry also ran. Madam Byng, Umbala, Wilfreda, Cap of Boothe, Hindoostan, and Elected II. scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $700; one mile and five sixteenths. Time—2:14 3-5.

Woodtrap, D. Cunningham's ch. c., 4 years, 108 pounds, by Trap Rock-Woodvine, 7 to 1, 8 to 5, and 7 to 10, (R. McCrann)	1h
Little Nearer, Mrs. F. E. Brown's b. g., aged, 108 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Leonalla, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, (E. Taplin)	2h
Starry Banner, C. R. Richard's ch. c., 3, 100, by Ballot-Blush Rose, 4 to 5, third, (L. McAtee)	3½

Irregular and Sasin also ran. Judge Wingfield and Smart Money scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For mares of all ages, handicap, by subscription of $10, with $700 added; one mile. Time—1:39 1-5.

Lady Gertrude, F. Housman's br. f., 3 years, 111 pounds, by Meddler or Fitz Herbert-Lady Winifred, 7 to 5, 2 to 5, and out, (F. Robinson)	1h
Daytoria, D. E. McGinnis's b. f., 3, 102, by Peep o' Day-Victoria M., 3 to 1 and even, (G. Walls)	2h
Battle, P. A. Clark's b. b., 4, 121, by Hastings-Claudia, out for third, (A. Shuttinger)	3l

Gold Tassel and Hanovia also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, nonwinners of $1,050 or four races of any value since May 15, 1918, purse $600; one mile. Time—1:38 2-5.

Stromboli, S. C. Hildreth's ch. g., aged, 125 pounds, by Fair Play-St. Priscilla, 3 to 5, 1 to 5, and out, (J. Loftus)	1no
Gloomy Gus, O. C. Rasch's br. c., 117, by Ogden-Happy Kate, 7 to 10 and out, (G. Walls)	2h
Chief Lally, James MacManus's b. c., 3, 108, by King James-Rosslare, out for third, (J. Callahan)	3d

Manister Tol also ran. Alibi and Battle scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For 2-year-olds, nonwinners of two races other than selling, purse $600; five furlongs. Time—1:00 2-5.

Young Adam, Meadow Brook Stock Farm's ch. c., 109 pounds, by Adams Express or Frederick L. Mansfield, 5 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5, (F. Robinson)	1h
Blushing Beauty, E. R. Bradley's ch. f., 112, by Cunard-Miss Ringlets, 1 to 3 and out, (L. McAtee)	2nk
Ballet Dancer II., Fitzsimmon's b. f., 112, by Sweep-Ballet Girl, 1 to 3, (T. Rice)	3d

War Spirit, Polly, and Starkader also ran. Bright Lights, Bonstelle, Sherman A., Lad's Love, Polygon, Over There, Elected II., and Frances Star scratched.

Weather, clear; track, fair.

AQUEDUCT ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; six and a half furlongs. Langden, 112 pounds; Stromboli, 112; Peep Sight, 110; Sir Helio, 109; Miss Kruter, 107; Ninety Simplex, 106; Snapdragon II., 103; Oenone, 103; *Irene, 101; Jack Massey, 99; Land Lubber, 99.

SECOND RACE.—Queensboro Steeplechase Handicap, for four-y ar-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. Brooks, 149 pounds; Trumpator, 145; Bet, 144; Traditioner, 140.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; six furlongs. Bright Lights, 112 pounds; Earlecker, 110; Wonderman, 110; Sky Man, 106; Umbala, 106; Madam Byng, 103; *Hindoostan, 103; Misericorde, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—The Edgemere Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and an eighth. Roamer, 130 pounds; War Cloud, 124; George Smith, 123; Motor Cop, 118; Spur, 114; Ticket, 109; Daddy's Choice, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages, selling handicap; one mile. Stromboli, 127 pounds; Columbine, 126; Smart Money, 110; Fulius, 108; Minto II., 107; Barry Shannon, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-old fillies, conditions; five furlongs. Whisk By, 114 pounds; Herodias, 114; Phantom Maid, 114; Virago, 114; Jacnetta, 114; Alphee, 114; Juvanescence, 114; Starlight Dance, 114; Elected II., 114; Stiletto, 114.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

MISS CASSELL WINS FROM MISS WAGNER

Former National Tennis Champion Defeated in Final of Park Hill Tourney.

Miss Clare Cassell provided more than an element of surprise in her attack on the women's singles of the Park Hill Country Club open tournament yesterday when she defeated Miss Mario Wagner in the final round and accomplished the downfall of the former national champion with apparent ease. The score was 6—3, 6—2 and the match was probably the most decisive beating ever forced upon Miss Wagner in her long and meritorious tennis career.

Miss Wagner was not quite up to her top game, but even had she been in stroke it is doubtful if she could have staved off defeat as Miss Cassell was determined upon victory, played with confidence and adapted herself to the sort of game which is the most troublesome to the feminine players. Miss Cassell played a base line match and returned everything sent her way with a top spin volley which was next to impossible for Miss Wagner to handle with anything more than a hope that she might return the ball.

Miss Wagner made many futile attempts to take the initiative commandeered at the beginning of the match by Miss Cassell, but Miss Cassell seemed to realize that she had the whiphand and she never relinquished it. Miss Wagner was always on defense and was beaten because of this as most of her returns were nothing more than returns. Miss Cassell did not hit a ball that she did not try to place and by this sort of game forced Miss Wagner into innumerable errors.

It was the first time in more than three years that these rivals met in a match, and it brought out Miss Cassell in a most promising light. She proved herself an able getter, clever driver, and in fine command of a severe twist service. She played the ball to the far corner of the backhand court with uncanny accuracy, and smashed every return with such force as to dismay Miss Wagner.

Miss Wagner began each set with a love game to her favor, but in each case this was her only balm for the games, as Miss Cassell in each set got a lead of 4—1. The playing was far from spectacular, since both participants were so skillful and placed so well, that, once the opportunity was offered, the points came so quickly. The rallies were negligible, and almost every game was won quickly. Only one game in the first set went to deuce, and only four in the second set.

Miss Wagner earned the most points, getting 23 placements, to 15 for Miss Cassell, but Miss Wagner made 42 errors on nets and outs, compared with 24 for Miss Cassell. Near the end of the match Miss Wagner hit harder, and won many points thereby, but she could never quite catch up to the attack of Miss Cassell.

The points score follows:

FIRST SET.

Miss Cassell	0	4	4	4	4	1	5	2	4	28	6
Miss Wagner	4	2	2	1	1	4	3	4	1	22	3

SECOND SET.

Miss Cassell	0	6	4	4	7	3	4	5	33	6
Miss Wagner	4	4	2	2	5	5	2	3	27	2

There will be no tournament play at Park Hill tomorrow. The final match of the men's singles between Vincent Richards and Elliot H. Binzen will be played next Saturday when the club will have several exhibition matches. The only other event of note yesterday was a third round mixed doubles encounter when Mr. and Mrs. Inge F. Hartman fell by the wayside, propelled by Miss Wagner and Elliot Binzen. The score was 6—4, 7—5.

MISS BJURSTEDT IN FINAL.

Champion to Meet Mrs. Wightman in Longwood Tennis.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—The final round in the Fall tennis tournament for women at the Longwood Cricket Club tomorrow will have all the class of a national championship, for the contestants will be Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the present champion, and Mrs. F. W. Wightman, winner of the national title in three tournaments.

In the semi-finals today Miss Bjurstedt defeated Miss Eleonora Sears, 6—1, 6—4, and Mrs. Wightman, after a hard-fought first set, won from Miss Marion Zinderstein, 7—5, 6—3.

In the doubles Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Zinderstein went into the finals by defeating the youthful New York sisters, Misses Barbara and Helen Hooker, 6—1, 6—1.

CHARITY HORSE SHOW TODAY

Program at Piping Rock Rich in Hunters and Jumpers.

The Piping Rock Horse Show will be held today on the beautiful grounds of the club at Locust Valley. Usually this fixture extends over three days, but on account of the war all the events have been crowded into one day, making a full day of sport that will last from 9:30 A. M. until 4:45 P. M., when winners in the saddle classes will compete for the Piping Rock Challenge Cup.

The program is rich in jumpers and hunters, these classes catering to the children as well as to older exhibitors. For the jumping class, in which children are to ride, there are twenty-three entries, while twenty-two are on the card for pairs of hunters, twenty-one in the class for jumpers over five-foot fences and twenty in the novice class for hunters.

SYRACUSE WILL PLAY ARMY.

Orange Eleven Takes Carlisle's Place on West Point Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 27.—The Army will open the football season here tomorrow in a game with a team representing the army officers from Mitchel Field, Mineola. The aviators' prowess on the gridiron is entirely unknown here, but it is said that the personnel of the visiting eleven is made up in part of college men with football experience.

The Army eleven is in good shape for the season's start, and hopes to win by a neat margin. The West Pointers found time today to devote to signal drill, which was held indoors, and here, too, they went through a chalk talk with the coaches on the plays to be launched in tomorrow's game. It has been definitely announced that Syracuse University will take the place on the Army's schedule made vacant by the cancellation of Carlisle on Oct. 12.

There is some doubt existing also as to whether or not the Notre Dame contest on the card for Nov. 2 will be played in view of the recent ruling of the War Department against long trips, although the West Virginia eleven has obtained permission to come up from the South. The Hoosier eleven has not definitely canceled. The Notre Dame-Army game has been for years an inter-sectional battle of no little interest, and Army rooters would hate to see it go, and will make every effort to save it.

GAME STILL HANGS FIRE.

Many Places Suggested for Possible Army-Navy Football Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 27.—There has been no change as to the prospects of playing the game between the Naval Academy and West Point, though the contest under conditions which prevailed in former years is unlikely. The Midshipmen do not expect to see the game if it is played away from Annapolis, but there is some talk of playing the game in Philadelphia and discouraging a large crowd as much as possible.

There is also some talk of playing either at Annapolis or West Point. The University of West Virginia has been offered the date of Nov. 2 and Ursinus Nov. 16, both games to be played at Annapolis.

A drill prevented a long football practice this afternoon, the players not getting on the field until well after 5. However, there was a sharp signal and formation drill and some kicking and passing. Some of the influenza patients were sufficiently recovered to be back on the field, and the number of new patients is dwindling so that little interference is expected from that quarter.

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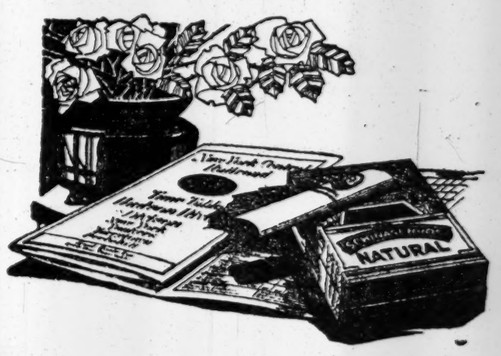

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Built on a Curve When nailed Flat it Sets Snug till worn out

The "Usco" Rubber Heel—Invisible Joint Never Pulls Loose

It takes the repair man almost as much time and trouble to put on old-style, rubber heels as for a little girl to get ready for a party.

He can put on a pair of "Usco" rubber heels in about as little time as it takes brother "Reddy" to get into the old swimmin' hole.

The old-style, flat rubber heel is set on with rubber-cement and nails. It soon gaps around the edges, and gets frazzled and floppy.

The "Usco" rubber heel is anchored for keeps with a few little nails and it takes a spy glass to find the joint. Furthermore the joints *never* gap.

"Usco" Rubber Heels are the product of scientific thought.

They are the world's best rubber heels—made by the world's largest rubber manufacturer.

They are moulded on a curve like a saucer. When nailed flat the spring of the rubber sets the edges so close and snug all around you can't pry them loose.

A firm, flat tread to walk on, comfort in every step, economy in the long run.

"Usco" Heels come in black, tan and white—at your repairman's—five minutes to put them on. Look for the U. S. seal.

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$2,500 Edgemere Handicap

Queensboro Steeplechase and 3 Consolation Events

FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.

SPECIAL RACE TRAINS leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave.; also from Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 12:30 and at intervals to 1:55 P. M. Special Cars Reserved for Ladies. Course also reached by trolleys. Grand Stand $3.30. Ladies $1.65, Including War Tax.

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French sharpshooters, firing on retreating Germans as if shooting quail in an open field, caught in a striking photograph. This is finely represented in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

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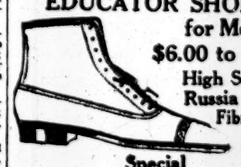

High Shoes Russia Calf Fibre Soles $5.50

Special A Lot of Cordovan Shoes $6.65, Were $9.00

TIRE SALE

We are offering the following tires at our three New York Stores only at the following prices:

Quantity	Size		Price	Reg. Price	Quantity	Size		Price	Reg. Price
150	30x3	Cl.	$10.95	$19.00	8	36x4	S. S.	$23.50	$48.00
117	30x3½	Cl.	13.40	24.25	10	35x4½	S. S.	31.50	57.50
12	31x3½	Cl.	14.50	25.90	6	36x4½	S. S.	32.50	58.50
17	32x3½	S. S.	15.75	27.15	50	36x4½	Cl.	32.50	58.50
12	31x4	Cl.	19.95	37.25	12	33x5	S. S.	34.00	61.90
16	32x4	S. S.	20.50	38.15	41	35x5	Cl.	35.95	65.75
24	34x4	S. S.	21.50	40.80	9	37x5	Cl.	37.95	69.60
7	34x4	Cl.	21.50	40.80	11	37x5	S. S.	37.95	69.60

These Tires are not "seconds," but are slightly blemished with surface marks. They are all made of the regular five thousand mile guaranteed quality, but at these prices they are sold without any mileage guarantee. At the low price we are selling these Tires, come early. This Sale is for Saturday and Monday only.

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GREAT LABORATORY URGED BY CHEMISTS

Convention Address Calls for a Research Institution to Aid This Country in War.

NATION'S RISE IN METALS

Speakers Give New Figures Showing Home Production Has Released Ships for Use of Army.

The establishment of a National Research Laboratory for Chemists, similar in its workings to that of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and providing facilities for experimenting in the chemistry of medicine, was advocated at the National Exposition of Chemical Industries, held in the Grand Central Palace yesterday, by Dr. Charles H. Herty, Chairman of the Exposition Advisory Committee. Dr. Herty declared the chemist of today had to rely upon the pharmacologist and the physiologist to determine the therapeutic value of his product.

"It is a peculiar situation that exists in this country today," Dr. Herty said. "The three great commercial applications of the so-called 'coal tar chemicals' are, first, explosives, for which means are never lacking for the testing of new products; second, dyestuffs, for which fortunately the equipment for testing as to standard, fastness, durability, and aesthetic suitability is simple, inexpensive, and accessible to every worker; third, medicinals, and here the problems of investigation become even greater.

"The war period has developed many brilliant organic chemists, whose talent could be applied to the relief of suffering. How can this application be made? A suggestion has been advanced which seems to cover the situation admirably, namely, that an institution somewhat analogous to the Mellon Institute be founded, in which adequate provision for laboratory tests of all kinds would be made, and to which, through the establishment of fellowships, manufacturing organizations could send young men for working out specific problems. Co-operation should be established between this institution and the organic laboratories of our universities, as well as with the hospitals of the country."

Yesterday's program at the exposition was in large part devoted to the metal industries. Papers read by well-known authorities showed in every instance that the European war, with its demands for munitions, had given a wonderful impetus to American development in all metal lines.

H. C. Parmelee, who acted as Chairman of the meeting, among other things said: "The national advantage of holding premier rank among the world's metal-producing countries has been accentuated by the war. Among precious metals, 60 per cent. of the world's production of gold is controlled by Great Britain, mainly in South Africa and Australia. This, together with the further fact that less than 1 per cent. of the world's gold comes from European countries, has undoubtedly had a great economic effect in the conduct of the world's business during the war."

"The United States holds second rank in the production of gold, but first in silver, producing about 20 per cent. of the world's total. Under normal conditions Mexico would be a close second, with Canada, Australia, and Germany following. Russia is unquestionably the leader in platinum, and Colombia next.

"In pig iron and steel the United States easily holds first rank, with an average production in recent years of about 40 per cent. of the total. Germany follows, with about 25 per cent. The United Kingdom is third, and France and Russia divide fourth place."

Theodore Swann of the Southern Manganese Corporation told of the extraordinary production of ferro-manganese in the United States since the start of the world war.

"Prior to 1914 the United States produced less than one-half of its ferro-manganese requirements," Mr. Swann said, "and in 1914 only 54 per cent. out of a total of 183,728 tons produced and imported. In 1917 the total increased to 83,381 tons, of which 86 per cent. was produced in the United States, and in 1918 the percentage of home production will not be less than 90 per cent.

"Under pre-war conditions the world's supply of manganese ore came mainly from Brazil, India, and Russia. Thus the necessity of shipping brought about by the war made it necessary that the United States develop its own resources. The production of manganese ore in the United States in 1914 was 2,635 tons, insufficient to make one-half of one per cent. of the ferro-manganese required.

"Domestic ore in 1915 increased to 9,709 tons, about 2 per cent of our requirements. During 1916, the production more than trebled the previous year, with 29,967 tons, or nearly 3 per cent. of our increased use, and in 1917, this was quadrupled with 113,734 tons, 10 per cent. of all the ferro-manganese required.

"During the first six months of the present year 1918, high-grade domestic manganese ore production was greater than that of the entire year of 1917, with prospects for increase in the second half. Last July the percentage of metallic manganese from domestic ores was 47.9 per cent."

Mr. Swann said that, from the best information available, the United States would produce at least 50 per cent. of the ferro-manganese and spiegeleisen needed up to June, 1919.

He paid tribute to the many producers who, by their efforts, were helping the United States to conserve its shipping for war uses, and he said that the manufacture of ferro-manganese in the electric furnace was one of the important developments here.

The other speakers were Joseph W. Richards, Alcan Hirsch, and Leonard Waldo, all of whom reported progress in the production of alloys indispensable to the metal industries. Dr. Richards of Lehigh University and a member of the United States Naval Consulting Board said ferro-alloys were important factors in producing both ordinary and fine steels, and therefore in winning the war.

"They are deserving of all the expert attention which they are receiving from the War Industries Board, the steel makers, and the economists," he added. "The possession by the United States of large supplies and resources in the ferro-alloy line may be one of the important factors in determining the quick ending of the war."

The concluding session of the chemists will be held this afternoon, at which papers will be devoted to industrial organic chemistry. The exposition closes tonight.

NOT TO FIX COTTON PRICE.

War Board to Await Test of Its Stabilizing Efforts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The War Industries Board's committee on cotton distribution announced today that it would not recommend that a price be fixed on raw cotton at the present time, nor make any recommendation in any event before sufficient time had elapsed to test the effect as a stabilizing influence of the work assigned to the committee, unless unexpected changes of such violence should occur as to threaten the welfare of legitimate interests.

The statement, signed by Thomas Walker Page, Chairman of the board's Cotton Committee, and Charles J. Brand, Chairman of the Committee on Cotton Distribution, warns the cotton interests against giving credence to unauthorized reports or rumors purporting to come from the two committees. They are urged to proceed in the normal transaction of business without uncertainty or hesitation.

The Committee on Cotton Distribution has been organized, it is stated, and has been directed to effect as quickly as possible an equitable distribution of cotton as to quantity and also as to grade among both domestic and foreign manufacturers, with a special view to providing for the proper utilization of the surplus of grades below middling.

All purchases both for foreign and domestic consumption will continue to be made at market prices through the marketing and distribution agencies commonly used, unless the Cotton Committee shall determine that a necessity has arisen for making a change.

WARNS EXPLOSIVES USERS.

Inspectors Will Tighten Supervision to Prevent Thefts.

Because of several reported thefts of dynamite from magazines belonging to contractors and other users of explosives, the Federal Bureau of Explosives and the Bureau of Explosives of the State Industrial Commission are tightening their supervision of explosives supplies. Under the Federal law recently enacted, all users of explosives must procure Federal licenses, usually from the County or Town Clerk in their locality; and manufacturers and dealers in explosives may not sell to those who are unable to produce these licenses. Possession of explosives by those who have no license is a serious offense under the Federal law and is punishable by prison sentence.

Information is in the hands of the Federal Inspector of Explosives, Edward D. Jackson of Buffalo, that there are many small holders of explosives who use dynamite in blasting stumps or for other domestic use, who have not declared such possession by taking out licenses. Armed with bills of purchase from the manufacturers and dealers, the Federal Inspector and his assistants will shortly take inventory of all the explosives held in New York State.

Inspector Jackson says that in this war crisis and manifest activities of the German agents, it is imperative that the Federal Government and the State authorities possess accurate knowledge of where every ounce of explosive is held and by whom. His work, he says, will be greatly facilitated if farmers and other small users of dynamite step forward and procure their Federal licenses. Moreover, if they do not take out Federal licenses, the dealers will not sell them explosives because in so doing the dealer incurs liability of a prison sentence.

Mr. Jackson also calls attention to the fact that druggists who carry constituent ingredients of explosives must take out licenses, and are not allowed to sell more than one ounce of such constituent ingredient to any one purchaser, and a record must be kept of such sales. This is done so that if a mysterious explosion occurs in a given locality, the Government agents may be able to ascertain readily and speedily who in the vicinity has purchased explosives or their constituents.

Dealers and large users of explosives are cautioned that the State law places upon them the duty of storing their supply in safe magazines and of keeping close guard thereupon so as to prevent thefts. Not to do so is adjudged criminal carelessness, and revocation of license is only one of the penalties provided.

BIG THEFTS CHARGED TO EXPRESS EMPLOYES

Six Men and Women Arrested in Atlantic City and Van Loads of Loot Recovered.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 27.—Wholesale thefts covering a period of several years and in such volume that the band of thieves employed a high-priced salesman to dispose of the loot were revealed here today in the arrest of six men and women employed by the Adams Express Company and the recovery of several big auto van loads of stolen property.

The prisoners are Morris Freas, platform foreman for the express company for the last fifteen years, who is believed to be the "brains" of the gang; William Jeffries, James Scanlin, Charles Hartman, and Frank Martin, drivers, and Mrs. Hartman, wife of Charles Hartman. All are charged with grand larceny.

The thefts include everything from silk stockings to whole bedroom suites.

Jack Kirschner and his wife, neighbors of the Hartmans, and a girl friend of Mrs. Kirschner are under arrest in Philadelphia.

The arrests followed an investigation started when Hartman accused these two women of stealing a part of the loot. In retaliation they revealed the systematic thefts going on in the baggage room here.

Although making small salaries, the men all had automobiles. Freas maintained a high-powered car, a chauffeur, and a country place on the mainland here.

PACIFIC PLEDGED TO WILSON

Gets Eleven Flags and Declaration of Independence in Eleven Tongues.

A remarkable celebration of the Fourth of July has just been concluded in Washington with the presentation to President Wilson by Secretary of the Interior Lane of the flags of the nations that border upon the Pacific Ocean. The celebration was begun in Honolulu on Independence Day and the flags were accompanied by an extract from the Declaration of Independence written in English, Chinese, Korean, Filipino, Javanese, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, Hawaiian, Spanish, and Maori. The flags were turned over to Secretary Lane for delivery to the President at a Pan Pacific Pageant in Honolulu during his recent visit. The Pan Pacific Union was organized by Alexander Hume Ford of Honolulu. The Honorary Presidents are President Wilson, ex-Governor Walter F. Frear of Hawaii, Governor C. J. McCarthy of Hawaii, Prime Minister William M. Hughes of Australia, Premier W. S. Massey of New Zealand, and ex-Governor Cameron Forbes of the Philippines.

The following letter of Mr. Ford was presented to the President by Secretary Lane, with the flags:

"Mr. President: In behalf of the Pan Pacific Union I am sending you the flags of the Pacific nations. These have been consecrated by the reading over them on the Fourth of July of the Declaration of Independence; the leader here of each Pacific race reading, in his own tongue, a paragraph of the Declaration; this, with the desire of his people to recognize the leadership of our President in the great campaign for world democracy.

"Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane received these flags to present to you with the request of the leaders of the movement in the Pacific, for international co-operation, that you act as an Honorary President of the Pan Pacific Union, an office that is tendered only to the head of a Pacific nation, for it is the hope of all that in time the nations of the Pacific will take over the Pan Pacific Union, each to name its own delegate or director.

"Assuring you of the loyalty of the Pacific races to the leadership for which you stand, believe me."

The reading of the Declaration of Independence, a description of which was also presented to President Wilson, was led by Judge Horace Vaughan in English, with each following paragraph read in another language as follows:

American, by Judge Vaughan. When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with one another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to separation.

Japanese, by T. Katsunuma.—Warerawa sano shinrio jimei nari to shinzu, i waku, subeteno hitowa umarenagarani shite byoto nari, I waku, subetteno hitowa zobutsushu yori uboubekarazaru kenrio fuyoseraru. I waku kono mokuteki to yuwa, seimei jiyu, kofuku no yoria nari.

Chinese, S. K. Lau.—Yum mun chu chuck jing hoo, sau yi ning luck, see hung suck dong chee wai kin, goo jing hoo dong yi mun yee wai ye gwai, moo lun ho jung jing hoo, ngow yau hui charn yun mun so talk chee ming chay yun mun duck he yi koy guck chee wark fai chit chee.

Korean, J. Pahk.—Sai chungpoo enil chochkek haya wai pump yool enil jai chung hake wa konree enil poon chung hakea moosam pong myum eniro denge ja eni anchem qua aniake eni kachang you ik hatorck lung haigare.

Filipino, N. C. Dizon.—Tunay na ang sariling bait ng isang tauo ay magsasahi na ang mga pamahalang na natatag sa malaong panahon ay hindi dapat mapalitan sa pamanagitan ng mga kadalalang hualang tunay na halaga at lilipas sa isang sandali.

Java Dutch, Mrs. L. F. Leo.—dus alle ondervinding heaft beproeven, dat zoo lang ongerechtigheid bestaat, menchadom zuit liever lijden dan om zichzelven te rechten door de vernietigen hunne gewoondheden.

Portuguese, Margaret Branco.—Mas quando um longo curso de abuse e usurpacao, proseguindo invariavelmente o mesmo fim, demostra um projecto de reduzir-lhes debaixo de um despotismo absolute.

Russian, Irene Campbell.—Eta eh provo eta eh doll svermoot takoe pravienie i verbat nove pokrovetelei gliar eh buduschei obezperenostie.

Hawaiian, John Lane.—Nolaila a makou o na Wahaolelo ona Mokuaina i Huipuia o Amerika, o nohoana iloko oka Ahaolelo Laula ke uwalo aku nei ika Lunakanawai Pookela o ke Ao no ka hooponopono ana i ko makou mau manao hana ae hooko ia ma ka Inoa a ma ka Mana Aupuni o ka poe kaulike o kela mau Aina i Hui ia. Me ka walohia ke hoolaha a ke kauhaua ia aku nei.

Spanish, D. Mardinodo.—Que estas unidas Colonias son, y en derecho deben ser, estados libres e independientes.

Maori, (New Zealand,) C. F. Maxwell.—A, Iruga I te tikanga he iwi rangitara ratou, ka tnea e ratou te kii whawhai, te whakamau rongo hoki, te whakahoa mai ki etahi atu iwi, me te whakatakoto ritenga hokohoko taonga ma ratou, a kia mahia katoatia era atu mea kua tika kia whakahaerea e te hunga rangatira.

Australia and Allies, F. Harrison.—And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., and Ala.—Rain Sat. and Sun.

Miss.—Cloudy Sat.; fair and warmer Sun.

Tenn.—Cloudy Sat.; rain Sun.

Ky. and Ind.—Fair and warmer Sat.; fair Sun.

Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Sat.; fair Sun.

La., Ark., Okla., and Texas—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Open to buy 25 pieces; also 25 pieces velours, all colors. S. Hirschhorn & Co. Mad. Sq. 9066.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 816, brown and taupe only. Pasternack, 310 5th Av.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Open for Salt's, white or similar quality. Phone Gramercy 6518.

COATS Wanted.—H. M. Mendel of Chicago open for jobs better coats; quantity no object. Call between 9, 11 A. M., Friday, Saturday, Jos. Heilbron, 1,190 Broadway.

COATS and Suits Wanted.—Will purchase 1,000 better grade, any quantity; spot cash. Emanuel, 43 West 27th; Farragut 5154.

CREPE DE CHINE and Satins Wanted.—Open for job; cheap. 6591 Chelsea. Joyner, Shaw & Karan.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden Leonard Fall shades, any quantity, for cash. Gresley 2137.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—All shades, quality, at a price. Fansy Waist, 145 West 30th.

KERAMI Wanted in any quantity; price must be low. Phone Gresley 6290.

LININGS WANTED.—Susquehanna, fancies, all colors. Frank & Frank, 141 W. 28th St.

OXFORD SUITINGS Wanted.—I. N. Siegel & Rubinstein, 10 East 33d St. Murray Hill 8779.

PLUSH Wanted.—Ungava, Hudson seal and beavers, for cash. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

POPLINS Wanted.—Black and navy; velours and silvertones, all shades, good quality. Karp Bros., 45 West 27th St.

RAINCAPES Wanted.—10,000 girls' raincapes at once; send samples and very lowest prices; also rubberized cloth if any to offer. British Rubber Co., 282 McGill St., Montreal, Canada.

REFLEX OR CYLINDER CLOTH Wanted.—Sidney Blumenthal's in brown and other shades. Schoer & Meyer, Madison Square 2987.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, 0936, 1464, large quantities, reasonable prices. Madison Square 8228.

SERGES Wanted.—Wine, large quantity; all cotton or cotton warp. Siesinger, Chelsea 3005.

SERGES Wanted.—American 09070, Amoskeag 7614, navy. Store, 41 West 25th St.

SERGES Wanted.—50 pieces 11435 botany, 50 pieces 2205 Whitman's. Spring 2039.

SUITS Wanted. — Coats, jobs, last Spring; cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Taupe reindeer at a price; will also exchange brown H. & L. silvertone for other shades. Call up Madison Square 5153.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for 0360 and Stevens 4281; all shades. Vanderbilt 4239.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, 032; also 12075 pom pom. Phone Farragut 3885.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, 032; also 12075 pom pom. Phone Farr.gut 3885.

VELOURS Wanted.—Navy, 0360. Madison Square 2960.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—24 and 27 inch, twill back; all colors. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av. Madison Square 1504.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—24-inch twill back, open for quantity; all colors. Casper, Davis & Son, 33 West 34th.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—Twill black 22-inch, open for all colors. Madison Square 7296.

VENETIANS Wanted. — Open for quantity black venetians, 36 inch; submit samples. Farragut 9542.

WOOL VELOURS Wanted.—Will take reindeer 0360 in exchange for burgundy and taupe. Farragut 602.

WOOLENS Wanted.—French & Ward K. O. S. W. cloth. Spring 9573.

ZIBELINES Wanted. — Strooks, 60 inch, black only; also 90610. Greeley 4582.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTS Wanted.—Manufacturer of specialties having full equipment and organization, would like contract work on wash skirts, medium-priced waists, or similar work. X 203 Times Annex.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMERICAN FLAGS, heavy cotton woolmixed finish, 3x5 feet, at $7.50 per dozen; 5.7x9 feet at $36 per dozen, net. Taylor Flag Co., 254 4th Av., New York.

BOYS' SUITS.—Job 600 to be sold cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, F. & H., also Duvet de Laines and velours. Farragut 5750.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany and F. & H.; also Duvet de Laine. Farragut 5750.

COATS.—Jobs to close out; also regular from 48 up. Goldshein Bros. & Bruckner, 31 West 21st St.

COATS, Velours, Plushes, Waists, Dresses, Skirts, cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—300 coats and suits, big reductions. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

CORDUROYS.—Boyd's plum, taupe, green, brown. Madison Square 9364.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, tricotines, tricolettes, velveteens, crepe, extraordinary styles and quality. Jacob Labes, 16 West 45th St.

DRESSES.—Big job of satin and serge dresses; also regular goods for immediate delivery. Congress Dress, 32 West 20.

DRESSES. — Immediate delivery Jerseys, Serges, Tricolette, chiffon, velvet. American Costume, 31 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Special offering in snappy-styled serge dresses at $4.75 up. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job 100 silk dresses, $5.75; good assortment. Superior, 118 East 28th.

DUVET DE LANE cheap. F. & H 624, brown. Madison Square 1520.

DUVET DE LAINES.—F. & H. botany; also velours. Farragut 5750.

JERSEY for sale. Call 1065 Madison Square.

PLUSHES.—Poco and all other kinds of Plushes for sale. Phone 5046.

POPLINS.—Serges, velours, oxfords, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

POPLINS.—09010, 03077, $2.75 net, cash; 767, 774, $2.25 net, cash. L. Finkelstein & Son, 696 Broadway. Telephone Spring 6311, 6312.

SERGES Wanted.—26 pieces 7120, navy. Royal Mfg. Co., 29 West 30th St.

SILVERTONES, Zibelines.—150 pieces 54-inch, 19 oz., dark Oxford Becker. Phone Gramercy 1240, or Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

SILVERTONES.—Popular makes and shades. Mad. Sq. 1520. 1,170 Broadway, Room 501.

SILVERTONES.—All colors; also F. & H. velours. Farragut 5750.

SILVERTONES, all leading shades. Room 919, 1,133 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplin, $2.25 up; also striped plaid, satin and taffeta; wonderful value; immediate delivery. Greater N. Y. Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

SKIRTS.—Wool plaids, $3.50-$7.50, immediate delivery. Fishman Bros., 12 W. 17th.

SUITINGS AND OVERCOATINGS.—A job lot of suitings, short cuts, in woolens and worsteds; also overcoatings, such as meltons and kerseys; make appointment by mail M. Greenberg, 305 Hillside Av., Newark, N. J.

SUITS AND COATS of the better grade for immediate delivery at lowest prices. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

VELOURS. — Lightweights; Stevens 4281, Americana 0360. L. Finkelstein & Son, 696 Broadway. Phone Spring 6311-6312.

VELOURS.—F. & H. and Botany; also Duvet de Laine. Farragut 5750.

VELVETEEN. — Imported 21-22, straight back, colors and black, for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 3445.

VENETIANS.—54 and 32 inches; black Marquise de Luxe venetians; immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 7530.

Allied Industries.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Best quality; all sizes; special inducements; removal. 'Phone Greely 2682.

Help Wanted.

SHOE SALESMEN to handle our line of YOUNG AMERICA boys' puttees and children's long leggins; all territories; commission. Queen Leather Goods, 684 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN wanted, experienced, in silk jobbing house, in purchasing department, to assist buyer; excellent opportunity for right party; state experience and reference. W 308 Times.

YOUNG SALESMAN for ladies' skirts; good opportunity for right party; salary and commission. Max Raphael, 27 West 30th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6 per cent. for the best names
Thursday.....6 " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Received with Mingled Feelings.

The announcement that the Price-Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board had decided to extend prevailing maximum mill prices for cotton goods to Nov. 16 was received in the local market with mingled feelings. Those who were fairly content with the prices the committee had set on their product quickly let out considerable goods, chiefly fabrics made of the finer yarns. Mills making specialties also let down the bars to some extent. Sellers of printcloths and sheetings, who had been holding off for some time in the expectation of higher prices for sales made in the October-December quarter, apparently were not over well pleased with the news. However, it is said that their failure to "loosen up," so far to letting out goods is concerned, is due as much to a scarcity of offerings for nearby months as to possible or actual dissatisfaction with current prices.

Fine Gray Goods Sell Well.

Yesterday was one of the most active days the local gray goods market has seen for some time, although more interest was given to fine-yarn goods than to staple printcloths and sheetings. Large sales of voiles, lawns, organdies, and other goods of this nature were reported at full Government prices, the deliveries running into February next in some cases. Low-count bandage cloth constructions also were sold by first hands, who, Government contracts being let, are now able to sell to the civilian trade. The deliveries for which these cloths were sold run through the last quarter of the year. Additional business on sateens and twills was put through by first hands at Government maximum figures.

Good Canadian Business.

There has been quite some large buying of women's ready-to-wear in this market since the Fall season opened last Spring by representatives of Canadian retail merchants. In spite of the high Canadian duty on imports of merchandise of this sort from the United States, coats, suits, and dresses from this country seem to be in high favor with Canadian women. As a rule it is the medium and better grade lines which are wanted, though the buying is by no means confined entirely to high-priced garments. Fur trimmings are popular in some sections of Canada, and various pile fabrics in dark but rich colors are liked by all Canadian merchants.

Automobile Robes in Demand.

Gasless Sundays do not seem to have hindered to any great extent the sale of heavy automobile robes suitable for Fall and Winter weather. Factory representatives in this city report that business is good in all parts of the country. Retailers bought quite liberally last Summer, and in some cases are already sending in duplicate orders for the most favored numbers. Black and subdued colorings are the leaders, and heavy crushed novelty plushes in harmonizing shades of dark colors are quite generally liked. Prices are somewhat higher than they were this time last year, and it is thought not unlikely that a further advance will be put in effect, perhaps before the present season is over.

Cape and Coat Styles Compete.

There seems to be quite a close and spirited race between women's capes and coats for the first placed in popular favor. Each has made concessions to the desirability of the other, the cape taking the form of the cape-coat, the coat employing loose baggy sleeves and shirring in back just below the shoulders to produce something of a cape effect. Though getting closer to each other in design, they are still distinctly different and both have their ardent followers among well-dressed women. Both are selling readily at retail as well as at wholesale, and though in some quarters it is said that cape-coats are now in the lead, only time will tell which will finally come out ahead.

How the Tie Trade Has Changed.

"The demand for men's ties this Fall," said a local manufacturer yesterday, "has some rather significant features in it. We have a customer located on Fifth Avenue in this city who formerly wanted only the best we had to offer, and many rich and striking colors. This year he wants good quality and workmanship, but not so much expensive, and bright colors he will have none of, compared to former years. Compare with this some of our customers who are located in other communities, which are more strictly manufacturing centres. They used to take the cheapest ties and must stocked Cotton Goods Jobbers. Now we cannot get anything expensive enough or too brilliant for them."

To Help the Drafted Men.

Arrangements have been perfected by the Wholesale Men's Furnishings Association for the creation of a special bureau to handle the business of retailers in the trade who may be drafted. A resolution to this effect has been passed, and it is expected that this action will serve to stabilize things all along the line. Wholesalers need not worry about money due them and retailers may feel assured that, if they are called, their business will be competently handled for them while they are away. The matter was brought before the association by Arthur Iels of Robert Iels & Co. in a letter to Willard B. Stevens, Secretary of the organization. Advantage was taken of the resolution within an hour after its passage by a Jersey City retailer.

Japanese Lace Used on Hats.

Gold and silver lace imported from Japan is being used for dress hats for women this season. These laces are used in transparent effects, and also for covering shapes of velvet and panne velvet. On a turban the draping of the lace over the body material is most frequently seen, while in large models the lace is used for transparent brims combined with crowns of velvet, panne velvet, or plush. Some have edges of fur. The trimmings consist of large, flat velvet flowers, and the hats range in price from $23 to $27. Combinations of velvet or panne velvet with fur also are favored, especially so when the fabrics are used with squirrel, mole, or Hudson seal. Bowl-like turbans, thick-brimmed effects, and tams are the best selling shapes.

Coal Retailers Disappointed.

Seward's Weekly will say today that the results of this month's business have been a disappointment to the local dealers in hard coal, who had hoped to get shipments of domestic sizes. "During the first three weeks of September," it will continue, "hard coal shipments through the local ports dropped off more than 10 per cent. as compared with the same period in August. From Sept. 1 to Sept. 23, inclusive, the piers handled 21,418 cars of anthracite, as against 23,991 cars in the first twenty-three days of August. The decrease amounts to 2,573 cars, or, in round numbers, 125,000 tons. Much of this loss was borne by the local trade, as the policy of continuing heavy shipments to New England is being continued, as far as practicable. Furthermore, considerable tonnage for the Eastern trade that used to be shipped through Port Richmond, Philadelphia, is now being handled at Port Reading."

Paper and Ticking Bids Opened.

Bids received in response to a call for 567,000 yards of 32-inch 8-ounce tickings and for 1,000,000 sheets of waterproofed baling paper, expansive or otherwise, were opened yesterday afternoon in the local office of the Cotton Goods Division of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army. Ten bids to supply tickings were received, offering a total of 1,455,245 yards at prices ranging from 37½ cents to 47½ cents. The average bid, not counting the one for 47½ cents, which was only for 25,000 yards, was between 39 and 40 cents. There were nine bids for paper contracts, each one offering to supply the full amount, 1,000,000 sheets, asked for. Prices ranged from $44.50 to $95 a thousand sheets, with the exception of one bid which named a price of $270 a thousand. Samples were submitted with each bid, and inasmuch as the qualities in each offering differ, it is probable that the samples will play an important part in the awards. Several manufacturers submitted two or three alternate bids on different qualities of paper.

READ BY BUYERS

Buyers from out of town almost invariably read The New York Times, and they rarely fail to look at the advertisements on the Business Page. In the 46 leading New York hotels 11,666 morning newspapers are sold regularly. Of these 4,546 are copies of The New York Times. Thus 40 per cent. of the sales of the six leading newspapers at New York hotels are copies of The New York Times.—Advt.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Fluctuations in Foodstuffs Featured Changes This Week.

Fluctuations in foodstuffs featured the changes in wholesale commodities prices this week, as shown by Dun's list. Record prices were paid for butter and cheese for the second time in two weeks, due to the heavy demand for them and only fair supplies. All of the dairy products were higher than last week, while in the major provisions at Chicago there was a distinctly easier tone. All in all, however, there were comparatively few changes, only 46 of the 316 items in the general list showing revision from the levels of last week. Twenty-seven of these were advances.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on selected standard commodities this week. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Apples, com., bbl.	$2.00	$2.00	$2.50
Beans, m., c., 100 lbs.	11.50	11.50	14.25
Butter, cream, ex., lb.	.61½	.58	.45
Butter, S. D., c. to f., lb.	.46	.43	.39
Cabbage, bbl.	1.00	1.00	2.50
Cheese, w. m. spl., lb.	.29½	.28½	.26
Codfish, G'ges, 100 lbs.	11.00	11.00	9.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09¾	.09¾	.09¾
Coffee, Santos, No. 4, lb.	.13¼	.13¼	.09¾
Eggs, nearby f., doz.	.66	.64	.58
Eggs, Wes., 1sts, doz.	.49	.44	.39
Flour, Spring, 196 lbs.	*10.75	*10.75	
Onions, bag	1.25	1.25	2.00
Peas, Scotch, 100 lbs.	11.50	11.50	
Potatoes, bbl.	4.50	4.75	4.25
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.10	.10	.07½
Sugar, fine gr., 100 lbs.	19.00	19.00	8.40
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.31	.31	.28
Tea, Japan, best, lb.	.45	.45	.40
Bacon, 140s down, lb.	.29½	.29¾	.26¾
Beef, live, 100 lbs.	10.00	10.00	7.25
Hams, big., in tcs., lb.	.30	.30	.25½
Hogs, live, 100 lbs.	19.95	20.10	18.75
Lard, Mid. W., 100 lbs.	26.80	27.30	25.07
Pork, mess, bbl.	44.00	45.00	48.00
Sheep, live, 100 lbs.	10.00	10.25	8.90
Barley, malt., bushel	1.15	1.15	1.45
Corn, No. 3 yel., bushel	1.74¾	1.76¾	2.18
Hay, pr. Tim., 100 lbs.	1.70	1.70	1.30
Oats, No. 3 white, bu.	.85	.84	.68½
Rye, No. 2, bushel	1.72	1.73	1.99
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	†2.36½	†2.36½	†2.27
Aluminium, pig, lb.	.33	.33	.41
Copper, electro., lb.	.26	.26	.23½
Iron, pig, No. 2 X, ton.	†34.40	†34.40	50.00
Lead, lb	.08	.08	.08
Silver, oz.	.99½	.99½	.83¼
Steel billets, Bess., ton.	†47.50	†47.50	60.00
Tin, lb	.81	.79	.61¼
Brown sheet., st'd, yd.	.20¾	.20¾	.18¼
Cloths, pr., 64x60, yd.	.15¾	.15¾	.09¾
Hides, No. 1, lb.	.30	†.30	.33
Hides, cow's, lb.	†.28	†.28	.27
Leath., h'lock s., t. r., lb	†.43	†.43	
Leath., un. bks, t. r., lb.	†.73	†.73	.60
Rubber, fine, lb.	†.68	†.68	.88
Silk, China, at. fl. 1st, lb.	7.75	7.75	7.65

*Government basis. †Government maximum.

Changes in foodstuffs were fewer than for some time. Only fifteen were recorded, of which seven were advances. All of them were supplied by the dairy products, in which all grades of butter, cheese, and eggs were higher. The best butter is now 16½ cents a pound higher than at this time last year, while the best eggs show a rise of 8 cents a dozen when compared with the corresponding 1917 price. The eight declines included lower prices at Chicago on live hogs and sheep, mess pork, Middle Western lard, and short ribs. Live beef did not change. At this city bacon was quoted lower, with hams unchanged.

Choice pea beans and potatoes supplied the other food declines. Despite the drop, the price of the last named is still 25 cents a barrel higher than it was a year ago. No changes either way were shown by the fresh and dried fruits, for the first time in several weeks, and for the first time in months coffees and teas showed no revisions in the same week. Spices continued unchanged. In the grain list corn and rye produced the declines and oats, malting barley, prime timothy hay, and long rye straw supplied the advances.

While there were again no changes in the leathers, the hide list showed no declines, and advances in the prices asked for No. 1 heavy cows and No. 1 buffs. Metals changes were confined to a rise in tin and a drop in spelter. In the paper list the only decline was shown in strawboards. Advances were lacking. Hops advanced, possibly due to an increased demand on the part of the brewers. Resin and tar were higher, but turpentine declined still further.

Ten of the fifteen changes in the combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils were advances. Among the few features were the further rise in menthol and in some of the soda products. The textile markets produced little that was interesting, so far as burlaps were concerned. Trading in burlaps was far from active, and somewhat bearish reports regarding shipments from Calcutta brought a further easing off in prices. In the cotton goods not much change was seen in staple gray cloths, though toward the end of the week there was a good call for combed yarn goods, for deliveries running several months ahead, at full Government prices.

TO OPEN BRAZIL TO US.

Commercial Attache Tells of Opportunities for Trade.

J. E. Philippi, recently appointed United States Commercial Attaché to Brazil, is now in New York, preparatory to sailing for his new post. He will make his headquarters at Rio Janeiro, from which point he will carry on the work of expanding trade relations between Brazil and this country.

"Although Brazil is very friendly to us, and we reciprocate this feeling, it is surprising how little the people of the United States of North America know about 'the United States of South America,' as the Brazilians are proud to consider themselves," Mr. Philippi said yesterday. "The northern coast, particularly, is unfamiliar to the majority of our business men. Brazil's practically limitless resources have been known and commented upon in a general way for many years, but the country has been less exploited than Argentina or the west coast of South America, where mineral riches have proved attractive.

"A large exporter of coffee, cacao, rubber, hides and skins for a long time, Brazil is now becoming prominent for its shipments of monazite sand, carnauba wax, manganese, and chilled and refrigerated meat. There are great possibilities for increased production of oil-bearing kernels and of fibres, especially in the northern parts of the Republic.

"A market in which Germany was strongly entrenched before the war, Brazil offers a splendid opportunity today to the exporters of the United States. We feel particularly kindly to Brazil for the important part that it has taken in the conflict, and for its good example to the neighboring republics of South America. With the present friendly relations, and with the trade chances now open to us, there is every reason for a vast increase in our sales to Brazilian importers, and in larger part for American investors to assume in the industrial development of the country."

Before his departure, the Commercial Attaché will confer by appointment at the district office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 734 Custom House, with merchants and manufacturers interested in extending their business in Brazil, as well as with those desirous of entering that market.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

HENRY BEIGEL, a commission merchant at No. 154 Nassau Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $76,645, of which amount $49,000 is secured claims, and assets of $4,697, consisting of accounts due, $8,518; stocks, bonds, &c., $500, and unliquidated claims, $677. Among the largest creditors who are secured are Holzmann, Cohen & Co., $8,831; Commercial & Securities Corporation, $4,965, and H. Jacquin & Co., $34,326.

GERTRUDE M. TAAFFE, a housewife of 54 East 120th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,724 and no assets. Among the largest credit

Following the Advance

Three thousand miles behind our boys in Khaki who are helping to roll back the Hun hordes on Berlin are the vast industrial forces who are sending an uninterrupted stream of supplies.

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at Washington Square by
Mark Eisner, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue,
on Wednesdays, 6:00 to 7:45 p. m.

At the Wall Street Division by
Mr. John Conlin, author of Conlin's Federal Tax Reports, on Fridays, 5:15 to 7:00 p. m.

For further information, apply Secretary, School of Commerce, 32 Waverly Place. Telephone Spring 9300.

NOTICE

Our New York office will close October 1st, 1918.

We have an exceptional force of picked help, most of whom we would take to our Chicago office but for the fact they prefer to remain in New York. We are, however, interested in placing them in good positions. If you want the services of a very good telephone operator and typist, cashier, file clerk and typist, or telegraph operator, etc., please telephone Rector 9870 and inquire for Allen Broomhall.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

New York City, N. Y., September 20, 1918.

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Goale Zinc Publishing Association, Inc., will be held on the 7th day of October, 1918, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of said company at No. 266 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, for the purpose of voting on a proposition to reduce its capital stock from three hundred and twenty-five thousand ($325,000) dollars, consisting of thirty-two thousand five hundred (32,500) shares of the par value of ten ($10.00) each, to two hundred and sixty thousand ($260,000) dollars, to consist of twenty-six thousand (26,000) shares of the par value of ten ($10.00) dollars each.

BARUCH ZUCKERMAN, President.
H. S. EHRENREICH, Secretary.

Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Co.

Des Moines, Ia., September 17, 1918.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Des Moines, State of Iowa, on the third day of October, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon. M. L. BELL, President.
WM. LA VENTURE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Make Enthusiastic Response to Allied Victories, with the Public Buying.

The lethargy under which transactions on the New York Stock Exchange have dragged for some weeks was dispelled yesterday, routed by war news which opened up such interesting possibilities of an earlier ending of the war than any of the authorities have dared to suggest that the public forgot its conclusions against a return of rising prices while the loan campaign is under way. Activity was on a scale double that of preceding sessions, and the list scored a vigorous advance. A few of the specialties, notably the oil stocks, acted very much as they used to act in boom times.

The high point in the news as it was delivered in fragments by the tickers was, of course, the report that Premier Malinoff of Bulgaria has asked the allied commanders for an armistice to permit the sending of delegates to discuss peace. The protests which were promptly forwarded from Berlin, and the promised reinforcements, are not likely to prove of much weight against the arguments of a victorious army. Whether peace with the smallest of the enemy countries comes now or later will make little difference in the military plans of the Allies, but it could not but have a salutary effect on the German people. The drive by the French and Americans in the Champagne district, judging by the number of prisoners reported, is likely to prove one of the decisive battles of the war.

With such cheering influences at work the public returned to the market looking for stocks which ought to fare better with the approach of the war's end. Steel moved up to a new high for this movement and retained a net advance of 2 points at the close, while issues more easily got under way ran well ahead of the leader. Mexican Petroleum gained 6¼, and Texas Company 8. Hide and Leather preferred advanced 3¾, Crucible 2¼, New York Air Brake 2¾, and Sloss Sheffield 2. Most stocks were near their best prices for the day at 3 o'clock.

How far such a movement as was witnessed yesterday will go on later war news stimulation of the kind enjoyed yesterday depends in part on the extent to which the banks are willing to finance the call loan market, and in part on the spread of trading among people who have long been out of the stock market. The loan requirements for some time to come will weigh so heavily upon the banks that it is not expected that the Money Committee will lighten its restrictions, and investors with bank balances owe a duty to the Government that they will not be encouraged to evade. The problem of successfully placing $6,000,000,000 of new war bonds is too important to be complicated in the slightest degree by speculative activities.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Money Stringency Continues—Discount Rates Are Steady.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The stock market was firm and cheerful today, but the only activity was in the miscellaneous sections, in which Peruvian, iron, steel and Marconi shares were prominent.

Shipping stocks were strong under the lead of Argentine Navigations, while Rumanians were the most active of the oil shares. Gilt edged securities were maintained.

The money stringency continues. Discount rates were steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 29 francs 7 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 25 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

High	6
Low	6
Renewals	6
Last	6

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Price eligible acceptances.....4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	8
Ninety days	8
Four months	6
Five months	6
Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Price eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4⅜
Non-member and private bankers eligible 60 to 90 days.....4½@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5⅛@5¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	6
4 to 6 months	6
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.7540	$4.7540	—.0003½
Cables	4.7655	4.7650	4.7650	—.0001¼
France—				
Demand	5.48	5.48	5.48	—.008
Cables	5.47	5.47	5.47	—.008

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand	Cables.	Last Week.
of Exch.			
4.8665 London	$4.7540	$4.76⅛	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.48	5.47	5.47
China—			
Hongkong	91.50		91.75
Peking	145.50		145.75
Shanghai	135.50		135.75
19.50 Greece	19.45		19.50
40.20 Holland	47.75		48.25
32.44 India—			
Bombay	35.48	*35.73	
Calcutta	35.48	*35.73	
5.1826 Italy	6.37	6.35	
Japan—			
Kobe	54.50		54.75
Yokohama	54.50		54.75
19.30 Spain	22.00		22.75
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	49.875		50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—			
Stockholm	33.00		33.40
Copenhagen	29.60		30.05
Christiania	29.60		30.90
South America—			
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.60		44.75
23.42 Rio	28.50		23.65
5.1826 Switzerland	4.41		4.42
51.46 Russia—	Bid.		Asked.
100 rubles	12.10		12.40
500 rubles	12.02		12.30

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅝	$4.71⅞	$4.72⅛	$4.70½

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $598,635,211; balances, $69,083,874; United States Treasury debit balance, $934,440; Federal Reserve credit balance, $65,391,917.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $21.5625 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 49½d, official; in New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs		$10,466,593 $40,480,196
Internal Revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	32,566,774	560,858,816
Miscellaneous	76,708,486	266,387,676
Miscellaneous rev.	11,814,828	56,434,630
Total receipts	$131,551,593	$924,161,828
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	960,950,198	2,953,024,839
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	50,591,245	451,810,406
Expenditures	1,092,501,791	3,877,186,168

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Spelter	9.50	9.70	9.50	9.70
Antimony	13.87½	14.00	13.87½	14.00
Quicksilver	$125.00	....	$125.00	....
Aluminium	*33.00	....	*33.00	....
Iron, No. 2 X fdy	54.00	....	54.00	....

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	Thursday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	122	0 0	122	0 0
Tin, spot	337	10 0	337	10 0
Tin, futures	337	10 0	337	10 0
Spelter	54	0 0	54	0 0
Lead	29	10 0	29	10 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	522,617	497,742	1,758,105
Year to date	95,446,113	139,468,111	139,867,570

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
16½	17	100	Advance Rumely	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
48⅝	48⅞	1,900	Advance Rumely pf	48	49⅜	48	48⅝	+ ⅝
3⅛	3¼	600	Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
15	17⅜	200	Alaska Juneau	15	17⅜	15	17⅜	— ⅛
31⅞	32	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30½	31⅞	30½	31⅞	+ ⅞
84½	84⅝	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	84¼	84½	84¼	84½	+1¼
45¼	45½	5,000	Am. Can	44⅜	45⅝	44⅜	45⅝	+ ⅜
88	88½	6,100	Am. Can. pf	87½	88	87½	88	...
110	111⅜	100	Am. Car & Fdry	110½	110½	110½	110½	+1½
42⅞	43¼	2,300	Am. Car & Fdry pf	42⅝	43⅜	42⅝	43	+ ⅞
205	207⅞	2,000	Am. Cotton Oil	20	20⅞	20	20⅝	+ ⅝
91¼	92	6,000	Am. H. & Leather	88⅝	92	88⅝	91⅞	+3⅛
35	35¼	6,700	Am. H. & L. pf	35⅜	36⅛	34½	35	— ⅜
53¼	54	700	Am. Ice	53½	53⅝	53⅛	53⅜	— ⅜
53⅜	53½	700	Am. Ice pf	54	54⅛	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅞
42	42¼	1,400	Am. International	41⅞	42½	41¾	42¼	+ ⅜
77¼	78	200	Am. Linseed	77⅝	77⅝	77¼	77¼	+ ⅜
67½	67¾	5,400	Am. Linseed pf	98	99	98	98	...
98	99	800	Am. Locomotive	67	67⅜	67	67⅜	+ ⅜
28¼	27⅞	2,900	Am. Locomotive pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	...
77⅝	78	200	Am. Malting	3½	3½	3	3	— ⅝
102½	103½	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	76½	78	76¼	78	+1½
91⅞	92	9,100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	103	103	103	103	...
108	108½	1,400	Am. Steel F'dries	92⅜	92⅜	91	91⅞	+ ⅜
108½	111	100	Am. Sugar Ref	107½	108½	107½	108⅝	+ ⅞
110⅞	111	4,200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	109	109	109	109	...
98⅛	98⅝	1,700	Am. Sumatra Tob	110¼	111¼	110¼	110⅞	+ ⅞
160	164	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	98	98⅜	98	98⅛	+ ⅛
93	95	100	Am. Tobacco	163	163	163	163	...
56⅝	56⅞	1,900	Am. Tob. pf. new	93	93	93	93	+ ⅛
94	94	100	Am. Woolen	55⅝	56¼	55⅜	56½	+1
36½	37	400	Am. Woolen pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	+ ¼
15⅝	16	100	Am. Writing P. pf	36	36½	36	36½	+ ¼
69¼	69⅝	8,200	Am. Zinc, L. & S	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
62½	63	200	Anaconda Copper	68½	69⅝	68¼	68¼	+ ⅜
86	86½	900	Associated Oil	62⅜	63	62⅜	63	+ ⅛
81	81¼	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	85⅝	86¼	85¾	86¼	+ ⅝
		100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	81	81	81	81	...
104¾	105	500	Atlantic Coast Line	96	96	96	96	+ ½
92½	92¾	16,900	At., Gulf & West I	105	105	104⅝	105	...
53⅛	53⅜	1,200	Baldwin Loco	92⅛	92⅝	91⅞	92¼	+ ⅛
82¼	83	100	Baltimore & Ohio	53½	53⅝	53½	53½	...
82½	82¾	6,400	Bethlehem Steel	82	82	82	82	...
103¼	104⅛	300	Beth. Steel, class B	81⅜	82¼	81¾	82⅝	+ ¼
40	40⅛	800	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	+ ½
12½	13½	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	39½	40¼	39½	40⅜	+ ½
153½	154	700	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S	13	13	13	13	...
10½	10⅝	100	Burns Brothers	153⅞	154	153⅜	153½	— ⅜
26¼	26⅞	400	Butte Cop. & Zinc	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
10	11	300	Butte & Superior	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅝
20⅝	20⅞	2,800	Butterick Co	10½	11	10½	11	+ ½
63	63⅜	1,600	California Petrol	19⅝	20⅜	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
162⅝	163¼	2,300	California Pet. pf	62	63⅜	62	63⅜	+ ⅜
70⅝	70¾	11,000	Canadian Pacific	162½	164	162⅜	163	+ ⅝
34⅝	34⅞	200	Central Leather Co	70¼	70⅝	69½	70⅜	+ ⅝
85¼	85⅝	200	Cerro de Pasco Cop	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
57⅞	57⅞	500	Chandler Motor	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ⅛
48¾	49	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅞	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅛
		700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	48¾	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	25½	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	77¼	77⅝	77	77¼	+ ¼
76½	77	200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	25	25⅛	25	25¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	16⅞	1,500	C., R. I. & P. p.c.pf	77	77	77	77	+ 1
40	40½	1,400	Chile Copper	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
51	53	100	Chino Copper	40	40⅞	40	40	...
47⅜	48	1,600	Cluett, Peabody	54	54	54	54	+1
21½	23	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	47	48	47	47	+1¼
49	52	100	Col. & Southern	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
35⅝	36	900	Con. & South. 1st pf	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
88½	89	400	Columbia Gas & El	35⅝	36	35⅝	36	+1⅛
9	9⅛	100	Consolidated Gas	88⅞	89	88⅞	89	+ ⅛
50	53⅛	50	Con. Int. Cal. Min	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	...
43½	44⅛	13,900	Continental Insur	52	52	52	52	...
67⅜	67½	5,200	Corn Products Ref	44⅛	44⅜	44	44⅜	+ ⅛
30½	30¾	1,700	Crucible Steel	66¾	67⅛	66	67⅛	+2½
79⅛	79¾	200	Cuba Cane Sugar	30¾	30⅞	30	30⅞	+ ⅛
180	190	100	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	79⅛	79⅜	79⅛	79⅜	— ⅛
54⅛	54¾	7,200	Del., Lack. & West	170	170	170	170	— ½
10¼	10⅝	4,200	Distillers' Secur	53¼	54⅜	53	54½	+1⅜
15⅝	15½	700	Dome Mines	9⅛	10¼	9⅛	10⅛	+1⅛
31½	31⅝	600	Erie	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
39	41	100	Erie 1st pf	31	31½	31	31½	+ ⅝
28⅝	28⅞	600	Federal M. & S. pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
46⅞	47	200	Gaston, W. & W	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
146½	147	300	General Cigar	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
117½	118¾	400	General Electric	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼	+ ⅛
78	78½	900	General Motors	119	119	118¼	118½	+1
46½	47	100	General Motors pf	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¼	+ ¼
91	91⅛	500	Goodrich Co	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅛
31⅝	31⅞	1,500	Great Northern pf	90¾	91	90¾	91	+ ⅛
49	50	2,000	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	31¼	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	+ ⅛
46½	47½	600	Greene-Can. Copper	50	50⅜	50	50⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	5⅝	6,100	Haskell & Barker	46	47	46	47	+2
7	7½	2,300	Inspiration Copper	54⅜	55	54¼	55	+ ⅞
31	34	100	Interboro Con	7	7¼	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
61⅜	34⅛	400	Interboro Con. pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
27⅜	27⅞	5,600	Int. Agricultural pf	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	+ ⅛
104⅜	104⅝	23,500	Int. Mer. Marine	27⅜	28¼	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅝
29⅞	30	1,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	104⅛	104⅝	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅝
93	97	100	Int. Nickel	30	30	30	30	...
35½	35½	4,200	Int. Paper	34	35½	34	35½	+1⅛
62½	63	200	Int. Paper pf. sta	62½	62⅝	62½	62⅝	+ ⅛
17½	18¼	100	Kansas City South	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
34	34¼	1,800	Kennecott Copper	34	34¼	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
89	90	17	Lackawanna Steel	90	90	90	90	...
82½	82¾	1,400	Lake Erie & West	82½	82¾	82	82½	+ ¼
8	9	100	Liggett & Myers	9	9	9	9	...
170	177	400	Lorillard (P.) Co	170	170⅝	170	170½	+ ¼
145	146	100	Lorill. (P.) Co. pf	145⅜	145⅜	145⅜	145⅜	— ⅛
99½	103	300	Mackay Cos. pf	100⅛	100⅛	100	100	— 2
64	65	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	64	64	64	64	...
57½	59	100	Mexican Petroleum	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
112	112¼	45,200	Miami Copper	106⅜	112⅝	106⅜	112¼	+6⅛
28	28¼	900	Midvale Steel	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ¼
52⅝	53	2,800	Missouri Pacific	23⅜	23⅝	23	23	+ ⅛
30⅝	31	200	Nat. Acme	23⅝	24¼	23⅝	24	+ ⅝
16	16½	200	Nat. Cond. & Cable	51	51	51	51	...
51	51¼	1,700	Nat. Enam. & St	16½	16⅝	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
57½	58	300	Nat. Lead	51	51⅝	51	51⅝	+ ⅛
4¾	5	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	57⅜	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	20⅛	300	Nevada Con. Cop	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	...
22⅞	24	300	N. O., Tex. & Mex	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
124	124¼	300	N. Y. Air Brake	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
73¼	73½	1,900	N. Y. Central	123	124⅜	123	124¼	+2¼
39⅜	40¼	3,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	73	73⅜	73	73⅜	+ ⅛
20¾	21	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	39⅝	40⅜	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
103¾	104	200	Norfolk & Western	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
87½	88¾	200	Northern Pacific	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅛
37⅝	38	3,500	Ohio Cities Gas	88	88	88	88	+ ⅛
7¼	7⅝	100	Ontario Mining	37¼	38	37¼	38	+ ⅝
59	60	700	Owens Bottle Mach	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
94	95	700	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	59	59	59	59	+1⅛
39	39½	5,300	Penn. R. R	93¼	94	93¼	94	+ ⅛
98	99	1,000	People's Gas, Chi	43⅞	43⅞	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
27½	28	700	Philadelphia Co	48⅞	49	48⅞	49	+1⅛
98	99	100	Pierce-Arrow	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ½
16⅞	16⅞	3,400	Pierce-Arrow pf	39	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
51⅞	51⅞	3,000	Pierce Oil	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
83	83½	100	Pittsburgh Coal	16⅞	17	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
24	34¼	1,700	Pittsburgh Coal pf	49⅝	51	49⅝	51	+ ⅛
72½	73	2,800	Pitts. & West Va	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
97		300	Pressed Steel Car	34½	34⅝	33¾	34¼	+ ⅛
112	114	100	Public Service, N. J	72	72⅞	72	72⅝	+ ⅛
71	71½	7,100	Pullman Co	97	98½	97	98½	+1⅛
223½	224	600	Railway Steel Sp	112¾	112¾	112½	112½	+ ⅝
70⅞	71	4,000	Ray Con. Copper	70⅜	71⅛	70	71⅛	+ ⅝
238	238½	12,200	Reading	238	238⅜	238	238⅜	+ ⅛
88¼	89	9,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	88¼	89¼	88⅝	89⅛	+ ⅛
91½	92	600	Royal Dutch N Y	91½	92¼	91½	92⅜	+ ⅛
93	93½	600	Savage Arms	93	93½	93	93½	+ ⅛
63	64	200	Seaboard Air Line	63	63	63	63	— ½
8	8⅛	8,600	Sinclair Oil Refin	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	33¼	1,400	Sloss-S. Steel & I	61	62	61	62	+ ⅛
86½	87	7,800	Southern Pacific	86¼	87	86	86⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	27	500	Southern Ry. pf	26¼	27¼	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
66⅞	67½	3,900	Studebaker Co	66⅞	67½	66⅞	67⅛	+ ⅛
97	100	100	Super. Steel 1st pf	49⅝	50	49¼	49⅝	+ ⅛
100	100	4,100	Tenn. C. & C	100	100	100	100	+5
17⅞	18	9,300	Texas Co	17⅞	17⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ½
165	175	100	Texas & Pacific	165	175	165	173½	+9
15	15	40	Tidewater Oil	15	15	15	15	—1
186	188	100	Tobacco Products	186	188	186	186	...
67	67	600	Union Bag & Paper	67⅜	67⅝	66½	67⅜	+1½
70	70	4,000	Union Pacific	70	70	70	70	...
124⅝	125	300	Union Pacific pf	124¼	125¼	124¼	125	+ ⅝
70	70	100	United Alloy Steel	70	70	70	70	+ ⅝
38	38	2,900	United Cigar Stores	38	38	38	38	+ ⅛
101	101	100	U. S. C. I. P.	101¼	101⅞	101	101⅞	+ ⅛
14	14	3,000	U. S. Indus. Alco	14	14	14	14	+1⅛
114½	115	1,000	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	114½	115⅞	114½	115⅞	+ ⅝
94½	94⅝	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝	+ ¼
14⅜	14⅝	1,000	U. S. Rubber	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
60½	61	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	60½	61⅜	60½	61⅜	+ ⅞
102⅞	103	200	U. S. Smelt. R. & M	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
42¼	42⅝	119,500	U. S. Steel	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42⅜	+ ⅛
113½	113⅝	700	U. S. Steel pf	113½	113⅝	113½	113⅝	+ ⅛
110⅜	110⅝	2,900	Utah Copper	110⅜	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝	+ ⅛
82½	83⅜	2,600	Va.-Car. Chemical	82½	83⅜	82½	83⅜	+1½
55⅞	56⅜	700	Wabash pf. A	55	55½	55	55½	+ ½
39	39	300	Western Maryland	39	39	39	39	+ ⅛
13¾	14¼	100	Western Pacific pf	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
60	60	100	Western Union Tel	60	60	60	60	...
82	82	7,800	Westingh. E. & M	82	82	82	82	...
43⅜	44⅛	500	White Motors	43⅝	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	+ ⅞
46½	46½	900	Wilson & Co	46½	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅛
53	55	1,900	Willys-Overland	53	55	53	55	+2
20¼	20⅝	10	Willys-Overland pf	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
81½	81⅝	300	Worthington Pump	81½	81⅝	81½	81¾	+ ½
63	63⅜			63	63	62½	62⅝	+ ½

TRADE AND THE BANKS.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

"Recognition of the need for economy and of making provision against Liberty Loan subscriptions is also an influence in curtailing personal expenditures, and withdrawals of men from civil occupations have affected retail distribution in no small measure. But regular commerce, notwithstanding the various conditions which operate to restrain it, remains of large volume in the aggregate, and government business, widening in its scope and of ever-increasing dimensions, runs far beyond previous expectations. The chief problem now confronting producing interests, as heretofore, is not one of securing new orders, but of meeting, with the dispatch which the v

BANKERS' MEETING ENDS IN HARMONY

State Sections Win Recognition and Peace Reigns as Convention Closes.

WAR PLEDGES RENEWED

Otto H. Kahn, In Address, Warns Against Spread of Paternalism —Secretary Daniels Speaks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—The forty-fourth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association closed tonight with State and national bankers in complete harmony for the first time in years.

Internal dissension had been stilled by the election of a State and a national banker as Vice Presidents, and a liberal revision of the constitution, giving State bank sections the right of independent action. The association pledged itself to two campaigns of vital importance; one to obtain the passage of State laws to make it desirable for State banks to join the Federal Reserve system and the other to continue to expand a program for the development of agricultural efficiency which has already accomplished results far beyond the hopes of its early sponsors.

The Nominating Committee named Robert F. Maddox of Atlanta for President, Richard S. Hawes of St. Louis for First Vice President, and John S. Drum of San Francisco for Second Vice President. The convention elected them unanimously. Mr. Drum was the State bank candidate.

Joseph Hirsch, Chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the convention, presented the most important communication of the session. He amazed bankers with figures of what the American Bankers' Association has done toward stimulating and financing an increase in food production and farmer efficiency.

He showed that in forty-two States there are State Committees of Bankers working constantly on agricultural problems, in ten States every county is organized under committee, 600,000 farmers have joined banker-farmer bureaus, 5,000,000 women and girls have enlisted for home demonstration work, banks have hired agricultural experts and demonstrators and formed clubs, classes, and contests in which 2,000,000 boys and girls are doing propaganda work. Mr. Hirsch added that the work has only started.

Would Revise Reserve Law.

The association, at the express request of the Federal Reserve Board and the Administration, initiated a campaign for State laws which not only will remove present obstructions to the applications of State banks for membership in the Federal Reserve system, but will encourage membership as a step toward the mobilization of wealth for war.

Following all of the bitter wrang'ing of the early days of the convention, the new officers were inducted into office at a love feast. Charles A. Hirsch, the retiring President, received a gift of a chest of silver.

Aside from the purely formal resolutions of thanks to Chicago for entertainment, to officers and others who have aided in promoting the success of the convention, the resolutions commit the association:

To a pledge of the banking strength of the country of united support to the President and those associated with him in the great task of the hour.

To have all members do their utmost in placing the Fourth Liberty Loan, and recommending to members to continue to co-operate fully with the Secretary of the Treasury in all Government financing.

To having its members urge their customers, depositors, and all with whom they come into contact to eliminate waste and extravagance that the needed supplies for our armed forces may be made more plentiful, and that the cash results of such economies may furnish the basis for the purchase of Liberty bonds and aid in maintaining the economic stability of the nation.

To urging its members to assist the campaign for the seven agencies engaged in aiding the nation's fighting men, which begins Nov. 11.

Addresses were made by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Judge Ben B. Lindsey, and Otto H. Kahn of New York, who addressed the convention on "The Menace of Paternalism." In this Mr. Kahn warned against a departure from the time-tried methods and social conditions and the engaging in uncertain or certainly destructive experiments. Many of the panaceas now advocted for social regeneration after the war, Mr. Kahn said, had been tried and discarded long ago. He insisted that American success had been largely due to American individuality and initiative, fostered by a governmental policy of individualism rather than paternalism.

Kahn Fears Pternalism.

"Through the accident of war, paternalism at present rules supreme," said Mr. Kahn. "That is inevitable in wartime. The one and supreme task before the nation is to win the war. No personal or business consideration must be permitted to stand in the way of the necessities of that task, and no one must for one moment hesitate to submit to them. We are not criticising or complaining of the present facts, we are thinking of the future.

"Officialdom is intrenched in power beyond what it dared to hope for in its fondest dreams. And power is sweet. Officialdom and those who feed at its table will not easily give it up. It is but human nature that they should come really to believe and endeavor to induce the people to believe that it is for the best to leave the Government permanently much of that which has been confided to it in the stress and emergency of war.

"It would be a tragedy if it were to be permitted, while our boys are fighting for liberty, that the great and splendid structure of ordered and enlightened freedom and covenanted individual rights, which was handed down to all Americans, should be invaded by that most insidious foe of liberty, paternalism, with its allies and close relatives, bureaucracy and socialism.

"It would be a grievous affliction if, under the emotional stress and turmoil produced by war, our people were to tolerate doctrines to take a footing on our soil which their sober wisdom heretofore has scornfully rejected as will-o'-the wisps and as un-American. would be bitter irony of fate if, while democracy triumphed on the bloody fields of war over that arch representative of the paternalistic system and spirit, Germany, our own Government were to be infected with the poison of paternalism and bureaucracy.

"And now the Government, in the emergency of the war, has assumed the operation of the railroads, as it has assumed, probably unwisely and unnecessarily, the operation of the telephone and telegraph lines. The system of pooling for which since years many of the railroads had in vain endeavored to obtain legal sanction was promptly adopted, with the natural result of greater simplicity and directness of service and of considerable savings. The whole theory under which intelligent, effective, and systematic co-operation between the different railways had been made impossible formerly was thrown into the scrap heap."

Mr. Kahn praised Director General of Railroads McAdoo's handling of the situation, declaring that he had discharged the "formidable and complex task confided to him with a high degree of ability, with fine courage, with indefatigable energy, and with the evident determination to keep the running of the railroads clear of politics and to make them above all things effective instruments in our war efforts."

With regard to income taxes he said: "Of our total national income, estimated at, say, $40,000,000,000 annually, it is safe to say that not more than $2,000,000,000 goes to those with incomes of, say, $15,000 and above, while $38,000,000,000 goes to those with lower incomes. Yet not only is our taxation of those with low and moderate incomes at a far smaller rate than it is in England, but we decline to employ one of the most effective means to compel savings, i. e., consumption and similar taxes such as every other belligerent nation without exception has imposed.

"There is no limit to the zeal of many politicians and others when it is a question of taxing business and business men, especially those guilty of success. Yet the farmers, relatively, perhaps even more than the city men, have been guilty of great prosperity. Everything that makes for his contentment and well-being is to be cordially welcomed. Yet we cannot help wondering whether it has occurred to those who are so rigorous that no business profit shall escape the tax gatherer to ponder the fact that, according to the latest detailed income tax returns, the farmer is but a small contributor. Of twenty-two selected occupations he pays the least in the aggregate, although the farmers are the largest class in the country."

Daniels Thanks Bankers.

Secretary Daniels's address was largely concerned with a recitation of war history, exaltation of the American Army and Navy, and a recognition of the work done by the bankers in sustaining the financial fabric of the nation and in supporting and assuring the success of the Liberty Loans. It abounded in epigram, which time and again brought forth demonstrations from the audience.

Having in past loans "given the lie to the sneers and taunts of our adversaries that we are a mere nation of money makers, interested only in profits," belief was expressed by Secretary Daniels that the American people in the Fourth Liberty Loan would demonstrate again that "Americans have left the valley of money getting and have reached the heights of money giving."

In the light of the three previous loans, Mr. Daniels said, the nation knows the financial interests need no arousing "to even greater efforts in the future," and that again the bankers will "manifest leadership in buying bonds and organizing victorious Liberty Loan committees."

"We are relying with absolute confidence which comes from past experience upon you bankers to make this loan an even greater success than those which have preceded it. Splendidly have you met our calls for aid in the past, even more splendidly will you meet our call of the present. It is through you that our greatest subscriptions have come; it is through your efforts that our greatest subscriptions must come. We have no fear, nor do we even feel that we are obliged to use any special efforts to arouse you to even greater efforts in the future.

"Americans have left the valley of money getting and have reached the heights of money giving. It is a long climb. But even when the making of money seemed our consuming passion we misjudged ourselves. Our passion was not money even when we gave most of our time to getting it and hoarding it. Our real passion was achievement and accomplishment. Dollars represented success and progress and national development. And underneath this ambition for power there was something deeper and stronger in our national character. Sometimes it was so submerged that we even ourselves did not appreciate the truth that as a people it is not dollars but sentiment that is king and ruler in America. But one day there came the possible vision of American ideals under the heel of German materialism. It came like a flash, and just as suddenly there came a revelation alike to the bankers and money kings as it came to the man on farm and in factory."

Mr. Daniels said there was cause for gratification in the fact that the bankers could attend their convention "with no fear of panics at home; with no anxious inquiries after possible telegrams of financial troubles at the hotel desk; with balance sheets of actual profits more satisfactory than they have ever been before, as undisturbed, as unafraid as if we were in the middle of the 'piping' times of peace."

FOOD UP 65.40 PER CENT.

All Living Expenses Advance Here 62.07 Per Cent. Since Dec., 1914.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Investigators of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, surveying the cost of living in principal industrial centres, reported to-day that the cost in the New York district is 62.07 per cent. greater than in December, 1914, and 17.39 per cent. greater than in December, 1917. Clothing has advanced 103.59 per cent. there since December, 1914; food, 65.40 per cent.; furniture and furnishings, 104.65 per cent.; fuel and light, 25.20 per cent., and housing, 5.52 per cent.

Reports given out yesterday showed that living costs had advanced 67 per cent. in Philadelphia during the same period and 65.24 per cent. in Boston.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	1.40	1.42¼	1.42⅝	1.47⅛
November	1.43⅝	1.40¼	1.40⅝	1.44⅛

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 85½@86c; No. 2 white, 85½@86c; No. 3 white, 85@85½c; No. 4 white, 84½@85c; ordinary clipped, 86@87c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	73¾	72⅞	73	73⅞	60⅛
October	73⅝	72⅜	73	73⅞	..
November	74⅞	73⅝	73⅝	75⅛	..

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	26.75	26.72	26.75	26.75	..
October	26.50	26.40	26.42	26.40	24.67
November	26.05	25.95	26.05	25.87	..
Ribs—					
October	28.52	28.37	28.40	28.42	26.47
November	23.42	23.30	23.40	23.22	..
Pork—					
November	41.20	41.00	41.00	41.00	..

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	8.65	8.65
November	..	..	8.80	8.80
December	..	..	8.95	8.95
January	..	..	9.10	9.10
February	..	..	9.20	9.20
March	9.38	9.30	9.30	9.30
July	9.00	9.52	9.52	9.53

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
October	1.62	1.59	1.59
November	1.64¾	1.62	1.62

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,823 packages. More trading and feeling a little steadier. This is particularly true of the fresh stable grades. A good deal of stock came in yesterday, but a large part of it was spoken for by regular trade. Ladles and packing stock are firmer. Creamery, higher than extras, 1lb., 62½@63c; extras, 92 score, 61¼@62c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 59@61c; seconds, 88 to 87 score, 54@58c; thirds, 49@53c; unsalted, higher than extras, 61¼@63c; extras, 63¾@64c; firsts, 61@63c; seconds, 56@60c; State dairy tubs, finest, 60¼@61c; good to prime, 56@60c; common to fair, 45@55c; renovated, extras, 56c; firsts, 48@49c; lower grades, 43@47c; imitation creamery, firsts, 45@46c; ladles, current make, firsts, 42¼@43½c; seconds, 41½c; lower grades, 39½@41c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 41@41½c; No. 2, 40¼c; lower grades, 37@40c.

EGGS.—8,181 packages. Arrivals have shown a very heavy shrinkage this week and are now light. Accumulations have been steadily reducing of all grades and the market is quite bare of high qualities of fresh gathered containing a fair to large proportion of new laid quality. Market continues strong, and on recent sales some further advance in quotations established. Dealers have been buying somewhat in excess of present needs and some of them are now inclined to hold off at present high figures, but as yet the supply seems to be fairly adequate to the needs of the trade. Prime lots of dirties and checks are scarce and wanted. Storage eggs active and in sellers' favor. Some high cost lots have been taken at a still further advance over recent quotations. Nearby white eggs are cleaning up better, and while there is still a wide range in prices, the undergrades are less plentiful than heretofore and fancy lots are scarce and wanted rather beyond the supply. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 55@56c; extra firsts, 53@54c; firsts, 51@52c; seconds, 47@50c; undergrades, 42@46c. fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 42@43c; No. 2 and poorer, 38@41c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 38@39c; undergrades, 33@37c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 45@46c; firsts, charges paid, 43@45c; seconds, charges paid, 42@43½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Eastern hennery whites, fine to fancy, 68@72c; ordinary to prime, 52@67c; gathered browns and whites, ordinary to fine, 52@68c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 50@65c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 58@60c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 48@56c.

SUBWAY SHUTTLE RESUMES TODAY

Completion of New Construction Makes Advance of Date Originally Set Possible.

COLORED BANDS FOR GUIDES

Green and Black Stripes on Station and Passageway Roofs to Direct Travelers.

Operation of the shuttle service through Forty-second Street, connecting the west and east side subways at Times Square and the Grand Central Station, will be resumed at 6 o'clock this morning. The previous announcement was that it would not again operate until Oct. 5. But President Shonts of the Interborough Company explained that the earlier date was made possible by the completion of some of the construction work necessary for the resumption of the service. Besides this advantage the company has also been able to increase its train service so as to provide better accommodations for the shuttle passengers.

For the purpose of guiding passengers to desired points a color system devised by Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, has been installed. In brief, all that a passenger has to do is to follow a green line to the Times Square Station and a black line to the Grand Central Station. In a fuller description of the color method, Mr. Hubbell says:

"A passenger entering any one of the approaches at the new Grand Central station of the subway finds confronting him the beginning of a 6-inch green band painted on the roof of the station, with signs hanging from it at intervals saying: 'Follow the green band to reach the shuttle.' These various green bands starting from the different approaches finally join the trunk line band which continues to the platform at the side of the shuttle train. Arriving at the the Times Square station the passenger is again taken in hand by the green band painted on the roof and by signs, and directed to the north and south lines of the Seventh Avenue subway or to the street, as his journey may make desirable.

"Passengers entering the Times Square station, either from the Seventh Avenue subway or from the street, are confronted by black bands painted upon the roof of the passageway directing them to the shuttle trains. On alighting from the shuttle at the Grand Central station they are again directed by the black band painted on the roof to the outlets indicated by the sign, either to the Queensboro subway, the Grand Central Terminal, or to the north and south lines in Lexington Avenue and Fourth Avenue respectively."

In discussing this color plan Mr. Hubbell said that it seems to promise relief from the "uncertainties and confusion of subterranean travel." All that the uncertain passenger has to do, he explained, is to look overhead for the sign on the roof and then to follow the green or black band according as to the direction he wants to travel.

There will also be directing arrows, but the chief dependence of the commission and of the Interborough Company is on the color scheme. In discussing the difficulties which met the first attempt to operate the shuttle, Mr. Hubbell said:

"Thirteen hundred thousand people move up and down this island every day. The plan of the rapid transit facilities was studied and developed by some of the wisest and best engineers of the day, but not one of them could have foreseen the tremendous development and changes in the various localities. No one, even ten years ago, would have thought the Times Square evolution likely or possible, and yet today it is one of the important features to be considered in connection with the adjustment of rapid transit problems.

"If the people lend their co-operation by taking the most direct route and use the 42d Street transfer only when it is necessary, the commission believes that an adequate shuttle service may be maintained under the improved conditions without inconvenience or discomfort."

The changes made in the Times Square station consist of three additional terminals for the shuttle trains, extension of the north bound express and local platforms, and new entrances and exits at 41st Street. Those at the Grand Central station are two platforms separating opposing tides of travel seeking the shuttle, while there is under construction other improvements which will eventually extend the shuttle platform 500 feet further to the east and add considerable platform space.

It was resolved yesterday to extend the transfer system on the Seventh Avenue line so that passengers may also transfer at William and Wall Street as well as at Rector Street to the Wall Street station of the old subway.

The Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association discussed transit facilities at its meeting held last night at 558 West 158th Street. Complaint was made that the cars of the subway serving Washington Heights are now more overcrowded than before the new lines were put into operation. As a result of the discussion it was decided to appeal to the Public Service Commission to order more cars on west side express trains. Speakers said that on some lines the cars were run on half an hour headway and that the association had appealed to the companies only to be told that they were doing the best they could and that the service was liable to grow worse unless they were allowed to charge more fare.

APPROVES 7-CENT FARES.

Jersey Commission Permits Service Company to Advance Rates.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—The Public Utility Commission voted today to allow the Public Service Railway Company to increase its fare to seven cents where five cents is now charged. The order becomes effective on Oct. 15 and is to be operative until March 31 next year. After April 1, 1919, the company will be allowed to charge six cents. The increase is in addition to the charge of one cent for each initial transfer allowed by the commission in an order late in July.

The increase was permitted with certain provisions imposed upon the company. The commission stated that before putting the new schedule into effect the corporation must agree to file with it a monthly statement presenting the total of wages and salaries paid, together with any change of wages or in the classification of employes. A monthly statement of income must also be filed with the commission, giving comparisons with preceding years, together with a record of revenue deductions. The company filed its application for a seven-cent fare on Aug. 6.

"The decision of the Public Utilities Commission granting the Public Service Railway Company the right to charge a seven-cent fare is an outrage and will be appealed at once," said Mayor Charles Gillen yesterday. "Coming as it does right after the primaries, it is very significant. I intend to consault with Mayor Seger of Passaic, President of the League of New Jersey Municipalities, in regard to going ahead at once with the appeal."

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.

Coupons due Oct. 1, 1918, from the First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Company, 9 Broadway, New York.

For registered interest, checks will be mailed.

H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

Sept. 13, 1918.

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, located at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JOHN SCHLAGLE, Cashier.

Dated Aug. 31, 1918

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

I. BLEIWEISS BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT he has dissolved partnership formerly with Virden & Bleiweiss of 49 West 29th St., and will no longer be responsible for any debts contracted by L. Vigden from this date of Sept. 25.

FARMING TO A PROGRAM.

How an Indiana Man Makes Patriotic Effort Profitable.

The value of an agricultural program, prepared by students who devote themselves to phases of crop production that are either beyond the educational acquirements of the average farmer or for which he has not the time, is amply demonstrated by reports now coming to Washington. Last Spring the Department of Agriculture sent out a circular entitled "Agricultural Program for 1918," the idea being to help the nation's farmers increase production as a war essential.

"Out of seventeen recommendations for agricultural war work I was able to follow closely ten, and those which were not followed referred to such crops as are not grown in my section, or conflicted with the work I was doing."

This is the direct testimony of an Indiana farmer who made an earnest and conscientious effort to follow the program. He says he is satisfied with results on both the economic and patriotic phases, and is ready to go forward on any plan the Government may recommend. As in most farm problems of the present day, labor is the limiting factor, but by having men interested in the war program as a United States service, he has their full sympathy and enthusiastic help in carrying the work forward.

This is how he does it, and his story points the way to other patriotic and progressive farmers. He is a young farmer, handling more than 1,000 acres of land in three localities, with only four regular men and some extra help during the busy seasons. He tells his experience as follows:

"I received the circular early in March and at once set out to follow it as closely as possible that I might increase the production as desired, and that when the year was done I could say: 'I have been working on the war program and doing my part.' I followed it as closely as could be expected on an individual farm or farms conducted by one person. Out of seventeen distinct divisions in the program—Spring wheat, hogs, sugar, sheep and wool, dairy products, poultry, corn, oats, barley and flax, grain sorghums, potatoes, hay, forages and pasture, beef animals, cotton, farm supplies, equipment and labor—my three farms were closely following ten.

"I had over 400 acres in Spring wheat, a very substantial increase over 1917. Pork production was not only increasing by breeding more sows and for two litters per year, but feeder hogs were bought and the soft corn of 1917 was fed to them, thereby preventing a waste of an unmarketable grain.

"Then a flock of sheep was re-established on one of the farms; all of the ewe lambs being retained for 1919. Incidentally, the small investment in sheep was doubled in five months' time by the lambs and wool.

"The program calls for a slight reduction of the corn acreage in favor of wheat and the increased production of hay and clover for forage. Oats were reduced for the same reason, and only the ground that could not be sowed to wheat was sowed to oats.

"Potatoes and garden truck were increased, and not only supplied sufficient for the family use but allowed for much canning and drying and some to sell.

"Our hay and pasture lands produce well when given the proper care. Part of our clover made over two and one-half tons to the acre, and is worth about $25 a ton. Our hay production was an 80 per cent. increase over 1917.

"On one of the farms a Shorthorn herd is kept, a herd that has been a money maker from the start. I have been increasing the number of cows as well as the quality, and now have a fine bull at the head of this herd. My young bull calves are sold to neighbors at farmer prices. While I think it strange that more of my neighbors cannot see the advantage of a pure-bred bull over a grade bull, I can scarcely expect everyone to get on the right track at the same time; but in a few years I think all the farmers of the country will produce only calves sired by pure-bred sires.

"With my corn I sow soy beans for a variety of crops and uses. Some are hogged off, others cut for silage; some beans are grown for seed alone, and others are to plow under as green manure. Not only am I trying to follow the program, but at the same time to use care in the selection of the crops that I may restore part of the plant food taken off by the crops being raised for Uncle Sam and the boys over there.

"These farms are operated with only four regular men—one on each farm. Of course I work, too. The man on each farm receives a part of the crop produced and naturally each one is anxious to produce as much as possible for as small an expense as is consistent with good results. I plan the crop rotation and look after the purchasing of supplies, selling of products, and the maintaining of buildings and fences. Good records are kept of the operations and finances of each farm, and during busy times I manage to work in the fields with the other 'boys.' Because it is my special hobby, I give a good deal of attention to the feeding of the stock and care of the Shorthorns.

"Most of the work is done with four-horse teams or larger, and next year there will be added two-row cultivators on the second farm.

"In respect to other methods of labor-saving I have already found out that the greatest return from the labor is realized through the careful feeding of the crops produced and the production of crops that stock can harvest in the field.

"Therefore it is my intention to increase the stock on each farm and feed more of our crops, not only to cut the labor bill, but to increase the labor return and the value of my land."

The Department of Agriculture gives this as an example of the workability of a farm program when it is applied with forethought and common sense. While the Federal authorities have as yet issued no definite war-work schedule for 1919, beyond the request for a record-breaking wheat acreage, it may be fairly assumed, says the Department of Agriculture, that farmers who have made practical application of the 1918 plan will be actuated by the same patriotic impulse that guided them during the productive season just past.

Franklin Trust Company

166 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
46 Wall Street, New York City
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1001 Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Until October 19th

We Will Lend You Money for One Year

On Your Fourth Liberty Loan Bonds Subscribed Through Us.

TERMS:

4¼% for 90 days and three renewals for 90 days each at one-half of 1 per cent. above the Federal Reserve Bank discount rate.

Banking Facilities for Americans Serving Abroad

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York
Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue, at 41st Street

LONDON
16 Pall Mall, East, S. W. 1; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2

PARIS
41 Boulevard Haussmann

BORDEAUX
8 Cours du Chapeau-Rouge

and

Two Special Agencies in the War Zone Convenient to the United States Army Camps

This Company offers its services for all banking transactions to American officers and enlisted men serving here or in France.

The Company has been designated as Depositary of Public Moneys in New York, London and Paris by the United States Treasury Department.

Member Federal Reserve Bank and New York Clearing House

Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railway
REORGANIZATION

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, issued under Deposit Agreement, dated March 1, 1916, and under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, dated April 24, 1918:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the properties of the Alabama, Tennessee & Northern Railway have been purchased at foreclosure sale in behalf of the Reorganization Committee for the purposes of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, dated April 24, 1918, and that the Reorganization Committee, pursuant to the provisions of Article Third of said Agreement of Reorganization HAS DECLARED SAID PLAN AND AGREEMENT OPERATIVE.

Dated, New York, September 26th, 1918.

GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, JR., Chairman.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT,
GEORGE C. KIMBALL,
HERMAN D. KOUNTZE,
DAVID TAYLOR,
GEORGE E. WARREN,
Reorganization Committee.

I. H. LEHMAN,
ROSE & PASKUS,
Counsel.
CHELLIS A. AUSTIN, Secretary,
115 Broadway, New York City.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
60 Wall Street, New York City,
DEPOSITARY.

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

The Fourth Liberty Loan

FOR the fourth time our government asks the public for funds with which to prosecute the war. The amount is larger than any previous loan, because of the growing cost of the war. Our overseas army approximates one million five hundred thousand men. Food, guns, munitions, transportation and the necessary attendant costs mount into the billions. The strain of war is upon us. We now have a realizing sense of the present and impending loss in men and money, the necessity for service and sacrifice, for economy and patriotic devotion. In order that the lives of our army abroad may be saved, the suffering of the sick and wounded ameliorated, there must be an unbroken flow of guns, munitions and army equipment, of food, medicine and hospital supplies. To insure this uninterrupted flow in sufficient volume the government needs the funds it asks for.

Taxes, in as great volume as is deemed prudent, are imposed upon all men and all industries with uniformity and fairness. By the selective draft the personal military burden is imposed upon all of military age and fitness with uniformity and impartiality. When it comes to the placing of government bonds, the matter of subscription is voluntary. Subscription, however, is a privilege as well as a patriotic duty and involves making a safe investment at a fair rate of interest.

The country is thoroughly aroused. All camouflage as to who brought about the war and their purpose in so doing has been dissipated. The Huns stand convicted before the World. Germany believed the submarine would give her victory, and she deliberately and purposely forced the United States into the war, believing in her blind conceit that from this country she would recoup her losses by receiving a large indemnity. For generations we shall continue to pay taxes "made in Germany," but our only contribution to Germany direct will be delivered in a masterful manner by our army and navy.

Yours for "a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together,"

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK.

CHARTERED IN 1830

New York Life Ins. and Trust Co.

52 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Grants Annuities. Accepts Trusts created by Will or Otherwise Manages Property as Agent for the owners. Allows interest on deposites payable after ten days' notice. Legal Depository for Executors, Trustees and Money in Suit.

Accepts only Private Trusts and Declines all Corporation or other Public Trusts

STATEMENT—At the Close of Business on September 19th, 1918.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Real Estate	$2,209,358.07	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	3,751,508.74	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits	4,356,163.36
Loans on Collaterals	736,075.00	Deposites in Trust	24,680,847.44
Bills Receivable	4,825,823.98	Life Insurance Fund	361,083.49
Cash in Company's Vaults	1,814,177.00	Annuity Fund	2,201,850.04
Cash on Deposite	823,428.06	Interest Due Depositors, Taxes, &c.	734,747.67
Accrued Int., Rents, Suspense Acc't, &c.	634,071.81		
Bonds and Stocks	15,530,371.76		
	$33,363,714.43		$33,363,714.43

TRUSTEES

Charles G. Thompson, Frederic W. Stevens, Stuyvesant Fish, Edmund L. Baylies, Henry A. C. Taylor, Columbus O'D. Iselin, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Augustus D. Juilliard, Cleveland H. Dodge, Thomas Denny, Lincoln Cromwell, Paul Tuckerman, Walter Kerr, Howard Townsend, Eugene Delano, Alfred E. Marling, Moses Taylor, Edward M. Townsend, Edward J. Hancy, Henry Parish, Jr., Nicholas Biddle, William M. Cruikshank, Stephan P. Nash, Lewis Spencer Morris, Joseph H. Choate, Jr.

WALTER KERR, President
HENRY PARISH, JR., 1st Vice-Pres. IRVING L. ROE, Secretary. JOHN C. VEDDER, Asst. Secy.
ZEGER W. VAN ZELM, 2d Vice-Pres. J. LOUIS VAN ZELM, Asst. Secy. ALGERNON J. PURDY, Asst. Secy.
S. M. B. HOPKINS, 3d Vice-Pres. WILLIAM B. AUSTIN, Asst. Secy.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,
July 11, 1918.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, October 9, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

To authorize, approve and ratify (1) the execution and delivery of a contract or contracts between this Company separately or jointly with any one or more or all of its proprietary and affiliated companies, as party or parties of the first part, and the United States or its representative, as party of the second part, relating to the compensation to be paid for the possession, use and control of the railroad and system of transportation, and its appurtenances, of this Company and of such of its proprietary and affiliated companies, if any, as shall be parties to such contract, and to the operation, maintenance and return of such properties, and to any other matter connected with or growing out of the taking over of the said properties by the President of the United States, and (2) any action of the Board of Directors of this Company in respect thereto; to authorize the said Board (1) to alter, amend or add to such contract, (2) to collect the compensation to be paid under such contract, and, if said contract be joint, to agree with the other companies parties thereto as to the division of said compensation, and to take all such other and further action as the said Board shall deem necessary to secure adequate compensation, proper use, operation and maintenance, and a timely return of the properties so taken over; and generally to consider and act upon any and all questions and matters incidental to the purposes aforesaid or growing out of the aforesaid Federal Control of properties of this Company and its proprietary and affiliated companies.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, September 24, 1918, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, October 10, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street,
New York, September 25, 1918.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent., upon the Capital Stock of the bank was declared, payable, free of City and State tax, on and after September 30th, 1918.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Tuesday, October 1st, 1918.

A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Shattuck Arizona Copper Company.
120 Broadway, New York City.

The Board of Directors of Shattuck Arizona Copper Company has this day declared a dividend of Twenty-Five (25c) cents per share, and a capital distribution of Twenty-Five (25c) cents per share, payable October 19th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30th, 1918. Stock Transfer Books do not close.

NORMAN E. LaMOND, Vice Pres. and Sec'y.
July 8th, 1918.

NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 48.

The Board of Directors of North Butte Mining Company has declared a dividend of twenty-five cents per share on the outstanding stock of the Company, payable October 28th, 1918, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on October 11, 1918. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

F. R. KENNEDY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, September 24, 1918.

PACIFIC MILLS.

A special dividend of six dollars ($6.00) per share has been declared payable November 1st, 1918, at The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agents, 135 Devonshire St., Boston, to stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., Sept. 23, 1918.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

55 Cedar St., New York, Sept. 27, 1918.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable September 30th, 1918, to stockholders of record September 27th, 1918.

HENRY L. SERVOSS, Secretary.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1918.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share), payable October 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

L. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

JONES BROS. TEA CO., INC.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held today, a dividend of fifty cents (50 cents) a share was declared on the Common Stock, payable October 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record October 1, 1918.

ALBERT DOERLE, Secretary.

Sept. 27, 1918.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company.

A special dividend, No. 93, of five per cent. (5%) has been declared by the Board of Directors out of past earnings, payable October 10th, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 1st.

J. M. TOWNE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

AIR REDUCTION COMPANY, Inc.
New York, September 25, 1918.

The Board of Directors of Air Reduction Company, Incorporated, has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) upon the preferred stock, and a quarterly dividend No. 6 of One Dollar ($1.00) per share in cash, and an extra dividend equivalent to fifty cents (50c) per share in Second Liberty Loan 4¼% Bonds at their par value, upon the common stock, all payable October 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business on September 30th, 1918; any fractional amounts less than Fifty Dollars ($50.00) resulting from such extra dividend to be paid in cash instead of bonds.

M. W. RANDALL, Secretary.

226TH DIVIDEND
CHARTERED 1799.
BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New York, Sept. 19, 1918.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free from tax, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after October 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 26, 1918.

The transfer books will not close.

D. W. PIERSON, Cashier.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY.
THIRD INSTALLMENT OF DIVIDEND ON COMMON STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that the third installment, amounting to Two ($2.00) Dollars per share, of the dividend of Eight ($8.00) Dollars per share, declared February 6th, 1918, on the Common Stock of the American Beet Sugar Company, is payable on October 31st, 1918, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 11th, 1918. Cheques will be mailed.

C. C. DUPRAT, Treasurer.

September 25th, 1918.

SUPERIOR STEEL CORPORATION

At the regular meeting of the Directors of the Superior Steel Corporation a quarterly dividend of 2% was declared on the first preferred stock. The dividend is payable November 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record November 1st, 1918.

C. H. FORSTER, Secretary.

WESTERN POWER CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1% on the preferred stock, payable October 15, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1918.

H. P. WILSON, Secretary.

New York, September 26, 1918.

COCKS'S PURCHASES SUBJECT OF INQUIRY

Committee Investigating Tax Lien Sale Abuses Calls Nassau County Officials.

TWO WARRANTS ISSUED

Former Congressman's Interest In Sales Revealed After He Evaded Chairman's Request.

Continuing its investigation yesterday into the abuses surrounding tax lien sales, the Mayor's Committee on Taxation, working with the District Attorney's office and Magistrate Appleton, caused two warrants to be issued with the expectation of bringing witnesses to testify before it. It was not stated who the warrants were for.

According to testimony before the committee yesterday, one owner of property in Suffolk County, through the good offices of the committee, was enabled to purchase for only $7.50 a release on a tax lien bought by a realty company for a much larger sum.

Samuel L. Breslin, counsel to the committee, sent word yesterday to William E. Luyster, Treasurer of Nassau County, and his assistant, Charles Steinseick, that he would like them to appear before the committee and testify regarding the allegations that former Representative W. W. Cocks of Westbury, L. I., had purchased real estate at tax lien sales.

It was disclosed that when the committee sought to have Treasurer Luyster postpone an important tax lien sale scheduled to take place in Nassau County in December it sought the assistance of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt in reply stated that he did not know anything about the matter, and suggested that the committee get in touch with Mr. Cocks. Thereupon Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of the committee, appealed to Mr. Cocks to use his influence to have the sale postponed.

Cocks's Interest Revealed.

It was after Mr. Cocks had expressed his doubt "as to the advisability of calling off the sale" that his interest in Nassau County tax lien sales was revealed before the committee. The correspondence which passed between him and Mr. Hirsch prior to this was made public yesterday.

Mr. Hirsch in his letter set forth at length the purposes of his investigation and said that while tax lien sales had been postponed by agreement in Queens, Kings, Richmond, Manhattan, and the Bronx, and in Suffolk County, the Nassau County officials were preparing to advertise a sale here. He stated that if the sales were held this year "irreparable damage will result to soldiers and sailors and others."

Mr. Hirsch urged Mr. Cocks to use his influence with County Treasurer Luyster, saying:

"Our understanding is that between 25,000 and 30 000 parcels of land are to be disposed of. The taxes for which property will be sold are, generally speaking, small. Some property will be disposed of for arrears of less than $1.

"Mr. Luyster admits that some of these parcels are undoubtedly owned by soldiers and sailors now at the front, but just how many of our fighters will be affected neither he nor any one else can tell. Not only will soldiers and sailors lose their property, but also will the families of many who in the past have depended upon them for support.

"Our investigations show that a clique of men in Nassau County have made large sums of money out of these sales. Many of these buyers have been summoned by this committee, and several have voluntarily returned to the former owners their land for the cost of the tax plus the actual amount expended by the buyers.

Appealed to His Patriotism.

"This is no time to strip property owners of their property, particularly as those owners may be men at the front fighting for the great cause. I therefore appeal to you as a patriotic citizen to do what you can to stop this sale."

In reply Mr. Cocks sent this letter:

Old Westbury, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1918.
Nathan Hirsch,

Esteemed Friend: I find on my desk upon my return from Syracuse an unsigned copy of a letter sent me at Syracuse. Will call at the office of your committee the first opportunity. This is a matter in which I am most interested. As to the advisability of calling off the sale, I am sure as to the proper course. I am assuming the letter was from you, but at least it was from your office, so I assume it will reach the proper person if I send it there. Yours truly, WILLIAM W. COCKS.

When Governor Whitman was asked last night if he had any comment to make regarding the disclosure, he replied:

"Mr. Cocks is no longer my campaign manager."

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—In Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity.

Moore's Int News Service. | Eisenbach's Huguenot Trust Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Criminal at 10 A. M.

US. Morris Axelrod. Same. Leo Wasservogel and Rena Von Kuppers.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM, PART II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate: Annie Shay, Morris Morrison, Philip O. Mills.

City Court.

CHAMBERS—Le Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Goldberg. Goldberg—Philip J. Dunn. Central Union Trust Co. Man. Inv. Co., (2)—Charles L. Hoffman.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Clynes. de Diez—William S. Weiss.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Leopold Rosenblatt. Davidena M. Lowden — Julius Kline. Clara A. Bach. Louis J. Millhauser—Harding Johnson. Mary J. Kingsland. Daniel Meenan—Santiago P. Cahill. Willis McDonald. Julius Grossman—Harry F. Cogsey.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—William F. Strankamp. Loretta Corporation—James F. Flynn. Emma B. Marosco. William J. Dempsey—Edward D. Dowling. Sonia S. Samuels. Walter Windsor—Julius Miller.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM. (Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Hughes. Goodwin—Edward J. Flynn. Thomson. Fisher—Charles Eno. Varick, as extrx. Higgins—Michael B. McHugh. Matter of Schumacher—Edward R. Koch.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Eldred A. Carley. Katherine Kaulmann—William Peters. Susan Murray Bain. Bronx Borough Builders, Inc.—Richard Lynch.

COTTON RISES SHARPLY ON GOOD WAR NEWS

Trade Also Influenced by Reports That Government Would Not Fix Prices.

There was a sharp advance in cotton prices on the Exchange yesterday. The very encouraging war news, which also was responsible for a rise in Liverpool, was an important factor in the situation. There was also a renewal of trade buying and absorption of near-month contracts by foreign interests. The trade was also influenced by reports from Washington to the effect that after all there was a strong probability that the price of cotton would not be fixed. Trading was moderately active during the greater part of the session.

The market opened 10 to 15 points above Thursday's final quotations and the advance continued gradually. October moved up to 34.18, or 146 points above the previous day's final figure, and December sold at 33.61, showing a similar gain. The upward movement brought out some profit-taking and there were reactions of 10 to 20 points, but these were followed by rallies late in the afternoon. The market closed barely steady with October showing a net gain of 108 points and December a gain of 116 points.

The National Ginners' Association's monthly crop report, issued yesterday, made the condition to Sept. 23 as 35.7 per cent., the same as the Government's last report for Aug. 25, and as against 60.4 for Sept. 25 last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Day.
Oct.	32.75	34.18	32.75	33.80@34.00	32.72
Nov.	..	..	..	33.50 bid	32.19
Dec.	32.25	33.61	32.25	33.30@33.42	32.14
Jan.	32.15	33.15	32.15	32.99@33.00	31.96
Feb.	..	..	..	32.94 bid	31.91
Mar.	32.12	33.08	32.10	32.85@32.88	31.89
April	..	..	..	32.80 bid	31.85
May	32.04	33.00	32.04	32.75@32.80	31.82
July	31.85	..	..	32.70 bid	31.77
Aug.	..	..	..	32.30 bid	31.37

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 120 points higher at 35.15c for middling upland; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 34½c; New Orleans, 32½c; Savannah, 33c; Augusta, 32¾c; Memphis, 33c; Houston, 34¼c; Little Rock, 33½c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	22,999	20,514	31,286
Exports	16,778	37,270	26,709
Exports, season	538,815	488,028	708,787
New York stocks	77,230	70,372	62,990
Port stocks	911,113	831,722	582,598
N. Y. arrivals	2,521	..	..

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, quiet and 31 points higher at 23.23d for middling, and 22.72d for good middling. Sales, 2,000, of which 1,000 were American; imports, none. Futures opened steady, 25 to 38 points higher, and closed steady, 25 to 29 points higher. September, 23.94d; October, 23.64d; November, 23.38d; December, 23.26d; January, 23.14d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths more active.

Corn Drops on News of Bulgar Peace

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Corn was cut as much as 5 cents a bushel in value today as a direct result of the action of Bulgaria in seeking an armistice. The extreme break was in October delivery, which fell to 142¾, as compared with 147¾ to 147¼ at yesterday's finish. Heavy general selling accompanied the fall in prices.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	99	99½
2s, coupons, 1930	99	99½
2s, Panama, '38, reg	98¾	99¼
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98¾	99¼
3s, registered, 1946	89	..
3s coupon, 1946	89	..
3s, conversion, 1947	89	..
4s, registered, 1925	106¾	107¼
4s, coupon, 1925	106¾	107¼
5s, Panama, '61, reg	88	92
5s, Panama, '61, coupon	88	92
5s, Fed Land Bank, '38	104¾	105

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	99¾	100¼	99¾
4½s June, 1965	99¾	100¼	99¾
4½s Mar., 1963	99¾	100¼	99¾
4½s Nov., 1957	99¾	100¼	99¾
4½s May, 1957	99¾	100¼	99¾
4½s Mar., 1960-30	93¾	94¼	94
4½s Mar., 1964	93¾	94¼	94
4½s Apr., 1966	93¾	94¼	94
4½s Mar., 1962	93¾	94¼	94
4½s Sep., 1960	93¾	94¼	94
4s May, 1959	89¾	90¼	90
4s May, 1958	89¾	90¼	90
4s May, 1957	89¾	90¼	90
4s Nov., 1956	88½	89¼	88½
4s Nov., 1955	88½	89¼	88½
4s Nov., 1952	90	92	92
4s May, 1919	99¾	..	99¾
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1955	80½	..	80½
3½s Nov., 1954	81	81½	81
3½s May, 1954	80½	81½	81

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-30	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1921-1923	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1915-1920	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1912-1923	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1924-1932	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1940-1953	4.70	4.55	4.70
4½s 1930-1939	4.70	4.55	4.70
4½s 1922-1929	4.70	4.50	4.70
4½s 1918	4.50	4.00	..
4s 1940-1953	4.70	4.55	4.70
4s 1926-1930	4.70	4.55	4.70
4s 1918-1925	4.70	4.55	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
425 Cities Service	214	211	214½	216
275 Cities Service pf	72¼	72	73¾	72½

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Elec Power	12	15
Adiron Elec Power pf	65	67
Am Gas & Electric	76	80
Am Gas & Electric pf	40	42
Am Light & Traction	170	180
Am Light & Trac pf	91	93
Am Power & Light	43	45
Am Power & Light pf	68	70
Am Public Utilities	..	50
Am Public Utilities pf	..	50
Am W W & Electric	4½	5½
Am W W & E pf	59	62
Am W W & E partic	12	14
Carolina Pow & Light	25	28
Carolina Pow & L pf	84	88
Colorado Power	22	24
Colorado Power pf	60	67
Cumberland Electric	70	75
Com Pow, Ry & Light	19½	21
Com Pow, Ry & L pf	36½	38
Conn Power pf	75	80
Consumers Power	85	90
Eastern Texas Electric	53	58
Eastern Texas Elec pf	72	76
El Paso Electric	..	80
Electric B & S pf	66	75
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75
Federal Light & Trac	7	10
Federal L & Trac pf	36	40
Galveston-Hous Elec	29	33
Galveston-Hous Elec pf	57	63
Gas & Elec Securities	200	250
Gas & Elec Secur pf	80	85

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	96	98	
Appalach Power 5s, '32	63	67	
Cin Gas & El 5s, '56	87	90	
Cities Service deb 7s	101	103	
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	73	76	
Commonwealth Power (Ned) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	
Conn Power 5s, 1963	84	89	
Dallas Elec 5s, 1922	84	88	
El st Trac Elec col 5s	82	88	
El Paso Elec col 5s	82	88	
Gt West Pow 5s, '46	72	74	
Gt West Pow 6s, '25	87	90	
Int-M Ry, L & P 6s	98	99	
Middle W U 6s, 1925	85	90	
Miss Riv Pow 1st 5s	71	73	
Miss River Power	12	14	
Miss River Power pf	42	46	
Northern Ohio Electric	15	20	
Northern Ohio Elec pf	55	65	
North Ont L & Pow	11	15	
North Ont L & P pf	51	53	
Northern States Power	43	45	
Northern States P pf	81½	84	
Northern Texas Elec	60	65	
Northern Tex Elec pf	70	75	
Pacific Gas & Electric	33	34	
Pacific Gas & Elec pf	77½	79	
Puget S Pr & L	12	15	
Puget S T, L & P pf	42	46	
Ry & Light Secur pf	80	85	
Republic Ry & Light	15	18	
Republic Ry & L pf	64	67	
South Cal Edison	73	75	
South Cal Edison pf	94	97	
Stand G as & Electric	4	6	
Stand Gas & Elec pf	21	25	
Tampa Electric	97	101	
Penn Ry, L & Power	2¼	3	
Tenn Ry, L & P pf	12	14	
United Light & Rys	27	28	
United L & Rys pf	70	71	
Wash I W L & P	81	84	
Western Power	11	13	
Western Power pf	49½	51	
West, Church & Kerr	63	65	
West, Church & K pf	76	79	
Yadkin Riv Pow pf	98	100	

Bonds.

$2,000 Chicago Ry Series B 5s	85	55	85

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
20 Am Gas	53	53	53
70 Elec Storage	52⅞	52¾	52⅞
40 Int of N Am	25½	25½	25½
40 Gen Asphalt	29¾	29½	29½
550 Lake Super	18½	18	18½
8 Lehigh Nav	69	69	69
22 Lehigh Val	69	69¼	69¼
2 North Cent	67	67	67

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
166 Phila Elec	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
468 Penn R R	44	43⅝	43⅝
5 Phila Trac	66	66	66
20 PhilaCo 5s pf	33	33	33
5 P R T	26½	26½	26½
100 Tono Mining	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
110 Unit Gas Imp	63½	63½	63½
1,040 U S Steel	113⅛	111⅝	113½

Bonds.

$1,000 A G E 5s	76½	76½	76½
2,000 El & Peo 4s	67	67	67
2,000 EquitGas 5s	102½	102½	102½
$1,000 L Sup inc 5s	57	57	57
3,000 PhilaEl 1st 5s	91	91	91
3,000 U Rys inv 5s	56	56	56

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
173 Cosden	6	6	6
30 Do pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
40 Elkhorn	29	29	29
25 Mt Ver pf	72	72	72

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Merch & Min	67	67	67
15 Penn W P	72¾	72¾	72¾
10 W, B & A pf	39½	39½	39½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Am Zinc	15½	15½	15½
110 Alaska	3¼	3	3¼
80 Allouez	45⅝	49	49
55 Anaconda	68¾	68	68¾
10 Ariz Comm'l	15¾	15¾	15¾
10 Bingham	9½	9½	9½
20 Cal & Ariz	66½	66½	66½
15 Cal & Hecla	452	452	452
10 Copper Int	12	12	12
83 Cop Range	46¼	45½	46¼
100 East Butte	10	10	10
10 Franklin	4	4	4
2 Gr-Cananea	40½	40½	40½
10 Hancock	53	53	53
100 Helvetia	25	25	25
10 Isl Crk x d	54½	54½	54½
10 Kerr Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾
225 Mohawk	55½	55	55½

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 New Arc	1½	1½	1½
580 Niplssing	9¼	8⅞	9⅛
15 North Butte	14	14	14
40 Osceola	54	54	54
10 Pond Creek	17	17	17
20 Quincy	66	66	66
505 Seneca	10¾	10½	10¾
100 Shannon	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
10 St Mary's	48	48	48
3,320 Sup & Bos	4¾	3⅞	4⅜
10 Trinity	3	3	3
500 Tuolumne	95	95	95
100 U S Smelt	42¾	42¾	42¾
47 Do pf	43	43	43
90 Utah Con	9¼	9¼	9¼
200 Wolverine	23	23	23
100 Utah Metal	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

Railroads.

25 Bos & Alb	126	125	125
170 Bos Elev	69	69	69
15 Bos & Me	33¾	33½	33¾
10 Bos & W pf	28	28	28
115 Mass Elec	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞

Miscellaneous.

2 Am Ag Ch	98	98	98
20 Do pf	92	92	92
9 Amoskeag	81	81	81
5 Do pf	80	80	80
50 Am Pneu	1	1	1
113 Am Tel	99¼	97¾	98¼
40 Am Tel	14	14	14
79 Am Wool pf	95	94½	94½
75 Booth Fish	25¾	25½	25¾
235 Cent Steel	14	13¾	14
40 Edison	141¼	141¼	141¼
131 Fairbanks	52	51½	52
3 Gen Elec	146	146	146
342 Gorton Pew	31	30½	31

Bonds.

$2,000 N E Tel 5s	85	85	85
2,000 Swift 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾
$5,000 Vent Oil 7s	90	90	90
1,000 West Tel 5s	83	83	83

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
175 Am Ship'g	138	136	138
10 Do pf	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
84 C C & C pf	14½	14½	14½
27 Chi El Ry	1	1	1
33 Do pf	18	18	18
35 Chi T & T	162	162	162
493 Com Edison	100½	100	100
40 Deere pf	95	95	95

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
20 Lindsay L	16½	16½	16½
120 M Ward pf	103	103	103
10 People's Gas	48	48	48
32 Sears-R	142	142	142
396 S Warmer	69¾	69¼	69¾
5,085 Swift	109	107½	108¾
1,520 Un Carb'e	56⅝	55½	56⅜
70 Armour pf	97½	97½	97½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange closed strong and active. Final quotations were about the highest for the session and represented gains from one to two points in the general active list. The demand for the oil stocks was particularly heavy, with resultant gains from 1 to 5¾ points, the latter in Mexican Petroleum. The excellent war news from every section of the battlefront, coupled with the report that Bulgaria was eager for peace, was the basis of the advance.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
90 Allis-Chalm	31	30¼	31
370 Am Can	45¾	44¾	45½
310 Am C & F	88½	87¾	88¼
60 Am Cot Oil	43¾	42¾	43¾
30 Am H & L	20⅝	20½	20½
20 Do pf	91	91	91
100 Am Ice	35¾	34½	34½
10 Am Linseed	41⅞	41¾	41⅞
450 Am Loco	67¾	67	67¾
100 Am Malting	3¼	3¼	3¼
200 Am S & R	77⅞	76¾	77⅞
70 Am St Fd's	92¾	92¼	92¼
150 Am Su Tob	111⅝	110½	111¾
1,260 Am Sug	99⅝	98⅝	99⅝
10 A. T & S F	86	86	86
2,180 Bald Loco	92¾	91¾	92¼
40 Balt & Ohio	53¾	53¼	53¾
750 Beth Steel B	83¾	81¾	82¾
20 B'klyn R T	40	40	40
30 Butte & Sup	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
100 Cal Petrol	20¾	20	20¾
40 Do pf	63¼	63	63¼
200 Cen Leather	70¾	69¾	70¾
670 C, M & St P	49	48¼	48⅞
60 C, R I & P	25½	25¼	25¼
50 Col Fuel	47⅝	47	47⅝
300 Corn Prod	44⅝	44	44⅝
610 Crucible Steel	67	65⅝	66¾
50 CubaCaneSu	31	30⅜	30⅜
180 Dist Secur	54	53⅜	54
40 Erie	15¾	15¼	15¾
10 Gt Nor Ore	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
250 Inspir Cop	49¾	49¼	49¾
200 Int Mer Ma	28⅜	28	28⅛
2,000 Do pf	105	103¾	104
100 Int Paper	35¾	34¾	35¾
7,100 Mex Petrol	97¾	93¾	97¾
470 Midvale Steel	53	52¾	53
100 Mo Pacific	24	23⅝	24
400 Mar of Am	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
200 N A P & P	3	3	3
100 N Y Ship'g	44¼	44¼	44¼
300 ‡Rele R	12½	12¾	12½
1,800 ‡Smith M T	½	½	½
7,000 ‡Un Motors	31⅞	31	31⅜
1,600 U S Sp Co	6	5¾	6
5,500 Wrig Co	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
1,500 ‡W-M A Cp	8	7¾	8

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10 ‡North P L	102	102	102
15 ‡Ohio O Co	300	298	298
25 ‡Prai'e P L	252	250	252
65 ‡S O Co of N Y	255	252	255

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

900 ‡†Am Ven O	7	6	7
1,000 ‡Ark Nat G	¾	¾	¾
4,000 ‡†Bos-Wyo O	18	17	18
1,200 ‡†Esmer Oil	3	3	3
3,500 ‡Federal Oil	2½	2	2⅛
2,200 ‡Glenrock Oil	3¼	3¼	3½
1,000 ‡Gulf Oil	77	77	77
1,000 ‡Imp Con O	½	½	½
2,500 ‡Isl'd O & T	3⅜	3½	3½
1,000 ‡Merritt Oil	21¼	20¼	21
1,000 ‡Met Petrol	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,200 ‡N W Oil	49	46	49
500 Okla P & R	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,000 ‡Omnl P & R	2¼	2	2
410 ‡Roy D, new	64	62½	64
600 ‡Sp O & R	6¾	6¼	6¼
3,000 Secur P & R	¾	¾	¾
1,200 Seq O & R	¾	¾	¾
1,000 ‡Stanton	37	35	37
2,500 ‡Stanton Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000 ‡Tex O & R	¾	¾	¾
20,000 ‡†Tux St Oil	2	2	2
630 ‡Victoria Oil, new stock	2	1¾	2

MINING STOCKS.

900 ‡†Am Mines	84	84	84
500 Ariz Bing Co	5¼	5¼	5¼
5,000 ‡†Atlanta	4	4	4
3,500 Big L Cop	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000 ‡Bos & Mon	44	42	42
15,600 Butte Det	8	6	7
2,500 ‡†Caledonia	45	45	45
20,000 ‡Cal&Jerome	½	½	½
2,000 ‡†Camp Bird	45	45	44
800 ‡†CerSUM&M	1	1	1
500 Con Ariz Sm	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500 Cres Con Gi	5	5	5
2,500 ‡Denbigh M	¾	¾	¾
1,000 ‡Dun Cop	½	½	½
600 ‡Eu Croes M	1½	1½	1½
1,200 ‡†Fortuna C	45	43	44
2,500 ‡Gibson Cop	2¼	2	2¼
3,000 ‡Gold M M	⅞	⅞	⅞
400 ‡†Hat G M, p	65	65	65
320 Hecla Min	4¾	4½	4½
1,000 ‡†Jim Butler	50	50	50
500 Kerr Lake	6	6	6
1,000 ‡Lib Bell, p	53	52	53
1,700 ‡†Marsh Min	4	3½	3½
300 Mason Val	4¼	4	4
2,500 ‡†Mother L	35	33	34
1,000 ‡†MutM&Lpf	2	1⅞	2
1,000 ‡†Nat Z & L	15	15	15
300 Nip Mines	9¼	9	9¼
500 Nixon Nev	36	36	36
1,200 ‡Onondaga	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,300 ‡Onondaga	3½	3	3½
3,000 ‡Pac Tung	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
800 ‡Ray Hercu	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,000 Rech Mines	35	35	35
900 ‡Sil Fis Sil	½	½	½
5,100 ‡Sil Canon M	74	72	74
2,500 Silkfof Ariz	½	½	½
300 Std Sil-Lead	¼	¼	¼
5,500 Success	12	12	12
100 ‡Tono Belm't	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200 Tono Ext	1½	1½	1½
1,000 ‡Troy-Ariz	10	10	10
380 United Eastn	3¾	3¼	3¼
1,000 ‡U S L & Z	16	16	16
1,000 ‡†WardM&M	11	10	11
2,200 ‡W End Con	1⅜	1	1⅜
2,200 ‡†YakExt (a pros)	18	17	18
5,200 White Caps	9½	9	9

Bonds.

$4,000 ‡Am T & T Co 6s	99½	99½	99½
1,000 ‡Arm'r'fs,'20	98	98	98
1,000 ‡ Do '19	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000 ‡ Do '23	96¾	96¾	96¾
7,000 ‡Bath Steel 7s, '21	99½	99¾	99¾
27,000 ‡Do '22	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
2,000 ‡ Do '23	98½	98¼	98½
2,000 ‡Can Govt 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
3,000 ‡Cudahy 7s, 1923, w i	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
$5,000 ‡Fed Farm Loan 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾
1,000 ‡G'm Bl 6s, yr notes,'19	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
1,000 ‡Gen Elec 6s notes, '20	99½	99⅝	99⅝
60,000 ‡Int Rapid Transit 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
3,000 ‡Phila El 6s	98½	98½	98½
5,000 ‡Rus Govt 6½s	60	60	60

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Thursday:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thurs'ay. Bid.	Thurs'ay. Ask.
Am-Brit Mfg	3	6	3	6
Am-B Mfg pf	25	30	25	30
Am W Paper	3½	4	3½	4
B-A Tob reg	16	18	17½	18½
Car. L & P	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
Carbon Steel	122	118	122	120
Chesbrough Mfg	30	34	30	34
Do pf	60	70	60	70
East Vending	5	5¼	5	5½
Freeport (Tex)	..	..	..	..
Sulphur	30	32	30	32
Gen Asphalt	29	31	29	31
Do pf	55	65	55	65
Hupp Motor	3¼	3¾	3¼	3⅜
Key Pt & R	15⅜	16⅛	15⅝	16½
K T & R pf	18	21	18	21
Kirby Lumb'r	..	17	..

At the request of
THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
the contemplated alterations will not be made to the
CHATHAM COURT APARTMENTS
N. W. Corner Central Park West and 67th St.
THEREFORE
The apartments comprising 8 and 10 rooms, with 2 and 3 baths, are open for rent at moderate rental.
Representatives on premises will show the apartments at all hours of the day.
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO., Agents.
BROADWAY, COR. 80TH STREET. TEL. 3800 SCHUYLER.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED
Income Producing Properties in Manhattan.
Submit Full Details.
REALTY SUPERVISION CO.
45 WEST 34TH ST.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET

ESTABLISHED 1889
SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d St.
Real Estate & Mortgages
Brokers—Agents—Appraisers
New York City
BUY LIBERTY BONDS

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens
Long Island
Comfortable electric trains will take you to the place pictured above in just 16 minutes.
DESIGNED TO MAKE HOUSEKEEPING EASY.
A nine-room house of distinctive charm, with two baths; beautifully grained woodwork; 3 fireplaces; exceptional closet room, and finished throughout with the best of hardware and fixtures, so priced as to be a real inducement to purchase for present gain and future profit.
Price $14,800
Other houses at various prices and terms. Quick trip and frequent electric train service suggest the use of a motorless Sunday to inspect these houses.
Edgeworth Smith,
1 West 34th St., N. Y.
Office at Kew Gardens Station.
Phone Richmond Hill 1715.

REAL SACRIFICE.
Am compelled to sell my 2-family brick; lot 40x160; 1½ blocks from subway and elevated station; high and dry; very healthy and refined section; need $3,000 cash; balance on 1st and 2d mortgage; rents now for $856 yearly; am selling for $9,250; land alone is worth $6,000; your money is well invested and you get a fine home; can be seen by appointment only. Write owner, H 654 Times Dow town.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HOUSES FOR RENT
Modern up-to-date private house. Dining room and butler's pantry on parlor floor. Electricity, hardwood trim, 15 rooms and 2 baths, one of Bishop's best. Rent $1,900 a year.
James R. Ross Co., 555 Nostrand Av.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FRANK BELKIN and DAVID WILPAN, trading as BELKIN & WILPAN, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shengood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thurs., Oct. 3, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 51 Fulton St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stationery, paper supplies, fixtures, etc.
ALFRED H. TOWNLEY, Receiver.
SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 63 Park Row, New York

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 25,784.
Notice is given that LOUIS VOLPE, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 28th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
HAROLD P. COFFIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, September 27th, 1918.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 25768.
Notice is given that SAMUEL FRIEDMAN, individually and as a copartner in the firm of DYCKMAN HARDWARE CO., a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 28th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
HAROLD P. COFFIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, September 27, 1918.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 25768.—Notice is given that SAMUEL S. FRIEDMAN, individually and as a copartner of the firm of DYCKMAN HARDWARE CO., a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 28th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
HAROLD P. COFFIN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, September 27th, 1918.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 26145.
Notice is given that JOHN P. HANIGAN, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 28, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24526.
Notice is given that VICTOR J. VASHON and BERTHA VASHON, formerly Bertha Inandi, individually and as co-partners, doing business under the firm name of V. J. Vashon, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 28, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25969.
Notice is given that ELIZABETH ROCKWELL, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 28, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN EVERY STATE.
The New York Times Index is in use in every State in the Union. Universities, schools, seminaries, corporations, publications, manufacturers, libraries, and other institutions and industries, thirty-seven classifications in all, find the Index invaluable for reference. The subscribers to the Index for 1918 are nearly 14 per cent. in excess of the subscribers for 1917.—Advt.

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A Distinctive Residence
In Beautiful Bay Ridge.
1131 83d St., Near 11th Ave.
A beautiful residence with garage, nine rooms, two baths tiled, parquet floors, hot water heat, electricity, beautiful decorations, perfect lawn and shrubbery; plot 40x100 feet, overlooking the beautiful Dyker Meadow Golf Course and Ocean; unequaled transit facilities. Open daily and Sundays from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
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SALE OR LEASE.
Corcoran Manor, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; modern 14 room house, large garage, admirably situated, near country clubs; plot 100x200, fronting on two avenues; trolley at rear. Apply Mt. Vernon agents or
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RENT FURNISHED
Nominal rental until April 1st, 1919; new Colonial house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; hot water heat, gas, electricity; double garage; near trolley, 5 minutes to Stamford station. F. L. FIELD, 18 East 41st St., N. Y.

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340 Madison Avenue
At 43rd St.
Pease & Elliman Building
Parlor floor and offices for rent.
Immediate possession.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
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Telephone 6200 Murray Hill

302 5TH AVE.
N. W. CORNER 31ST STREET.
Corner Lofts, About 5,400 Sq. Ft.
Fireproof—Sprinklered.
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87 Nassau St. Tel. Cort. 1633.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

136 & 138 WEST 65 ST.
"SHROPSHIRE"
One exceptionally large, well appointed studio housekeeping apartment, recently occupied by Neysa McMein. Rent $125 a month; lease and references required.
IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY.
NEAR SUBWAY & ELEVATED STATION AT 66TH STREET

548-549 Riverside Drive,
S. E. Cor. 127th St.
Superb River View.
7 large rooms, $1,060 to $1,140.
8 large rooms, $1,350, top floor.
Ample coal supply in above house. See Supt. on premises, or
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549 Riverside Drive.
Phone 484 Morningside. Cor. 127th St.

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HIGH TYPE OF APARTMENTS
All modern improvements. Exceptional view of the Hudson. ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS, abundance of light and sunshine. Must be seen to be appreciated.
3 Rooms & Bath, $660.
6 Rooms & Bath, $1000 up.
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12 Rooms & 4 Baths, $2600.

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SEVENTH FLOOR.
ELEVEN ROOMS. THREE-YEAR TERM.
Four master bedrooms, three maids' rooms.
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St. Nicholas Av. at 191st St.
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5 to 8 Rooms
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3 Baths, $2,800 to $3,000.
8 & 9 Rooms, $1800 to $2000
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
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$9 WHY PAY MORE? One Block from Subway, Cars. Room
Marble Hill Apts.
MARBLE HILL AVE., COR 225TH ST.
4 room apartment, all light; immediate possession. Day and night elevator. Telephone service. Plenty of fresh air. Plenty of steam heat.

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Studio, 1 & 2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette. Maid, Valet & 'Phone Service. Extra Good Heat. References Required.
$40 and $65
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1 & 2 ROOMS & BATH,
Strictly Modern
Fireproof Elevator Apartments.
In Private House Block.
CENTRAL LOCATION
THE CAMBRIA,
347 WEST 55TH ST.
Large, Fully Equipped Kitchenette. Restaurant. Maid's Service Optional.

565 WEST 139TH ST.,
Near Broadway Subway Station at 137th Street. Elegant large, light, 6-7 Room Apartment, $60 to $85. Containing every improvement, day and night elevator and telephone service, steam heat, etc. Agent on premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Manhattan.

78 East 92d St.; rent $1,650.
70 East 91st St.; rent $2,000.
Electric lights; parquet floors; two baths; perfect condition. Caretaker on premises.

Three-story, furnished, unfurnished, electricity; Winter coal. Lowther, 757 West End Av.

Queens.

$6,750, WORTH $8,000.
New eight-room house; enclosed porch; all modern improvements; heart of Jamaica; convenient to all transit; plot 40x100; a rare bargain; come and see it. B. H. Sweet, 324 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Modern house, eight rooms, bath, electric light, open fireplace; coal in cellar; garage; near Jamaica Station. K 692 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn.

For Sale.—A lady unable to occupy her home at 849 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, will sacrifice same for $5,300; excellent neighborhood; thirty minutes to Manhattan; 2½-story brown stone, 16.8x40; lot 100 feet; eleven rooms; open plumbing; house newly decorated; no agents. Phone Franklin 644.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful bungalow in Larchmont Park; 8 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, parquet floors; all improvements; large wooded corner lot; garage; rent $100; will sell for $10,000; terms. Phone Larchmont 186.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Exceptional Apartment and Arrangement of rooms, every one being outside and large, abundance of closet room
Ready for occupancy; in perfect condition
805 St. Nicholas Av., Corner (150th St.
W. D. Morgan, Agt., 3573 B'way, 147th St.

STANWOOD
321 West 55th St.
3 & 4 ROOMS, 18x19 Ft.
$1,200 to $1,440.
Apply on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.

KENSINGTON COURT
555 to 557 West 151st Street
Northeast Corner Broadway
Two 7-Room Apts. Left
Rent Reasonable.
Apply on Premises

512 W. 122d ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
SUBWAY EXPRESS. MANHATTAN ST.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
8 Rooms, $900-$1,000.

HOTEL DES ARTISTES,
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Duplex and single apartments, furnished and unfurnished. Apply James L. Breese, 38 East 25d St.

7-8 Rooms, $70-$83.33
Elevator apartment house very large rooms. WILL DECORATE TO SUIT.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION, 181ST ST.
523 W. 187th St., Near Audubon Avenue.

565 WEST 139TH ST.,
Near Broadway-137th St. Subway Sta.
Elegant large, light apartments of 6-7 Rooms, very reasonable rent. Containing every improvement, day and night elevator and telephone service, steam heat, etc. Agent on premises.

330 W. 95TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
SUBWAY EXPRESS 96TH ST.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
6-7 Rooms, $900-$1,000.

31 W. 124TH ST.
ELEVATOR, TELEPHONE, ELECTRICITY, &C.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION, 125TH ST.
WILL DECORATE TO SUIT TENANT.
8 Rooms, $900.

UP-TO-DATE NEW BUILDING,
330 WEST 86TH ST.
2 and 3 Rooms, Kitchenette.
Including Maid and Hall Service.
ONE DOCTOR'S APARTMENT.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

743 5th Av.
Bet. 57th & 58th Sts.
Only one left, bachelor and kitchenette apartment,
2 ROOMS & BATH
with all improvements, conveniences.
RENTAL $2,000.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
Tucker, Speyers & Co.,
435 Fifth Av.

6-8 EAST 37TH ST.
Attractive apartments, with hall, elevator, and all-night service.
2 Rooms and Bath.....$1,100
Apply on premises, or
MONTGOMERY P. CROOK,
10 East 45d St. Murray Hill 8454.

766 MADISON AVE.,
Near 66th St.
Beautiful light apartment, four large rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, electric light. Very cheap rent. $1,200 per year.

23 E. 124th ST.,
OPPOSITE MT. MORRIS PARK.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION 125TH ST.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
7-8 Rooms, $780-$1,000.

940-942 PARK AVE.,
Northwest corner East 81st St.
Modern elevator apartment, 7 sunny corner rooms; rent, unfurnished; $1,880 yearly.

BROOKLYN.

Kinko Duplex-House
MONROE PLACE 42A
Near Subway.
A Kinko duplex apartment of eight large rooms and two baths. Strikingly artistic. Rent $2,200 per year. Can be seen by appointment.
KINGS & WESTCHESTER LAND COMPANY,
350 *Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

29 MONROE PLACE
Near Subway; attractive, 2 rooms, bath; bachelor apartment; elevator and maid service; from Oct. 1st; can be seen any time. Phone Main 9371. Kings & Westchester Land Co., 350 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

QUEENS.

Kew Gardens Apartments
At High Point of Long Island
16 Minutes from Penn. Station
A new four-story mansion set in the spacious grounds of a gentleman's country estate.
Now Available: One seven room apartment, three baths. $2,100.
Each apartment in a separate wing, planned to afford every advantage of a country home with apartment service.
Golf, Tennis and Country Club within three minutes' walk.
Floor Plans on Application.
Edgeworth Smith
Renting Agent
One West 34th St., New York.
Phone Greeley 5250.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
166 WEST 72D ST.
APARTMENTS OF THREE AND FOUR EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS; sumptuously furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; fine tiled kitchens, with ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 7640.

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The New York Times
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Agents Wanted	50c
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HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Westchester County.

For rent or for sale: Gentleman's residence on North Broadway, in Yonkers, 18 rooms and 2 baths, and large garage and stable, both new and garage equipped with hot water heat and chauffeur's quarters over garage; spacious grounds with tennis court, vegetable garden, and fine shrubbery; located in the most refined section of our city, with river view, and a large estate adjoining; about 10 minutes to the railroad station; owner leaving the city and will be able to give possession about Oct. 1st or the 15th. Apply to M. A. Broderick, 34 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers. Tel. 101.

GREENACRES.—Easily heated, unfurnished residence, large rooms, 8 baths; garage; sleeping porch; all city conveniences; handy station and clubs. Maxwell Smith. Tel. Fordham 1208.

For sale or to rent, 15-room house; all modern improvements; newly furnished throughout; coal in cellar; large garage; 30 minutes from Grand Central Depot; must be seen to be appreciated. L. 748 Times Downtown.

Charming house, furnished; 9 rooms, 2 baths, every convenience; fine location; combining suburb and city; just above 263d St., N. Y. C.; coal in; $100. 128 Bruce Av., South Yonkers. 4070 Yonkers.

Beautiful bungalow in Larchmont Park; 8 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, parquet floors; all improvements; large wooded corner lot; garage; rent $100; will sell for $10,000; terms. Phone Larchmont 186.

For Rent, Mount Vernon, N. Y.—House with garage, nine rooms, two baths. William R. Luce, 17 Tecumseh Av., Mount Vernon. Telephone 3826.

White Plains.—Sale, rent, three-story house, 18 rooms; block from trolley, five minutes Harlem Railroad. W 307 Times.

Long Island.

BAYSIDE.—Immediate possession; house and garage, one and a half years old, ten minutes' walk from station, six minutes from water; plot 40x100, seven large rooms and tiled bath; open fireplace in living room; electricity, gas, steam heat; built-in Hoosier in kitchen; price $5,750; small cash payment and $45 per month, or terms to suit. Bayside Homes Co., Inc., 47 West 34th St., Greeley 6896.

House for rent, Garden City, L. I., from Oct. 15 to May 1 or April; fully furnished; 10 rooms, 3 baths; 8 minutes from L. I. Railroad Station; near St. Mary's School for Girls and St. Paul's School for Boys; Winter coal supply in; rent moderate. D. B., P. O. Box 372, City Hall Station.

All building stopped, but beautiful new Colonial dwelling, half acre plot, is available at Westbury, near Westbury Gardens Inn and station; 8 rooms, large sun parlor; one-inch oak floors throughout; two fireplaces; beautiful decorations and grounds; $9,500, value $15,000. Westbury Manor Co., Maple Av. Telephone 260 Westbury.

TWELVE houses for sale; eight new; location, Jamaica, Queens; St. Albans; $5,600 to $15,000. Champlin, Hillside and Grand, Jamaica. Tel. phone 1029 Jamaica.

To let, beautiful ten-room stucco house, three baths, steam heat, electric light, garage; near station; bargain. D. Feder, Cedarhurst, L. I.

BEAUTIFUL GARDEN CITY HOUSE.—Garage, stable, corner, 10 rooms, 3 baths; rent $1,500; sale, $16,000. Terms, 132 Times.

Furnished, 8 rooms, 2 baths; 18 minutes; commutation; $100. Phone Jamaica 1442J.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8-cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcase in living room; paneled dining room; bedrooms in white enamel; hardwood trim; large front porch, also sleeping porch; terraced lawn, trees, paved streets, steam heat, water, gas, electricity; handsome fixtures; concrete basement; attic; ample space for garden and garage; driveway in rear; near fine schools and station, 70 trains daily. PURCHASERS PROTECTED IF DRAFTED. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone John 5047.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath, all improvements; steam heat; hollow tile stucco dwelling; half hour, Erie; $3,750; easy terms. W. Brady, 154 Nassau St. Tel. 3806 Beekman.

Modern house at Montclair, near high school; 10 rooms, 2 baths, all conveniences; rent $1,020. M. Birdseye, owner. Consult Crawley Bros., or your own broker, Montclair, N. J.

Montclair.—Beautiful one-family, 14 rooms, corner house, two baths, garage; seven minutes Lackawanna Station; all improvements. Write Box 66, Weehawken Post Office, N. Y.

Modern six-room house, 17 miles out; $3,800, $500, balance easy; other bargains. J. L. Tillack, River Edge, N. J.

Maine.

COTTAGE—16 ROOMS
and 35 acres of magnificently situated shore land, three miles north of York Harbor. Apply to Henry W. Weare, Ogunquit, Me.

Miscellaneous.

PERFECT SHORE HOME, one hour out; family in Washington; $400 month, including fuel; lease; references required. Telephone Cathedral 6340, Apartment 2; mornings before 9.

Houses Wanted.

WANTED BETWEEN 54TH & 78TH STS. WEST SIDE MODERN,
CONTAINING ABOUT 10 ROOMS.
NOT OVER $3,000 PER ANNUM.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 148 WEST 72D.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 2750.

REAL ESTATE.
Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A remarkable, well-located estate, elegant, well-built, new colonial house, 12 rooms, 4 baths, all modern conveniences, garage, running brook, pond, spacious and artistically laid out grounds; great variety trees, shrubs, &c.; an ideal Westchester country home; price $75,000. O 115 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive modern home, eight rooms, bath, acre, garage, poultry house, shade, fruit, garden; convenient express commuting station. Particulars, photos, Frank Stevens, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

Alabama—For Sale or To Let.

FINE TIMBER LANDS.
LARGE TRACTS A SPECIALTY.
E. E. RICHARD,
1,004 GOVERNMENT STREET,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Real Estate for Exchange.

NET ANNUAL INCOME, $12,000; OWNER OF 12-STORY APARTMENT HOUSE IN 70'S WILL EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PLACE. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 EAST 42D ST.

FARMS.
New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

24 acres, good for chicken, hog or dairy farm; 8 buildings; 28 miles out. Erie main line; $7,500; must sell. C. Schmidt, Montvale, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Will let 350 square feet space in large downtown office, with or without furniture; reasonable; engineering or allied lines preferred. Box 233, 830 Tribune Bldg.

Furnished private office, $38.50 monthly; also desk room, $9.50; telephone; attendant; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, suite 807.

377 Broadway, cor. White St., 3,100 sq. ft. office space; immediate possession; light and janitor service; rent, $3,000. F. J. Gulfoyle & Co., 165 Broadway. Tel. Cort. 7475.

Six minutes to Manhattan, 22 Hunters Point Av., Long Island City, two-story building; $100 monthly. M., Box 37 Times Downtown.

Stone warehouse containing 11,396 square feet and vaults. Van Vliet & Place, 16 8th Av.

Offices, $25 to $100; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1,203.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.

508.—Delightful, richly furnished, modern apartment; excellently located. Gentlewoman's Exchange, 581 5th Av.

60'S, (Park Av.)—Seven rooms, two baths; exquisitely furnished; season, year. Columbus 3974.

51ST, 40 EAST.
Attractively furnished 3-room apartment.

56TH ST., 75 EAST.
One, two, and four-room apartments; light, heat, elevator, maid, and tray service; by week, month, or year.

84TH ST., 21 EAST.—Furnished $3,300, unfurnished $3,000 per annum for one, two, or three years; corner duplex apartment; southern exposure; open fireplaces; 12 rooms, 3 baths; inspection invited.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
4520 Murray Hill. 647 5th Av., (42d.)

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; $14 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Benton, 35 East 27th St.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS; high-class. Call for particulars. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 50 East 42d St.

56 IRVING PLACE.—Handsomely furnished large parlor; kitchenette privileges; women only.

PARK AV., 960 (Corner 81st.)—Handsomely furnished 7 rooms, every room front; southern exposure; immediate possession; long, short lease; piano, linen, silver. Mrs. Coyle.

PARK AV., 940.—Six rooms, exquisitely and completely furnished; immediate possession, season or year. Telephone Lenox 8055. Conover.

PARK AV., 70'S.—Exquisitely furnished 10 rooms; sell or sub-lease. Telephone appointment, Columbus 3974.

PARK AV., 940-942, (Corner 81st.)—Seven, eight room furnished apartment.

Three-room housekeeping, $125 month. 8634

Furnished—West Side.

10TH ST., 60 WEST.—Four rooms and bath, elevator; $75.

16TH, 51 WEST.—Parlor floor, bath, two very large rooms, nonhousekeeping; well balanced meals, deliciously cooked. Shown 1 to 6 P. M.

302 WEST 86TH ST.—APARTMENT 10C. Am leaving for France in army; desire rent beautifully furnished five-room apartment with Japanese servant, for period of war; must be seen to be appreciated; single man or married couple desired; price on application. Carpenter.

34TH ST., 140 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, three rooms, bath, all large, outside rooms; southern exposure; private; maid.

11½ WEST 37TH.
Three beautifully furnished apartments, one 3 rooms and bath, facing room 25x65, 2 open fireplaces; two consisting each 2 rooms, one bath, living rooms 20x20, open fireplace.

45TH, 341 to 347 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness and furnishings unequaled; one, two, three rooms, tiled bath with shower; tiled kitchen, kitchenettes; no questionable applicants; highest references essential; $50 to $95 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 74 WEST.—Old-fashioned house, entire floor; housekeeping apartment; three large rooms, kitchen, bath; two flights. Horton.

51ST-5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished two room kitchenette, shower bath apartment, 2d floor front; linen, silver, victrola; $140; lease. Tel. Circle 3494, 11 to 4.

51ST ST., 34 WEST—Beautiful two rooms, bath, kitchenette; one flight; shown 1 to 5. Madison Square 7390.

52D, 47 WEST.—Front, two elegant connecting rooms; also three-room suite; all modern improvements; suitable doctor, dentist.

52D, 43 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartments, one, two rooms, kitchenette, bathroom; exclusive.

54TH, 29 WEST. (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

55TH ST., 140 WEST.—A newly furnished 5-room apartment; 6th floor. Burgin.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly-monthly rates.

57TH, 200 WEST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT; OPEN FIRE-PLACE, KITCENETTE, WITH COLD STORAGE; BATH; MAID STRVICE; OPPOSITE CARNEGIE; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

57TH, 20 WEST.—Apartment suitable couple, bachelor; living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette. Call between 3 and 5. Circle 3853. Hanson.

58TH ST., 57 WEST. (The Coronet.)—Three outside rooms, bath; light housekeeping; 8th floor; southern exposure; maid service; pianola; two beds, davenport; $135. Ask for Superintendent.

59TH, 100 WEST, (overlooking Park.)—Exquisitely furnished small apartment, kitchenette; restaurant. Mason.

60TH ST., 88 CENTRAL PARK WEST. Handsomely furnished sun room, housekeeping apartment; view Hudson River and Central Park; adults only; no dogs. Telephone Columbus 7946.

60TH ST., 245 WEST, (the New West End.) —High-class 2-3 room modern apartments; kitchenette completely furnished; $60 up; references necessary. Columbus 4468.

70's, (West End.)—7 rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished; season, year. Col. 3974.

72D, 42 WEST.—2 rooms and bath, furnished and unfurnished; exceptional light, 7 windows; 2 rooms furnished in the acme of refinement and taste; leases only; Japanese cuisine optional. Royalton Hotel. 7941 Columbus.

72D, 124 WEST.—Four sunny outside rooms; bath; new building; completely furnished, mostly new, to smallest detail; yearly lease, $175 monthly. Apartment 1203. Supt.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Handsome 2-room suite; private house, second floor; maid service; all improvements; references; rent, $125.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Private suite two light, sunny, comfortably furnished rooms high-class apartment house overlooking park; excellent maid service; private telephone. Superintendent.

76TH, 245 WEST, between Broadway and West End Av.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms, with private bath, hot water, electricity, telephone.

76TH, 235 WEST.—Exceptionally well-located and attractively furnished apartment; open fireplaces; bargain, on yearly lease. Wood.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Large two-room suite, kitchenette; five windows; clean beds; maid service; $60 monthly; immaculate; high class.

79TH, 310 WEST.—Seven large, sunny, outside rooms; river view; handsomely furnished.

79TH, 316 WEST.—6-7-room apartment can be leased for 1 year. Phone Schuyler 4297.

82D, 153 WEST.—Attractive one, two rooms, private bath; also parlor floor, suitable for doctor; newly furnished.

85TH, 334 WEST.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished 5-room front apt.

86TH, 305 WEST.—Private house; beautiful, large, second floor, bath, kitchenette; service; $110; three room parlor floor, basement kitchen, $100.

90'S, WEST END.—9 exquisitely furnished rooms; 4 exposures; new building; 3 baths; sell or sublease. Columbus 3974.

91ST ST., 27 WEST.—Two-room modern apartment, $90; maid service.

95TH ST., (Just Off Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, front, (lady's own home,) attractively furnished; all modern improvements. Apply for inspection to 755 West End Av., near 96th St.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Five spacious, light rooms; elevator; electricity; rent $100.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Six immense rooms, near Riverside Drive; southern exposure; $125.

98TH ST., 307-311 WEST.—Hotel Schuyler Arms; subway to 66th, two blocks up and one block west; leases are not required, but references are; newly furnished suites of one, two, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $180 a month, with or without kitchens, maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included, in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

108TH ST., 201 WEST.—Four rooms, front; handsomely furnished; immediate possession; $100. Apply Apt. 85.

111TH ST., 506 WEST.—Four rooms, front, handsomely furnished, $110; ideal for couple; lease; seen Saturday afternoon; immediate possession.

114TH ST., 350 WEST.—Comfortably furnished apartments and rooms in owner's private residence.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Attractively furnished modern apartment, five rooms; call evenings.

115TH, 620 WEST.—High class six rooms, two baths, elegantly furnished; Riverview apartment; $85. Telephone Morningside 3800.

119TH, 435 WEST, (near Columbia.)—For Oct. 1, two-room sunny apartment; bath, kitchenette; year lease only. Wallace.

119TH, 419 WEST.—For Oct. 1, two-room, light, airy apartment; bath, kitchenette; fully furnished; near Columbia. Wallace.

121ST ST., 414 WEST.—Attractively furnished 4-room high-class apartment, with piano; lease Apartment 43. Apply Superintendent.

139TH, 508 WEST.—An exceptionally attractive 5-room apartment to responsible tenant; good neighborhood; near subway, elevated; linen, shower bath; moderate rental. See Superintendent.

146TH, 606 WEST.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette; private residence; Christian family; $75.

153D ST. and Broadway.—Four room apartment, nicely furnished, all outside rooms, southern exposure; block subway; rent $60; lease. Call Prospect—9600, apartment 65.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Seven and five rooms, two baths, all sunny, outside. Ellsworth.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—West Side.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
Riverside Drive, 324 West 103d. The Clearfield, corner apartment, nine rooms, three baths, all outside, with superb river view, attractively furnished; Oriental rugs, books, Wedgewood china; owner, going into service, will rent immediately for $3,600. Call or phone Apt. 8-A, Riverside 8600.

APARTMENT SELKING SIMPLIFIED.
I have for sublease large selections of completely furnished private apartments, 4 to 12 rooms, east, west side; season, year; $150-$1,500 monthly. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 289 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments. — Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 913. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

BROADWAY, 2,460, (91st St.)—Six all light rooms, overlooking river; elevator, apartment; linens, silver; $130 month. Engel.

CALL ON J. C. MILLER,
162 West 50th St.,
for desirable lists of apartments. 3067 Circle.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (86th.)—Unusually handsome, corner apartment, twelfth floor, top, nine rooms, three baths, all large, light, outside rooms; marvelous view; cream ivory woodwork; paneled wall throughout; possession Oct. 1; $700 monthly. Phone Schuyler 2136.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 50, (65th St.) Prasada.—8 rooms and two baths, furnished, one block from Subway and "L." C. M. Smith. Phone 7144 Col.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 340.—Suite of 2 or 3 rooms, attractively furnished; high-class apartment; excellent location; business men or women preferred. Apt. 1 north.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1977.

CLAREMONT Av., 35.—Attractively furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths; one or two years, $175; might consider less to very desirable tenant. Cornelius Baldwin, 115 Broadway.

FURNISHED APT., 5 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS; STEINWAY GRAND; HIGHEST CLASS APT. HOUSE; RENT $250 A MONTH IF TAKEN FOR YEAR OR LONGER. CAN BE SEEN BY APPOINTMENT ONLY. TELEPHONE SCHUYLER 6981, FROM 11 TO 5.

HAVE most exquisitely furnished apartment available, 4 rooms, 10th floor, 10 windows, facing Hudson. Phone Audubon 8110. Tucker.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.

81...WSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

MAGNIFICENT apt., 72d St.; 9 rooms, 3 baths; $600 month. Phone Columbus 9860.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 50, (Corner 115th.) —8 large, beautiful corner rooms overlooking park; great view, flooded with sunshine; $160.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Handsomely furnished 10 rooms, 3 baths; superb view river; grand piano, Victrola, linen, silver; immediate possession; sublet. Phone 1176 Vanderbilt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 230, (cor. 95th St.)—

Sunday Want Advertisements must be in The Times Building by

3 P. M. Today

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Delightful Sail N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Long Island.

INVALIDS' CHRISTIAN SANITARIUM, nonsectarian; beautiful location; physicians; nurses; moderate rates. Lawrence Boulevard, Bayside, L. I. Phone Bayside 3006 W.

Westchester County.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $10 and up; booklet.

Attractive suburban home; has large, comfortable rooms, to rent, with board. 209 Park Hill Av., Park Hill-on-Hudson, Yonkers, N. Y.

New Jersey.

ATTRACTIVE, highly desirable rooms and board in large, private residence; garage; home comforts; one mile from Camp Merritt. Address A. B., Highwood, N. J., or telephone Englewood 96.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, balanced, posted, audited, certified statements, tax reports. Miss Meyer, 1,265 Broadway. Madison Square 4912.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT. — Expert; 8 years' experience; executive ability; $30; references. K 640 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Seven years' experience; thoroughly competent; $25. K 639 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—A1 reference; good typist; willing worker; $15. R. T., 155 East 43d St., Brooklyn.

COLORED WOMAN wishes day work. Hendrickson, 308 West 148th St.

CORRECT English taught; adults' deficient education remedied; backward children tutored. A 365 Times.

EDITOR.—EXPERIENCED EDITOR, WRITER, WANTS POSITION ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PUBLICATION, WHERE BRAINS, AMBITION, INITIATIVE COUNT. O 114 TIMES.

MASSAGE and electric treatments, office or ladies' residences; hours 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. Johnson, 355 Washington St., (over studio,) Newark, N. J.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. Lockhart, 1,088 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

MASSEUSE (city license.)—Rheumatism, nervousness, &c.; doctor's references. Brook, 211 W. 88th.

NURSE.—Competent, reliable trained nurse, with five years' hospital and doctor's office experience, desires position doctor's office, day hours only; excellent references. H 72 Times.

POSITION wanted requiring use of modern languages. M. E. P., 251 Centre St., West Haven, Conn.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years' experience, executive ability, initiative, tact; $30. K 689 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, executive ability, broad experience, desires work evenings. 8352 East New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, beginner, refined, competent, wishes position with high-class concern, automobile or rubber tire concern, or personal secretary to woman of affairs, preferably up-town; $18. X 235 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—8 yrs.' varied experience; executive ability; can handle responsible position; payrolls, &c.; excellent references. K 661 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; seven years' experience; thoroughly familiar with detail work. Salary $22. K 726 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent; 3 years' experience; $15; best reference. X 240 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER desires position downtown; three years' experience; quick, accurate. K 642 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, conscientious, experienced biller, office worker; $18. B., 2,138 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER — Christian, six years' experience; references; $20. F., 1,673 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER — Young lady, Christian; experienced; $12. G. T., 600 W. 174th. Audubon 6891.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant, experienced, neat, conscientious worker, desires permanent position. O 116 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — High-school graduate; competent; one year's experience. K 668 Times Downtown.

TYPIST desires position, insurance; thoroughly efficient; 3 years' experience; references. K 634 Times Downtown.

VISITING TUTOR.—English, French, Latin; prepares for schools, colleges. Phone 1090 Academy.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, audited, systems; special arrangements with firms not employing bookkeeper. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 upward; books opened, closed. Friedlander, Beekman 998.

CHAUFFEUR, EXPERIENCE MECHANIC ON ROLLS-ROYCE, RENAULT, PIERCE-ARROW; THREE POSITIONS LAST TEN YEARS; AGE 37. JOHN DUGAN, 2 MANHATTAN AV.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, French, 47 years old, A1 mechanic, driver; first-class city references; will take city or country situation; wages $40. JACCARD, 111 West 62d.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Italian, wishes position; private; 10 years' experience; any make car; reference. A. Musso, 336 East 61st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Employer wishes to find position for chauffeur, whom he can highly recommend; deferred classification. Inquire Schuyler 8731.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married, 14 years' experience, 5 years former employer; $30 week. L. Rock, 437 West 124th St. Phone 7910 Morningside.

CHAUFFEUR.—Competent married man, 47; 16 years' experience; any make car; own repairs; wages, $35 week; best of references. M. Kean, 1,989 Prospect Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, 28; married; experienced mechanic; driving Rolls-Royce 7 years; American cars; city, country. Welch, 490 West 186th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 35, married, exempt, 13 years' experience; private. Wolgast, 429 E. 64th.

CHAUFFEUR, with 9 years' experience, wishes position with private family; can furnish good references. W 312 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, English, 35; competent, reliable. T. Brown, 101 West 52d St., care of Keeping.

COMPTROLLER, C. P. A., high-grade executive, unblemished record, is open for position of comptroller or executive of similar rank. Address Box 164, Dunellen, N. J.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced machine detail and tracing; draft exempt; reasonable salary to start. G. N., 58 Sands St. Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE'S ASSISTANT.—Married man, 28 years old, deferred classification, wishes position; 10 years' experience with leading New York concern; highest references. O 95 Times.

FRENCHMAN, speaks English, Spanish, travelling position. South Republics, R 92 Times.

HOTEL MANAGER, now with 5th Av. house, would like to hear from someone needing a high grade man. Ability, O 67 Times.

MANUFACTURERS:
Accountant, general and cost, American, age 32, eight years' manufacturing experience as comptroller, auditor, purchasing agent, office manager, &c., four years' public accounting experience and five years' shop work, desires to change present position. The above record is one of achievement's; most rigid investigation invited and excellent opportunity for you to connect with man understanding all branches of manufacturing; salary $5,000. 307 Times.

MAN, capable, 23, wishes position with growing concern; experienced traffic and sales; draft exempt, physical grounds. R 101 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

RESTAURANT MANAGER, 27, draft exempt, desires position. B 170 Times.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED RETAIL SALESMAN, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, LEATHER GOODS, ETC., DESIRES POSITION WITH FIRST CLASS FIRM. REFERENCES. K 697 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, with Philadelphia office, calling on cutting up, jobbing and retail trade, present line affected by war conditions, desires high-grade silk, cotton or wool piece goods account. X 220 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, Central West territory, located Cincinnati, Ohio, past 20 years, open for some good line or lines on commission basis. W 291 Times.

SECRETARY-MANAGER.—Young man, holding deferred classification, wide commercial stenographic and Governmental experience, possessing initiative and foresight to make decisions, is open for position in essential industry. R 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, experienced, capable, intelligent, seeks position essential industry; gilt edge references; $25; exempt. O 581 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, draft exempt, legal experience, commercial experience, tactful, energetic. A 680 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, deferred classification, desires position with large dry goods house, as assistant in buying office or head of stock; was formerly with large mail order houses and reputable smaller retail establishment. S 279 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, desires clerical position; good handwriting; knowledge of typewriting and bookkeeping; experienced, $15. K 658 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, Christian, wishes temporary clerical position after 2 P. M. Address W. M., 157 East 47th St.

YOUNG AMERICAN, operate any car, both private, commercial; careful driver. R 106 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 16, desires clerical position, knowledge of typewriting, bookkeeping. K 679 Times Downtown.

YOUNG AMERICAN, operate any car, both private, commercial; careful driver. R 105 Times.

$10,000 SALESMAN
SEEKS CONNECTION.
FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, SELLING VARIOUS LINES OF ADVERTISED SPECIALTIES TO THE JEWELRY, DEPARTMENT STORE, DRUG AND GENTS' FURNISHING TRADES; 36 YEARS OLD; MARRIED; DESIRES CONNECTION WITH RELIABLE HOUSE; WILLING TO START AT $3,000 PER YEAR, WHERE OPPORTUNITY FOR FUTURE IS GOOD. O 132 TIMES.

Instruction.

YOUNG FILIPINO, graduate from Spanish college, wants teach Spanish; private or public. J. A., 156 W. 24th, care A. Livet.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING
YOUNG WOMAN

Wanted at once, experienced young woman to take charge of getting out circulars, booklets, and other forms of direct advertising for large re all store; good salary. Address in confidence X 237 Times Annex.

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR YOUNG WOMEN.
GOOD PAY WHILE LEARNING.

We will train immediately a number of young women for long distance telephone operating; any young woman, between the ages of 17 and 25, of ordinary education and intelligence, can qualify; we pay $9 a week to students during a short training period; increase in pay upon completion of training; permanent situations and increased wages with excellent chances for advancement
This is a splendid opportunity to engage in an essential war service.
Apply in person to Mrs. Wadsworth, Room 530, 24 Lispenard St. (One block south of Canal St.)
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

ARTISTS, high-class workers, for lantern slide coloring; experience not necessary; hours 9 to 5; Saturday, 9 to 12. Apply in person, Mr. Gray, 920 Broadway, 17th floor.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted, capable of handling petty cash and general office work; salary $15 per week; call Saturday 4 P. M. Underwood & Underwood, Inc., 6 East 39th St.

BANK
REQUIRES A NUMBER OF YOUNG WOMEN FOR CLERICAL POSITIONS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT; SALARY, $625 PER ANNUM TO START; LUNCHES PROVIDED. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE AND EDUCATION. A 596 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BINDERY FEEDER, experienced on Anderson folding machine; also drop roll feeder. Blanchard, 418 West 26th.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, one having held previous position in wholesale clothing house only must apply; must be bright, accurate, and capable to take charge of entire office; state reference and salary. Answer by mail only, S. B., care A. Jacobson, 325 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER FOR PURCHASE DEPARTMENT, LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN MUST BE THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT; ONLY THOSE WITH VAST EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY. SHERR BROS., 546 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT in large cloak and suit house; must have good handwriting and accurate at figures; good position for right party; state age, experience and salary. H H 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman with experience as ledger clerk and bookkeeper in large publishing house; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 394 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in ladies' waist line preferred, good position open for a competent double entry bookkeeper. W. P., 286 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in manufacturing concern; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 645 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Trained in credits and collections; special evening course. Write Edward Levi, Credit Manager, 200 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER for private office; prefer woman with hotel experience. Hotel Empire, Broadway, corner 63d.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced young lady; state age, experience, and salary desired. A 296 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, stenographer, competent trial balances; permanent position. Knobel & Jacobson, 616 Broadway.

BUSINESS woman of character and personality to take charge of office work—phones, correspondence, sales, records, &c.—for local salesmanager of manufacturing corporation; must be stenographer and typist; state age, salary expected, and references. W 311 Times.

BUYER.
NOTIONS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Only capable woman need apply; good salary and steady position. U. S. Specialty Co., 536 Broadway.

CASHIERS
FOR THEIR TUBE ROOM,
experience necessary; good salary to those who qualify.
Apply Management Office, 5th floor,
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
Broadway and 33d Street.

CASHIER AND 2 SALESLADIES WANTED FOR BAKERY. CUSHMAN, 123 WEST 14TH ST.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress and one kitchen helper; definite work. Apply 168 West 75th.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY AT PELHAM, WAGES $30. S 220 TIMES.

CLERKS.—We can use several clerical workers in our billing, auditing, and traffic division; these positions offer splendid opportunities for advancement; the working conditions are pleasant; bonus paid to employes continuously in our employ from October to Christmas. Call at once. Charles William stores, 25 Washington St., Brooklyn.

COMPANION, housekeeper, or mother's helper; sensible young woman, with experience in home work and cooking; army officer's family; two children; apartment, New York City; salary $40; references exchanged. Apply Z 377 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERKS

BY A LARGE CORPORATION, A NUMBER OF WOMEN FROM 20 TO 30 YEARS OF AGE; MUST BE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES; SPLENDID WORKING CONDITIONS, INTERESTING WORK AND RAPID PROMOTION TO SUPERVISING POSITIONS FOR THOSE WHO CAN MAKE GOOD; AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY; SALARY AT START DEPENDENT UPON EXPERIENCE. S 754 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COOK wanted, apartment. Apply from 9 to 1, 993 Park Av., Regensburg.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

WOMEN FROM 20 TO 35 YEARS OF AGE WITH MECHANICAL ABILITY FOR INTERESTING INDOOR WORK UNDER SPLENDID CONDITIONS. KNOWLEDGE OF ELEMENTARY ELECTRICITY AND SHOP EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL. OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT UNUSUAL TO THOSE WHO CAN MAKE GOOD. GOOD PAY WHILE LEARNING. APPLY AT ROOM 906, 24 WALKER ST., NEW YORK CITY.

FILE CLERK wanted; state experience, age, and salary. A 675 Times Downtown.

GIRLS,
WOMEN.
ORDER FILLERS.

Vacancies for active girls over 16 years of age to fill orders received by mail in our merchandise stores; pay to start, $9-$10, based on previous experience, with excellent opportunities for advancement.

STOCK WOMEN.

An opportunity for women up to 45 years of age who are active and capable of keeping in condition such lines of merchandise as piece goods, notions, millinery, shoes, women's wear, furnishings, underwear; hosiery, &c. The work is standing; hours from 8:30 to 5:30, 1 P. M. Saturdays.

UTILITY WORKERS.

Active girls to start in as utility workers, with rapid advancement to better-paying positions in our wrapping and shipping departments.

A BONUS WILL BE PAID AT CHRISTMAS TO ALL WORKERS WHO ARE CONTINUOUSLY IN OUR EMPLOY FROM OCTOBER 1ST, UNTIL THAT TIME.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GIRLS.
LIGHT WORK AND GOOD PAY FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN.

WE HAVE PERMANENT POSITIONS FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN IN OUR PACKING AND LABELLING DEPARTMENT. THE WORK IS LIGHT AND CLEAN. REST PERIODS IN A REST ROOM ARE PROVIDED FOR EVERY GIRL. AN EXCELLENT LUNCH IS SERVED AT VERY LOW COST IN OUR FACTORY. THE 8-HOUR DAY IS IN FORCE. NO EXPERIENCE IS NECESSARY. SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY,
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
85 10TH AV. AND 15TH ST.

GIRLS AND WOMEN,
16-35, count and box envelopes; pleasant work; experience unnecessary; hours 8-5:30; HALF DAY SATURDAY; good pay and bonus.
SAMUEL CUPPLES ENVELOPE CO.,
7-11 LAIGHT ST.,
NEAR WEST BROADWAY AND CANAL.

GIRLS WANTED BY LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN FOR OFFICE AND STOCK WORK; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; GIVE REFERENCES, &c. A 225 TIMES.

GIRLS wanted that can handle small tools to fit watch works to watch cases; will pay $12 per week while learning. Apply Gliodi, Room 96, 37-39 Maiden Lane, New York City.

GIRLS, $10 START.
Assorting and filing addressing plates, &c., rapid advancement, permanent position; Saturday half day; 16 and over; experience not necessary. 314 East 23d, top floor.

GIRLS.—Opening for three girls in office, where opportunity exists to advance; duties, work in mail department, answer calls; salary, $35 per month; bonus 20 per cent. payable monthly. Write A 286 Times.

GIRLS over 17 as clerks in Bronx bank; good opportunity for advancement; state age and salary desired. K 703 Times Downtown.

GIRLS for subscription department of Christian publication; those with experience preferred; good pay. Second floor, 227 West 36th.

GIRLS to label and wrap medicines; good salary and prospects; pleasant conditions. Call at G. W. Carnrick Co., 27 Sullivan St., (corner Grand St.) Manhattan.

GIRLS. — CLEAN EASY WORK; GOOD WAGES WITH BONUS; STEADY. CITY BUTTON WORKS, 376 2D AV.

GIRLS for dining room in cafeteria; 10 to 3; no Sunday work or holiday work. People's House Cafeteria, 7 East 15th St.

GIRL for information desk and to be useful about office; permanent place; pleasant surroundings. K 684 Times Downtown.

GIRL
in linen room hotel; experience required. Grand Hotel, Broadway and 31st.

GIRLS wanted for internal messenger service in financial institution, Wall St. district. Call 4980 Rector, Ext. 60.

GIRL, reliable, to take care of 1-year-old child three afternoons weekly. Apply Mrs. Bodenheim, 114 West 79th.

GIRLS for clerical work and slight knowledge of typewriting. Princeton Machine and Tool Co., 188 Prince St.

GIRLS for stockroom; pleasant surroundings; good hours; half day Saturdays. Call 55 Warren St.

GIRL, 16 OR 17, FOR OFFICE WORK. C. HOFFBAUER & CO., 258 5TH AV.

GOVERNESS for girl of 13, to be taught at home; mathematics, Latin, French, history, geography; must be accustomed to the country and to outdoor sports; salary $60-$75. Write full particulars, Mrs. Wm. J. Rogers, Newburg, N. Y., M. B. 14, immediately.

HEARN,
14th St., West of Fifth Av.,
require
MESSENGERS.
Hours, 9:30 to 6.
Messengers in our employ, including those now engaged, will receive Dec. 24, in addition to wages, an extra reward for satisfactory work of Fifteen Dollars on Christmas Eve.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES wanted to assist in the offices of a large casualty insurance company; preference will be given to those having knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $12 to $15 a week, according to assignment. C. O. L., P. O. Box 325, City Hall Station, New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, an active, capable woman as housekeeper in nearby suburban city; three children in family. Address, with references and terms, K 627 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, capable of taking full charge double entry set of books, trial balance and controlling accounts; one experienced in dress line preferred; good opportunity. Superior Waist Co., 114 West 26th.

HOUSEKEEPER, working in small house; would take woman with child. Apply Saturday, or write 314 West 163d St.

HOUSEWORKER for family of three; references required. Hyder, 1,403 Grand Concourse.

KINDERGARTNER.—Wanted, a resident kindergartner. Reply, with references, to Babies' Hospital and Day Nursery, 207 Washington St., Wilmington, Del.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR (union) wanted; steady work; good wages. Daily News, New Brunswick, N. J.

MAIDSERVANT, young, wanted for cooking and household. Apply 1,426 Woolworth Bldg. from 10:30 to 11:30 A. M.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MAIL ORDER CLERKS WANTED TO FILL VERY IMPORTANT POSITIONS.
If you are without experience competent teachers will give you careful, thorough instructions as to your duties. Positions are as follows:
SHOPPERS,
MESSENGERS,
FILE CLERKS,
CLERICAL WORKERS,
COMPLAINT TRACERS.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33d Street and Broadway.
Apply Management Office, 5th Floor.

MARRIED COUPLE in small apartment would like maid to do light housework and look after three-year-old boy; French preferred. Answer W 310 Times.

MESSENGER GIRL wanted, best, references required. The Little Shop of T. Azees, 561 5th Av.

MOTHER'S HELPER, sleep home, entire charge; no Saturdays or Sundays. Phone Melrose 7600.

NURSE wanted in girls' boarding school, within one hour of New York; graduate nurse preferred or woman who has had training and experience working under physician's directions; salary $50 month, room alone, board; personal interview in New York necessary. Address Infirmary, X 242 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT
in large wholesale house; must be quick and accurate; good opportunity for young lady of ability; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 654 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT wanted by large manufacturing concern in Jersey City; should be familiar with correspondence and office routine; All-American; salary $15. X 204 Times Annex.

OPERATOR for Underwood bookkeeping machine; monthly trial balance, no statements; state reference, age, and salary expected. K 544 Times Downtown.

OPERATORS on Singer machines, plain sewing. Curtis & Von Bernuth Mfg. Co., 88 West Broadway.

ORGANIST, experienced, motion-picture theatre; Kimball orchestra organ. Court Theatre, Newark.

REFINED, middle-aged lady of good appearance wanted to receive guests in a high-class restaurant; the compensation will make the position worth while. Address H 566 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY for commercial stationery and office supplies; must be experienced; inside position; good salary; apply after 11 A. M. or by letter. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SALESLADY, learn wholesale dry goods business; state age. K 653 Times Downtown.

SALESLADIES.—$2.25 day; extra Saturday; call today. Welsbecker, 270 West 125th.

SALESWOMAN WITH EXPERIENCE
IN HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
WANAMAKER'S. APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SALESWOMAN.—Real estate and insurance firm in suburbs wants a saleswman of character and ability; prefer one residing on Harlem Division below White Plains; previous experience not necessary; salary and commission. Write A 288 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Some one who is familiar with shipping documents is desired by large export house, furnishing opportunities for advancement; state nationality, experience, and salary desired. H 681 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER
WANTED BY ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY IN AUDITOR'S OFFICE; PERMANENT POSITION FOR RIGHT PERSON; SALARY $18. WRITE, GIVING REFERENCES. POSITION OPEN UNTIL ALL APPLICANTS GIVEN CONSIDERATION. K 700 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.

YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED ON L. C. SMITH MACHINE; STEADY WORK AND GOOD HOURS; SALARY $16. A 668 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.
AGED 25 OR OVER, FOR SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, POSSESSING INITIATIVE, WILLING TO DO SMALL AMOUNT OF CLERICAL WORK, AND TAKE CHARGE OF FILING RECORDS. APPLY 83 NORTH 10TH ST., BROOKLYN.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER IN REAL ESTATE OFFICE; AGE ABOUT 25 YEARS; LIBERAL COMPENSATION; ONLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY. ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING. H 491 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by large banking house; must be competent and good grammarian; reply by letter, stating age, experience, references, and salary desired. Banking House, H 678 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with some experience in billing and shipping; fine working conditions and good pay. Union Paint Co., 247 Ash St., Brooklyn. Tel. 3273 Hamilton.

STENOGRAPHER. — Resourceful, conscientious young lady; secretarial position, church office; good typist; $15, $18. Inquire, 9 to 1 Saturday, Pierce's Farm Weeklies, 200 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and clerk wanted in suburban real estate office; prefer one residing on Harlem Division below White Plains. Write A 287 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Experienced in insurance broker's office desirable; state qualifications and salary. Z 380 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted, experienced; Royal and noiseless machine. Apply 9 East 87th Street, 2d floor.

STENOGRAPHERS trained in credits and collections; special evening course. Write Edward Levi, Credit Manager, 200 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER familiar with law work; state experience, age, and salary. A 676 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, young lady; state age, experience, and salary desired. A 295 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT of nurses for a small class wanted at Mt. San Rafael Hospital, Trinidad, Col. Write, stating amount of salary expected, &c., X 238 Times Annex.

TAILORESSES.
HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10-14 WEST 57TH ST.,
require several women who thoroughly understand the making of ladies' fancy coats; good salary to competent workers. Apply at once, prepared for work.

TEACHER, physics, chemistry; private school; good salary. Room 904, 437 5th Av.

TYPIST WANTED IN ORDER DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURING CONCERN. YOUNG LADY, TO OPERATE TYPEWRITER; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; SALARY $12. A 667 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPIST. — Stenography not essential, $10. Wing Mfg. Co., 352 West 13th, 7th floor.

WAITRESS.—Country, all Winter; wages $35 to $40 for competent waitress; three in family; no chamber work; good personal references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M. Thursday, 969 Park Av., Apt. 2A.

WANTED,
LUNCH ROOM WORK.
Young women by the New York Telephone Company for general work and kitchen work in girls' lunch room; pleasant surroundings; good wages; eight-hour day; permanent positions, opportunity for advancement.
Apply 58 West Houston St., New York, or 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

VICTROLA SALESLADY to take charge of victrola department; must live in Jersey City or vicinity. Apply Lauter Piano Co., 149 Newark Av., Jersey City.

WAITRESSES wanted in first-class restaurant which has high-class trade; only those with long experience need apply; will pay $30 a month and bonus of $25 for those who stay four months; good, live waitresses can earn $30-$40 a week with tips; good chance for those who want to spend Winter in South. Apply at once or wire to Plaza Cafe, 22 West Forsyth St., Jacksonville, Fla.

WOMAN.—Capable, faithful, clean woman to take care of two young children; experience not necessary; character references required; wages $35 per month. 150 East 72d St., Apt. 12. Rhinelander 2305.

WOMAN wanted either physician or trained nurse, to act as office assistant to up-State physician; must understand X-ray or laboratory work. Phone 863 Morningside, between 10-12, for appointment.

WOMAN, about 35 years old, to take charge of books and general detail in small office. Royal System Coffee Co., 75 Front St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG GIRL.—Resident buyer desires services of young girl to act as typewriter and assistant buyer; beginner preferred; good chance for advancement; state salary. Write to Arthur A. Heimlich, 116 West 32d St., City.

YOUNG LADIES, bright and willing, for clerical work; bookkeeping knowledge preferred; Christian firm. Apply 280 Broadway, Room 631.

YOUNG LADY to assist in office of wholesale dry goods house, general clerical work; state age, references and salary expected. K 543 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY typist and clerical worker by Christian firm. Address Box 31, 2,121 Third Av.

YOUNG LADY, bright, intelligent, good at figures, for stock records; state salary desired; hours 9 to 5. A 247 Times.

YOUNG LADY as assistant in jewelry store and general office work; liberal salary. A 640 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN (25 to 30 years) to take charge of sample department in wholesale silk house. Pelgram & Meyer, 395 4th Av.

YOUNG WOMAN for day nursery, to assist kindergartner all day. 249 East 30th St.

Instruction.

MANY POSITIONS OPEN
for thoroughly trained File Clerks; salaries excellent; opportunities to advance. We prepare you to fill these positions by a Course of Training that is practical, speedy, inexpensive; ours is the only school affiliated with a Filing Equipment House. Next Afternoon and Evening Classes now forming. Classes limited. Write, 'phone or call today for full information regarding subjects taught, positions, salaries, tuition, &c. 'Phone Franklin 2261.
NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FILING,
The Shaw-Walker Company,
60 Franklin St., Near Broadway.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.—The two foreign languages offering greatest opportunity now and after the war. Write or telephone for details of class groups meeting downtown after business hours; instructors experienced in teaching their own native language to English-speaking students. Ask for Bulletin 92. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N.Y.

EXECUTIVES—Hear Holmes W. Merton lecture on "How to Select Employees" Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 8 P. M. This lecture will be of value to men and women who realize the importance of this work in business today. Write or phone Cortlandt 1465 for admission card. Pace Institute, 30 Church St., New York.

STENOGRAPHERS.—The quickest way to increase your salary is to prepare for desirable secret rial positions; write for Booklet 51 giving details of secretarial course (evenings) now opening. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the woman trained in ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES. Send for Bulletin 19, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, billing, dictaphone, bookkeeping. Capt. O'Brien's School, 112 E. 23d St., 137 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

LADIES, GIRLS, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone, switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, billing, dictaphone, bookkeeping. Capt. O'Brien's School, 112 E. st 23d St., 137 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

HANDWRITING.—Wanted, lady to teach young woman penmanship and social correspondence; state terms and qualifications in own handwriting. A 313 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING, PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 40TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

ATTENTION, LADIES, GIRLS!
Learn elevator operating, telephone operating. Captain O'Brien, 112 East 23d St.

FILING COURSE—ATTENTION!
FILING COURSE, $10. WHY PAY MORE? CAPT. O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL, 112 E. 23D ST.

Employment Agencies.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.
Stenographers, $15-$25; bookkeepers, $25-$30; clericals, $12-$18; office girls, $9-$12; typists, bill clerks, $12-$18.
99 Nassau. Free Registration. Cort. 3519.

HELP WANTED—Male.

AIRPLANES.
Help Build the
Wings for Victory.
JIGMAKERS
experienced in the manufacture of wooden jigs for woodworking machines.
ALSO
WOOD PATTERNMAKERS.
Apply
STANDARD
AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av.,
ELIZABETH, N. J.
Take South Broad St. or Aldene car or bus from railroad station to Brunswick Av.
BUY LIBERTY BONDS.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED, FIRST CLASS, AS ASSISTANT IN THE OFFICE OF A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN IN WORCESTER, MASS.; A GRADUATE OF A UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTING PREFERRED; PLEASE GIVE AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS X 228 TIMES ANNEX.

ACCOUNTANTS AND BOOKKEEPERS.—Several good, competent men, draft exempt, preferably but not necessarily with experience in the marine insurance line, wanted by reliable concern; positions permanent, opportunities excellent; in reply give full particulars as to age, experience, salary desired, &c. K 609 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted who have had experience with independent auditors or audit companies; either seniors or juniors; excellent opportunity for certified public accountants; answer in own handwriting, giving experience, age, standing in draft, salary desired. Willison Audit and System Co., 6,080 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Penn.

ACCOUNTANT ASSISTANTS required by firm of public accountants, several experienced assistants, not subject to draft, for permanent staff; none without experience should apply. K 682 Times Downtown.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN for permanent positions; only those who can qualify for work on the board and will work in this capacity; we are not building. Address X 234 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and bill clerk; must be experienced, accurate, energetic; state age, experience, references, salary desired; good opening for the right man. A 683 Times Downtown.

A UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PLANT
NEEDS YOU!
Largest shell-loading plant in America needs able-bodied men; no experience necessary; ideal working conditions; advancement possible; age betwen 18 and 50; if not employed on Government work apply in person or by mail at once.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO.,
AGENT,
SOUTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.
Directions to plant: Take Penn. R. R. or Jersey Central to South Amboy, and trolley from there direct to plant.
OR TO
Representative at
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICES,
142 Bowery, New York City;
OR TO
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICES,
310 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 50.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BILL CLERK to take charge of invoicing; preferably familiar with exporting. Address, stating age, salary wanted, draft status, &c., A 684 Times Downtown.

BANK MESSENGERS.
BRIGHT, ENERGETIC BOYS OF 16 YEARS AND OVER, TO LEARN BANKING BUSINESS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT; SALARY $625 PER ANNUM TO START; LUNCHES PROVIDED. APPLY, IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE AND EDUCATION. A 599 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BANK.
A LARGE BANK CAN USE A NUMBER OF MEN WHO ARE BRIGHT, ENERGETIC, PROGRESSIVE, HAVING CLERICAL EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT; LUNCHES PROVIDED; GOOD SALARY. APPLY, IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE AND EDUCATION.
A 597 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BANK CLERKS WANTED
BY A LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK TO WORK ON THE NIGHT FORCE, FROM MIDNIGHT UNTIL 8 A. M.; ONLY THOSE HAVING EXPERIENCE ON THE ADDING MACHINE NEED APPLY; STATE AGE AND EXPERIENCE.
A 598 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BINDERY FEEDER, experienced on Anderson folding machine; also drop roll feeder. Blanchard, 418 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, draft exempt, wanted by high-class Protestant firm; must be honest and reliable; good prospects for a bright young man; salary to start $20 per week. K 644 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, with experience as ledger clerk and bookkeeper in large essential industry; state age, experience, and salary expected. Z 395 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man, cashier, turnover over $200,000; steady position; $35 to start; give full qualifications, references, first

Advertisements for The New York Times offering rooms and board may be left at any office of the American District Telegraph Company at office rates.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY WANTED. —A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER - ASSISTANT SECRETARY WITH RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. ANSWER P. O. BOX 596, NORFOLK, VA.

STENOGRAPHER, good chance for advancement; state experience and salary expected. K 505 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, capable of advancement; salary $85 per month. O 126 Times.

STOCK CLERK, large retail stationery store; must be experienced; permanent position, good salary. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

STOCK MAN required with knowledge of woolens to assist buyer and take charge of detail of woolen department in a large retail tailoring firm; give references, experience, and salary expected. Address S. T., 100 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Telephone experience preferred; dividend-paying stock; good opportunity for live wire; salary and commission. Room 1201, 347 5th Av.

SUPERINTENDENT, EXPERIENCED SPIRAL, TUBE-WINDING MACHINERY, PAPER CAP MACHINERY, TO RUN ENTIRE FACTORY; EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY; PERMANENT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED, HOME ADDRESS, QUALIFICATIONS. ADDRESS "E. O.," 254 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SURFACE GRINDER HANDS FOR TOOLROOM;
48-HOUR WEEK.
TIME AND HALF OVERTIME.
H. W. COTTON, INC.,
34 35TH ST.,
BUSH TERMINAL BLDG. NO. 4, B'KLYN.

SURVEYORS, chiefs of party, transitmen, and rodmen wanted immediately for Government work. Address Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers, Yorkship Village, Camden, N. J.

TEACHER in Isaac Pitman shorthand, for evening or day, or both; splendid opportunity for good man; state experience and mention telephone number. A 678 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, Isaac Pitman system; good reference; experienced; salary $30-$35 weekly to right party. Call Principal, 155 East 83d St., Brooklyn.

TEACHER, mathematics, science, private school; good salary. Room 904, 437 Fifth Av.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, night work. Apply Ardsley Garage, 159 East 77th St.

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HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY:
WE NEED AT ONCE
15 ANGLESMITHS,
75 BOLTERS-UP, (NIGHT AND DAY,)
50 RIVETERS,
20 REAMERS,
15 DRILLERS,
60 HOLDERS-ON,
50 HEATERS,
50 FIRST-CLASS ERECTORS, (NIGHT AND DAY.)
15 FIRST-CLASS SHIPFITTERS,
150 HUSKY HELPERS,
25 SHIP CARPENTERS.
FIRST-CLASS WORKING CONDITIONS IN THIS SHIPYARD, SITUATED ON THE HISTORIC HUDSON. IF YOU ARE NOT NOW EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, APPLY IN PERSON OR BY MAIL AT ONCE.
NEWBURGH SHIPYARDS,
INCORPORATED, AGENTS,
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD, EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION,
PLANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
NEWBURGH, N. Y.,
OR
U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
OFFICE 9 SOUTH WATER ST.,
NEWBURGH, N. Y.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only man with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
67 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St. Six blocks south of 14th St.

TOOLMAKERS,
INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
FIRST CLASS.
Able to build telephone and wireless apparatus from blue prints; steady position.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
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Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

TOOLMAKERS,
MUST BE A1 MEN.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH STREET, BROOKLYN.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, FIRST CLASS, AND MACHINE OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1396, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TOOL DESIGNER.
FIRST-CLASS.
RAYMOND ENGINEERING CORPORATION,
309 LAFAYETTE ST.

TOOLROOM GRINDERS.
First-class men on internal and external work for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; prevailing rates; steamers leave West 95th St. dock, New York. American Can Co., licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 189.

TOOLMAKERS wanted, who are experienced on cutters and watch case materiel and double action press tools. Apply Henry Blank & Co., Liberty and Lafayette Sts., Newark, N. J.

TRANSLATOR.—Permanent position open in Philadelphia for Spanish translator to translate commercial correspondence into and from English; ability to operate typewriter essential. X 214 Times Annex.

VICTOR SALESMAN to take charge of victrola department; must live in Jersey City or vicinity. Apply Lauter Piano Co., 149 Newark Av., Jersey City.

WANTED.
TRAINMEN
AND
STATION MEN.
AGES 21 to 55.
SUBWAY and ELEVATED DIVISIONS.
INTERBOROUGH
RAPID TRANSIT CO.,
APPLY
9 A. M. to 5 P. M. DAILY
Except Sunday:
165 Broadway, Room 1235
22 East 22d St.
Hall of Records,
149th St. and 3d Av.
124th St. and Lenox Av.
86th St. and Lexington Av.
57th St. and 3d Av.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 63.

WRIGHT-MARTIN. WRIGHT-MARTIN.
TOOLMAKERS,
MACHINISTS.
WHY NOT TAKE
A JOB
WITH A
FUTURE?
WE BUILD AEROPLANES FOR TODAY and YOU will FIND US working at the SAME JOB TOMORROW. WE are SEEKING to BUILD UP the STRONGEST ORGANIZATION in AMERICA of SKILLED TOOLMAKERS. The close of the war will only MEAN the BEGINNING of our GREAT LABOR. Come to
WRIGHT-MARTIN.
HERE is PLACE for YOU and YOUR FAMILIES; PREPARE to SETTLE down for a CAREER with the WRIGHT-MARTIN ORGANIZATION.
OPERATORS,
FOX LATHE,
MACHINE INSPECTORS,
JOB SETTERS
AND DEMONSTRATORS
for the following machines:
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CRANKSHAFT GRINDING.
EXPERT GRINDER HANDS,
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FORM GRINDERS,
CRANKSHAFT GRINDERS.
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.
Open until 6:30 P. M.
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AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.
Take Queensboro Subway from Grand Central Station or Greenpoint cars to Calvary Cemetery car.
Or apply at
U. S. EMPLOYMENT OFFICES,
22 EAST 22D, NEW YORK CITY;
171 HUNTER AV., BRIDGE PLAZA,
LONG ISLAND CITY.
673 MANHATTAN AV.,
GREENPOINT, BROOKLYN.
WRIGHT-MARTIN. WRIGHT-MARTIN.

WANTED, commissioned and noncommissioned officers of the United States Army and Navy who have been honorably discharged from the service to give instruction in military training camp and naval station; liberal salaries will be paid to men who are qualified for such service. Address Military Training, Box 1592, Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN, with experience in export trade, having a knowledge of shorthand and typewriting, wanted at once; knowledge of the Spanish language, consular invoice work, and customs declarations preferred; splendid chance for advancement for reliable and ambitious worker. Apply by letter, stating salary required and references, to P. O. Box 151, Madison Square, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN wanted, experienced, in silk jobbing house, in purchasing department, to assist buyer; excellent opportunity for right party; state experience and references. W 308 Times.

YOUNG MAN to assist in office; some knowledge of bookkeeping. Address stating age, salary, and references. H 688 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Bright young man, over 16 years, as office boy by banking firm; only those with A1 references will receive consideration. Address A 682 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted for filling department; good chance for advancement. Apply 26 Beaver St., 17th floor.

YOUNG MAN, bright, to take charge correspondence, filing, manager's office in large company; apply by letter, stating age and salary expected. A. V. W., 151 East 41st St.

YOUNG MAN who understands hardware, cutlery, and automobile accessories business. Charles Weiland, Inc., 151 Reade St.

YOUNG MAN wanted in law office. Call 38 Park Row, Room 419.

YOUNG MEN
TO WORK NIGHTS IN SHOP ON VACUUM PUMPS; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; STEADY POSITION; GOOD PAY.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
67 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U. S. E. S.
PERMIT NO. 113.

YOUNG MEN.
MUST BE 16 YEARS OF AGE, FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT IN ELECTRICAL BUSINESS.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO. INC.,
67 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

Instruction.

MEN WANTED to learn a paying professional trade, Mechanical Dentistry. Splendid opportunities for trained men. Practical work all through. Perfectly equipped laboratories. Competent dental mechanics for private practitioner in Washington, D. C.; good pay; permanent positions. Call or write, West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. B, 25 West 45th St., New York.

EXECUTIVES—Hear Holmes W. Merton lecture on "How to Select Employes" Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 8 P. M. This lecture will be of value to men and women who realize the importance of this event in business today. Write or phone Cortlandt 1465 for admission card. Pace Institute, 30 Church St., New York.

FRENCH and SPANISH.—The two foreign languages offering greatest opportunity now and after the war. Write or telephone for details of class or groups meeting downtown after business hours. Instructors experienced in teaching their own native language to English-speaking students. Ask for Bulletin 91. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St. N. Y.

YOUR ENGLISH.—Does it qualify or disqualify you for the position you desire? Send for free Test Bulletin, by Horatio N. Drury, which will enable you to determine for yourself; ask for Bulletin 18; with it we send admission card to a conference with Mr. Drury. Write or phone 23d St. Y. M. C. A., 215 West 23d St., New York.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction; day and evening; one night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853.) Broadway at 72d St.

SALESMEN.—Invest a few of your evenings for 16 weeks in mastering the principles of scientific salesmanship. Evening groups and salesman's club forming at 23d St. Y. M. C. A. Addresses by best sales managers of city. Write for booklet T and pass to opening lecture.

SALESMEN.—Learn cottons, linens, woolens, worsteds, silks, ribbons, and velvets; good field now that N. Y. is world's textile centre; send for Bulletin 30, giving details of evening instruction under recognized specialist; 23d St., Y. M. C. A., 215 West 23d St., N. Y.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

MEN wanted to operate moving-picture machines; we teach you free until you are working as an operator; then pay us $15. Operators School, 844 8th Av., (42d.)

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A. 292 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 292 West 57th.

WE TEACH you repairing as well as driving; full course $35; ladies' classes. American Auto School, 726 Lexington Av., Plaza 4016. 59th.

GENTLEMAN desires to exchange Spanish or French for English. K 659 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK seven-passenger touring, new, for sale. Can be seen 106 85th St., Brooklyn. Phone 1606 Bay Ridge.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Black, 1,700 Broadway, 24 floor.

BUICK 1917, Little Six limousine, 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1918, "Little 6" touring, 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK Little 6 roadster; bargain. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1917 touring little 6; also cabriolet. 305 West 59th. Columbus 9862.

BUICK 1916 CABRIOLET AND COUPE. Condition excellent. Wallace, 236 W. 69th.

CADILLAC 1917 touring; also 1916 touring and roadster; bargains. 1,778 Broadway, at 57th, one flight. Phone Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1918 TOURING, 4 Pass.; Goodyear Cord Tires; 700 Miles. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1913 touring; 7-passenger; extras; $350 "Mull," Astoria 318. K 667 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC 8, late 1915 touring; new tires, extras; $850 quick. Buick 1914 touring; electrical equipment; $400. Orchard 5611.

CADILLAC 1916 Landaulet, Aimsbury 132; all year, monthly. A 280 Times.

CADILLAC seuan, 1916, practically new; finest condition. 305 West 59th. Col. 9862.

CADILLAC 1918 LIMOUSINE. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 cabriolet, almost new; must sacrifice. Auto Electric, 245 W. 55th.

CHALMERS sedan, late 1917 model, driven 3,500 miles; almost new; very reasonable. Harry Brenner, 1,790 Broadway. Circle 676.

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Rebuilt and Refinished
USED CARS.
Ninety-Day Guarantee.
BEST USED CARS IN NEW YORK.

Model	17-B	4	Passenger Coupe.
"	17-B	7	" Sedan.
"	17-B	7	" Touring.
"	17	7	" Sedan.
"	17	7	" Limousine.
"	16	7	" Touring.
"	16	3	" Coupelet.
"	17-B	4	" Chummy Roadster.
"	18	4	" Dispatch.

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPN., 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER 1917 sedan; exceptional bargain. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CHANDLER sedan; wire wheels, two extras; practically brand new. Telephone 8784 Plaza.

COLE, 7-passenger, 8-cylinder, series 30; overhauled; paint and leather good; $1,000. Russell L. Enos, Inc., Cole Distributors, 12 Central Park West, Tel. Columbus 510.

COLE eight touring, guaranteed perfect, like new; bargain; demonstrated evenings, 642 52d St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Sunset 7681.

CROW ELKHART Chummy, 4 passenger, early 1918; only driven 1,000 miles; good as new; very attractive car; price $775. Crow Motor Sales Co., 1,690 Broadway.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.
Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; six Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

DODGE.—A 1916 five-passenger closed car. Can be seen at Bonavista Garage, 254 West 100th St.

DODGE, 1916; excellent condition; price $650 cash; make appointment. Telephone 2482 Decatur, 7753 Hanover. Rear tires are new.

DODGE BROS. sedan, newly painted, like new. Fordham 4300.

DODGE BROS. sedan, newly painted, like new. 280 City Island.

DODGE BROS. coupe, run 3,000 miles. J. B. Elsey, Inc., Concourse, 188th St.

DODGE SEDAN, 5-passenger, excellent condition; $1,250. Phone Flatbush 8092.

FIAT roadster, extra disappearing seat, model 55, wt. starter and lights, unidentical condition; sacrifice for quick sale. Tremont 5652.

FIAT 1915 SEDAN.—Latest importation; must be seen to be appreciated. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

FORD 1918 SEDAN
Brand-new; run less than 500 miles; demountable rims, other extras; $775; inspection by appointment. King, 3,186 Fordham.

HUDSON seven-passenger touring car, late 1916; A1 condition; four good oversize tires, spotlight, two rims, front and rear bumpers, radiator cover. Emmerich, 305 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

HUDSON MAGNIFICENT LIMOUSINE, 6-cylinder; any demonstration; extra tires, tools; fully equipped. Empire Motor Car Exchange, 1,700 Broadway, one flight up.

HUDSON 1918 7-passenger touring car, A1 shape; bargain, $1,550. Chas. D. Reiss & Co., Used Car Dept., 226 West 56th St., fourth floor.

HUDSON, 1917 touring; like new; special paint; good tires; price, $1,300. Phone Elizabeth 1833. N. A. Barnett.

HUDSON 1917 Super Six touring, also limousine. 305 West 59th. Columbus 9862.

HUDSON CARRIOLET.
240 Circle. Mr. Best.

HUDSON 1917, super six limousine. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON town car, 1917, Super Six. 1,778 Broadway, one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON 1917 SEDAN.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON Sedan 1917 super six. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Sedan; beautiful car 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

KISSEL sedan, 1916; condition excellent; new tires. 305 West 59th. Columbus 9862.

LANCIA Touring, Hayes, Miller; custom body; overhauled; immediate sale necessary. K 633 Times Downtown.

LANCIA 1918 FOUR-PASSENGER. Practically new. Wallace, 236 West 69th St.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38 1916 7-passenger touring; 6 tires; seat covers; mechanically perfect; $2,450 cash. Phone or write Offerman, 845 11th Av., Columbus 7130.

LOCOMOBILE 1914 4-passenger roadster; wire wheels, extra tire; a high-grade car at a low price. Capron, Stamford, Conn.

McFARLAN 1918 special body Limousine; condition like new; fully equipped; extra tires, &c.; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

MARMON 1917 touring, slip covers, new tires, every possible equipment. Empire, 1,700 Broadway, one flight up; open evenings.

MARMON, 34, 1917, club roadster in excellent condition; owner leaving country. Call Plaza 9236, Mr. Miller.

MARMON LIMOUSINE, ALMOST NEW. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

MARION-HANDLEY 1918 TOURING, PERFECT CONDITION. BEEKMAN 2030.

MERCER 1917 sport type touring; exceptionally smart car; superb condition.
GEORGE WALLACE COPPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

MERCER 1918 touring, 1917 sedan, 1916 roadster; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCER 1917 4-PASSENGER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway

MITCHELL 1916 7-passenger touring, new tires, recently overhauled; low price to immediate purchaser. Ask for Mr. Grayhurst's car, Tough's Storage, 510 East 73d St. Phone Rhinelander 3580.

OLDSMOBILE, 1916, model 43, touring, new cord shoes, battery; demonstrate; bargain. Hunter, 1,916 Loring Place. Phone 2392 Fordham.

OLDSMOBILE 1918 8-cylinder 4-passenger runabout; like new. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

OVERLAND, 1917, six-cylinder, 8-passenger roadster; mechanically perfect. Dakota Auto Repair Co., 210 W. 75th.

PACKARD 2-25, late 1917 model, seven-passenger; run 11,000 miles; six Goodyear cord tires; in perfect condition; used only small portion of time by owner; $2,750 cash; no dealers. Young, 1721 Tribune Building. Beekman 5137.

PACKARD 1917 Twin Six, 2-35, 7-passenger touring, excellent condition, fully equipped, at reasonable price Kingwood Garage, 163 West 132d St.

PACKARD SPECIAL, late 1917 four-passenger; red body; six Rudge wire wheels; all extras. Sunset 8200—Ext. 112.

PACKARD 8-38 1915 Touring; no reasonable offer refused. J. Kramer, 118 West 56th.

PACKARD 1917 BROUGHAM LIMOUSINE. WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

PAIGE, late 1917, in excellent condition; just overhauled; tan colored convertible 4-pass. roadster with slip covers; 9,000 miles; very reasonable if quick sale. Emil Franck, 32 Broadway, Room 709. Phone Broad 257.

PIERCE-ARROW
LATE 1917 MODEL
SEVEN PASSENGER TOURING
CAR.
FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; CAN BE SEEN ONLY BY APPOINTMENT SATURDAY OR SUNDAY.
PHONE COLUMBUS 4204,
McGUIRE.

PIERCE ARROW 1917 "66"
FOUR PASSENGER TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

ROAMER 1917, naval officer will sell for half price new car; good condition. Phone Flatbush 9300, Apt. 1B.

SIMPLEX 1914, 38 H. P. limousine, beautiful condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corpn., 62d St. and Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons that Frank J. Kegel of this city is not and will not be responsible for debts or obligations of any kind, nature, or description which have been or may be contracted, or entered into, by his wife, Margaret D. Kegel. The said parties are living separate and apart. Said Margaret D. Kegel receives an allowance from her said husband sufficient for her maintenance. All credit extended to said Margaret D. Kegel will be at creditor's own risk.
Sept. 26, 1918. FRANK J. KEGEL.

Spanish-English, English-Spanish translations for commercial houses; accuracy, promptness. O 578 Times Harlem.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STEARNS KNIGHTS | OVERHAULED GUARANTEED
1917 Touring, 4 cyl.
1917 Limousine, 4 cyl. | PRICES
1915 Landaulet, 4 cyl. | REASONABLE.
1917 Touring, 8 cyl.
TOURING AND LIMOUSINE BODIES.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7400

STEARNS 4 CYL., 1917.
0657 Riverside.

STUDEBAKER, 1916 model; 1,000-pound panel delivery; $300; good condition; ready for use.
COLT-STRATTON COMPANY,
109 West 64th St.
Used Car Dept. 8th floor. Tel. Col. 7101.

STUTZ 1918 six passenger, practically new, dark blue, brown leather, in excellent condition; price $2,400. Telephone Plaza 9236, Mr. Miller.

STUTZ 1918 6-PASSENGER.
STUTZ 1918 ROADSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ.—Speedster, 16-valve, like new; must sell. 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ.—Touring cars from $1,400 to $2,000. Demonstration, 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WHITE five-passenger touring, good condition. A Siegel, 1,030 Bryant Av., Bronx.

WINTON light six, 1918, four passenger, four-door runabout; car run less than 2,000 miles; condition like new. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON, Model 33, Light Six touring car, overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

1917 OVERLAND, 6 wire wheels and tires, fully equipped; bargain; $550; in service. X 283 Times Annex.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
No war tax on used cars.
PEUGEOT Suburban Sedan, latest importation.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
1918 CADILLAC town car.
1918 STUTZ, 4-passenger.
1918 MERCER touring.
1918 BUICK Little "6" roadster.
1918 CHANDLER touring.
1918 HUPMOBILE touring; like new.
1918 MITCHELL Sedan.
1918 MITCHELL touring.
1918 GRANT runabout.
1917 PIERCE-ARROW 4-passenger.
1917 MERCER 4-passenger, Sport model.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 STEARNS Chummy Roadster.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH coupe.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1916 STUTZ roadster, practically new.
1916 STUTZ speedster, Bearcat.
1917 BUICK roadster.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 57TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
No war tax on used cars.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS
with what you save buying cars from me.

Cunningham, 1917, victoria top.	S	B
Cadillac, 1916, touring, like new.	A	U
Stutz, 1917, 4-pass.; like new.	Y	Y
Stutz, 1916, roadster, wire wheels.	E	
Hudson, 1917, 4-pass., boat body.		
National, 1917, chummy roadster, 6-cyl.	M	B
Dodge Sedan, 1918, almost new.	O	O
Dodge Sedan, 1917, like new.	N	N
Mercedes Special Speedster.	E	D
Oldsmobile, 4-cyl. roadster, wire wheels.	Y	S

All of the above cars are perfect mechanically and look like new. Buy from me and get satisfaction.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
1,700 Broadway.
BE SURE IT'S HARRIS.

EASY WAY TO SELL YOUR CAR.—Van T. sell & Kearney's sales ring, 126-128 East 13th St., has long been esteemed a clearing house for the sale and purchase of second-hand automobiles by auction; least troublesome and quickest medium for both seller and buyer; more prospective buyers than cars as a rule, so enter yours now; auctions of autos every Tuesday and Friday a. noon. Telephone Stuyvesant 633.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS. | Reconditioned & guaranteed; prices very reasonable. WILLYS OVERLAND, INC., Broadway and 50th St.

For Sale.—A 1915, 7-passenger, 6-cylinder car in A condition; electrically equipped throughout; Houk wire wheels; Victoria top. S 198 Times.

BODY.—Packard limousine, $125. Wolf, Tulip Av., Floral Park, L. I. Phone 150.

Motor Trucks.

PIERCE-ARROW trucks for sale, two five-ton trucks, in good condition; immediate delivery; one closed body, one stake body. Apply J. B. Jacobs, 557 West 22d St. Telephone Chelsea 5.

TRUCK D. E. ¾-ton closed delivery wagon in good condition; will sell at low price. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

FORD commercial truck, with two-ton chain drive attachment; large express body with wire screens; in perfect condition. Scharlin Bros., 238 East 20th.

TRUCKS.—Will sell 3½ and 5 ton trucks on deferred payment plan to responsible parties, and give yearly contract for work. 1,457 Broadway, Room 903.

FORD truck for sale, Smith Form-A, used 100 miles. Gryphon Rubber & Tire Corp., 1924 St. and Bailey Av., New York City. Tel. Ford. 2760.

WANTED, trucking full 5-ton loads, Philadelphia, Bridgeport, New Haven. R 112 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS.
Best private service at taxi rates. HOUR, DAY, WEEK OR MONTH; touring, limousine and landaulet. HOTEL AUTO RENTAL SERVICE, 411 West 55th St. Columbus 2892.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-8530 Bryant.

PACKARD 6s and Twin 6s to hire; hour, day, monthly; landaulets; rates very reasonable. Champion Garage and Auto Co., 171 West 89th St. Phone Riverside 5818.

PACKARD limousine, late st model, twin six, with chauffeur, by month or season; reasonable. Horn, 304 West 49th St. Bryant 9724.

LIMOUSINE, cautious driver; per month, $225; for hour, $2; shopping, $1.50. Clay, 9145 Schuy.

PACKARD Twin Six, beautiful limousine, for rent by hour, week, or month; owner drives. Telephone Riverside 5316. O'Neill.

ATTRACTIVE, small, comfortable, ideal town cars; moderate rates for season. Columbus 398.

CADILLAC.—Attractive limousine; hour, day, week, month. Telephone Riverside 5174. Morrison.

PACKARDS, twin sixes; Pierce-Arrows; hour or season. Muldoon, Columbus 2151-7261.

PACKARD twin sixes by hour; low rates on touring trips. Circle 3090.

CADILLAC.—Renting 4 beautiful cars, all year, monthly; act quick. O 110 Times.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE wanted in part payment of 12-room house and garage; all improvements; garage rents $30 monthly; best location Tarrytown, N. Y. Inquire E. Moe, 27 Central Av., Tarrytown, N. Y.

PACKARD 1918 Wanted.—Open or closed; good condition essential. S. W., 108 Times.

HIGH-CLASS SEDAN; state year, full description. Advertiser, 320 B'way, Room 619.

Automobile Storage.

CAR OWNERS, ATTENTION!
We have space for 500 cars for dead storage from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1919, at $3 per month. For space write or phone immediately Cent Garage, Edgemere, L. I. Phone Far Rockaway 96.

SAVE GASOLINE and help win the war; dead storage, fireproof, clean and reliable. Chas. C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Rhinelander 8586.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. | 20 REASONS 20 Why car system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue 1.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. 7920. | Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 56th St. | Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Wanted—Party with $7,500 cash to invest in automobile assembly proposition; material on hand; money secured. Call Circle 2719.

$75,000 cash buys $800,000 New York Hotel, carrying $250,000 mortg. ge and furnishings; neighborhood Knickerbocker. S 278 Times.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Following to Camp Grant:
CAPTAINS.

Benham, J. W.	McFarlin, J. T.
Keller, W. F.	Magee, J. B.
Leonard, E. L.	Peavey, G. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Ashley, J.	Pierce, L. J.
Bounds, R. W.	Yocum, C. A.
Bradshaw, G. M. B.	Youmans, L. E.
Kohler, W. H.	

Following are appointed Captains and will proceed to Camp Greenleaf:
Searington, J. A. | Brown, E. M.
Blackmar, G. B. | Moore, A. A.
Haviland, M. L. | Stearns, M. J.
Ryan, J. J. | Saunders, W. H.
Anderson, E. T.

Street, D. B., is appointed a Capt. and will proceed to Camp Dix.
Cruikshank, O. T., is appointed a Capt. and will proceed to Camp Colt.
Smith, K. B., is appointed a Capt. and will proceed to Howell.
Allen, E. S., is appointed a Capt. and will proceed to Camp Dix.
Dirks, C. B., is appointed a Capt. and will proceed to Camp Kearny.
Sorell, F. W., is appointed a Capt. and will proceed to Camp Travis.
McKechnie, F. J., is appointed a Capt. and will proceed to Camp Gordon.
Gowing, W. A., is appointed a Capt. and will proceed to Camp Custer.
Cummings, D. J., is appointed a Capt. and will proceed to Ft. Riley.
MacDonald, J. A., is appointed a Capt. and will proceed to Camp Jackson.
Morris, C. D., is appointed a Capt. and will proceed to Camp Pike.
Iddings, J. W., is appointed a Capt. and will proceed to Ft. Riley.
Smith, L. V., is appointed a Capt. and will proceed to Camp Cody.

Following to Camp Greenleaf:
CAPTAINS.

Ryerson, E. W.	Stewart, T. H.
Nickell, L. O.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hart, T. M.	Stone, D. M.
Kent, G. B.	Boyes, J. H.
McFarland, N. M.	Dowling, J. L.

Repplier, Capt. S. J.; Appellee, 1st Lt. G.; Kuhn, 1st Lt. H. J., and Murphy, 1st Lt. L., to Evac. Hosp. No. 37, at Camp Grant.
Wichmann, Capt. A. G., Myers, 1st Lt. C. D.; Sharry, 1st Lt. C. F., and Stevens, 1st Lt. A. McC., to Base Hosp. No. 123, at Camp Greene.

Following are hon. discharged:
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas, J. B.	Gilbert, L. E.
Dixon, O. J.	Ferguson, C. C.

Smith, Capt. G. G., and Senear, 1st Lt. F. E., to Camp Humphreys.

Following to Base Hosp. No. 89, at Camp Hancock:
CAPTAINS.

Katherman, C. A.	Reed, H.
Price, J. A.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bowen, R. B.	Bumann, O. I.
Jones, H. H.	Davis, J. F.
Welrick, A. J.	

Following to Base Hosp. No. 94, at Camp Greene:
Mllour, Maj. L. S.
CAPTAINS.

Phillips, R. H.	Rubovitz, C.
Young, J. R.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Lionberger, J. R.	Endicott, E. E.
Simons, W. N.	

Cook, Capt. C. P., and Stetson, 1st Lt. E. G. A., to Astoria, L. I., and report to off. in charge Gas Defense Division, Chem. Warfare Service.
Coleman, 1st Lt. D. H.; Hamley, 1st Lt. W. H., and O'Leary, 1st Lt. A. J., to Evac. Hosp. 43 at Camp Greenleaf.
Torrey, Capt. R. G.; Benus, 1st Lt. H.; Golom, 1st Lt. J., and Wurthmann, 1st Lt. J. W., to Base Hosp. 124 at Camp Hancock.
Clark, Capt. O. F.; Gambrell, Capt. C. C.; Morris, Capt. A. F. B.; Clay, 1st Lt. W. E., and Hunter, 1st Lt. G. B., to Camp Johnston.
Acker, Capt. U. F.; Bowes, Capt. L. M.; Rusmiselle, Capt. L. T., and Mueller, 1st Lt. A. N., to Base Hosp. 128 at Camp McClellan.
Arnold, 1st Lt. J. E.; Daniels, 1st Lt. E. O., and Mackey, 1st Lt. C. G., to Base Hosp. 118 at Camp Taylor.
Krans, Capt. E. R., and Hamma, 1st Lt. C. B., to Camp McClellan as Tuberculosis Examiners.
Well, Capt. A. I., to Base Hosp. 121 at Camp Beauregard.
Williams, Maj. R. P., to Camp Upton.
Angle, Capt. G. K., and Garrison, Capt. J. F., to Camp Dodge.
Crail, 1st Lt. F. H., to Camp Logan.
Thomas, Maj. P. M., to Tvac. Hosp. 41 at Camp Greenleaf.
Hahn, Capt. M., to Evac. Hosp. 36 at Camp Greenleaf.
Dealy, Capt. F. N., and Wyman, Capt. H. H., Jr., to Camp Lee.
Kerns, Maj. H. N., to Camp Travis.
McNaught, Maj. F. H., is assigned as examiner at Denver, Col.
McBride, Maj. G. A., to Alabama Polytechnic Inst.
McDowell, J. D., is appointed a Maj. and will proceed to Army Hosp. 76 at New Haven.
Macy, Lt. Col. F. S., to Camp Shelby.
Hunter, Lt. Col. E. R., to Camp Sevier.
Fravel, Lt. Col. M. P., to Camp Kearny.
Burnett, Lt. Col. J. A., to permanent duty as Camp Surgeon at Camp Logan.
Chidester, Maj. W. C., to Ft. Douglas as Cmdg. Off. of army hosp.

Meter, Maj. A. L., to Camp Travis.
Buehler, Maj. E., to Camp Travis, as san. insp.

'PATRIOTISM FIRST' IS WHITMAN SLOGAN

Politics Placed Second, Says White Book Committee Chairman in Starting Campaign.

OPEN HEADQUARTERS HERE

But People Must Not Forget Tammany, Says Mr. Sears — All Voters to Get a White Book.

Governor Whitman's campaign for reelection got under way here yesterday when the Whitman White Book Committee, of which Joseph H. Sears is Chairman, established headquarters in the Vanderbilt Building, 51 East Forty-second Street, and issued a statement outlining some of the issues on which the Governor will make his fight.

The White Book, which covers the Governor's work at Albany during his two terms, is to be distributed to the voters throughout the State as a campaign document. Support of the war is to be the keynote of the Republican campaign.

"At this time the whole thought of the people is centred on the successful prosecution of the war until it is ended by the peace of overwhelming victory," said Mr. Sears. "In the belief of the Whitman Committee, this comes first, for the members of the committee are Americans first and always. Governor Whitman and the Republican Party assert their unqualified support of the Administration in everything that looks to this end. There is no difference of opinion, no party with any other purpose, in so far as the European war is concerned. We will tolerate no disloyalty, no matter where it is found.

"We place at the Administration's disposal without reservation all the power, human and material, of every description within the State for the use, in the President's words, of 'force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit,' to crush Prussian militarism. There are no Republicans or Democrats in the trenches or camps, and so far as we have power we intend to see that no political considerations are permitted the slightest control in any matter affecting the speeding up of the war.

"Therefore, in this first and most vital interest of the time we admit no party lines. We are behind every official, from the highest to the lowest, who, with patriotism and efficiency, serves the nation in this crisis, and we are against him if he shows lukewarm patriotism, or is feeble or inefficient, or if he in the smallest degree places partisanship above that broad patriotism which embraces all the people of the United States."

Mr. Sears said that the matter of next importance is the maintenance in the interest of the people of a State Government such as Governor Whitman has "reclaimed" from Tammany.

"It is a plain issue," he said, "between the man who has reclaimed the State from the gutter, and the man who represents the identical power which thrust the State into gutter. It is a time for the people of the State to sit quietly and think of what the Democratic Party, led by Tammany, has accomplished in the past, and what the Republican Party, led by Whitman, accomplished in the last four years.

"There is but one thought to be kept constantly in mind: Shall the person who turned out Tammany from the control of the State be himself turned out because he has been a good and faithful servant, and the Tammany group returned to power? Or shall the difficult task of reorganization, so successfully accomplished, be maintained and copper-fastened against a future day when perhaps a man of Whitman's proved ability may not be at hand?

"Whitman has made an energetic, able Governor. He has manifested a sound and conservative grasp of financial and budgetary principles at a time when public moneys are necessarily being disbursed in enormous sums. He has exhibited constructive vision of the future in his support of women suffrage, the Federal prohibition amendments, and the immensely complicated labor problems of the hour. He has shown the State of New York—one-tenth of this great nation—how to prepare, how to do its amazing share in the great war beyond what any one believed possible two years ago.

"He got the State ready for war on time. The City and the State of New York are the neck of the bottle through which flows the nation's force that will help to bring this war to a successful conclusion. Why change now the man who to the credit of the whole nation has so ably kept it open and clear?"

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—On Saturday morning, Sept. 21, an onyx and diamond bracelet, between East 63d Street and Park Avenue and 84th Street and Park Avenue; thence to Fifth Avenue and 52d Street and back to 63d. Reward $200. No questions asked. Return to Cartier, 653 Fifth Avenue.

LOST—Brown traveling bag containing ladies' and gent's wearing apparel, Sept. 24, either Plaza St., Brooklyn, or Grand Central Station, N. Y.; liberal reward. Apply C. P., 440 Washington St., New York.

LOST—GOLD VANITY CASE, studded with diamonds and sapphires; $50 reward; no questions asked. Mrs. J. R. Berkson, 452 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Black traveling case. Taxi driver who drove party from Biltmore to Ritz, then to Chatham Hotel, call and see party at Chatham Hotel.

LOST—Sept. 12, leather brief case, left in taxi going from Hotel Manhattan to 155 West 56th St. Reward. Return to 46 West 51st St.

LOST—Gold watch, Thursday evening, Jerome Av. subway, between Fulton and 161st Sts.; reward. Hahn, 81 Barclay St.

LOST—Monday night, 131st and Riverside Drive, man's gold watch; reward. Robert W. Campbell, 437 West 45th Street.

LOST—Pale blue star sapphire scarf pin; liberal reward. C. F. Pope, 36 Wall Street. Telephone John 4000.

LOST—Envelope, containing $21, marked "L. Loughlin"; reward. Finder kindly advise A 317 Times.

LOST.—Pennsylvania Station, diamond jet ear rings; reward. Room 1247, 120 Broadway.

LOST—Black satin cape, in taxi from Shanley's, Yonkers. Reward. Phone 8777 River.

LOST—American Express book. Reward if returned to Redfern Costume Co., 22 W. 27th.

LOST—Chatham and Phoenix Bank book. Return to Max Feinstein, 1,747 Madison Av.

LOST—Gold tassel at Claridge Hotel; liberal reward. Silverman, 203 West 81st St.

$50 REWARD

For return of leather bag, marked G. X. M., lost Monday morning, between West Shore Ferry and Long Island City; no questions asked. G. X. Mathews, 18th and Jackson Ave., Long Island City. Telephone Astoria 600.

$300 REWARD,

no questions asked, return platinum bracelet containing 41 or 45 round diamonds, lost Sept 21 at or between Hotel Traymore and Steel Pier, Atlantic City, N. J. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$30 REWARD—No questions asked; return sapphire bar pin with small diamonds at each end; lost Sept. 20, between 79th and 82d Sts. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$125 REWARD; no questions asked; return platinum ring, three large and eight small diamonds. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av., New York City.

Found.

FOUND—Diamond drop earrings on Broadway, between 76th and 70th St. Communicate in writing only. M 23 Times, Bronx.

FOUND—Watch. Owner can have same by description and paying costs. J. Watt, 769 Sixth Ave.

FOUND—Sept. 17, diamond brooch; write description. A 681 Times Downtown.

CONCEDE EASTERN DEFEATS

German Papers Comment on Disasters in Palestine and Macedonia.

LONDON Sept. 27, (British Wireless Service)—The Frankfurter Zeitung, in a review of the military situation in Macedonia and Palestine, admits that in both these theatres the enemies of the Central Powers succeeded, by means of well-planned campaigns, in surprising and inflicting serious damage on the fronts of Germany's allies.

"Even if we maintain our conviction that the Eastern battles do not essentially affect the main strategical decision, nevertheless the purely military effect of the enemy's successful operations is very considerable from the point of view of prisoners and material losses," says the Zeitung.

It further remarks that the point where the break through into the Germano-Bulgarian line took place in Macedonia was very skillfully chosen, and that the Bulgarian flanks were almost immediately deprived of their most important lines of communication. To the writer's mind there appears to be little hope of a successful stand south of Uskub.

The Cologne Gazette also admits the "undeniable success" of the Entente in Palestine.

TEACHERS ASK MORE PAY.

Resolution Adopted by C. F. U.—Bridgeport Rebuke Withdrawn.

The Teachers' Union of New York, through their delegate, Abraham Lefkowitz, offered a resolution last night at a meeting of the Central Federated Union asking for an increase in salaries The resolution was unanimously adopted by the delegates and copies will be sent to the Board of Education, Mayor Hylan, and the Board of Estimate.

In offering the resolution, Lefkowitz said the teachers have received no increase in salaries since 1912, in spite of the enormous increase in the cost of living.

Victor Rybeck, delegate of the Machinists' Union, who two weeks ago offered a resolution condemning the attitude of Bridgeport strikers, who were rebuked by President Wilson, asked that the resolution be stricken from the records. He accused the employers of breaking their contract with the men.

Thomas J. Curtiss, delegate of the Tunnel and Subway Employes' Union, seconded the motion and said he thought the delegates were "a bit overpatriotic" at their last meeting. "In our desire to be of service to the Government," he said, "and stand back of the President we allowed ourselves to go too far in condemning one labor class without investigation. Mr. Rybeck has stated the case correctly."

The resolution was adopted unanimously by the delegates.

SEES PLOT TO KILL TROOPS.

Railroad Wreck Foiled by Boys. Police Captain Believes.

A plan to blow up a railroad trestle and probably wreck a troop train was thwarted by two boys in Jersey City late yesterday afternoon, according to Acting Captain Graf of the First Precinct.

The two boys, whose names the police withheld, said they were walking near the trestle when they saw two men, one of them using a shovel, digging under a pillar. They hurried away and telephoned to Captain Graf, who rushed to the spot with the reserves. They knew the trestle was much used by troop trains.

Captain Graf found that a hole about two feet deep had been dug, but the men had fled. The shovel, with a sawed-off handle, was still in the hole where the men had thrown it. Captain Graf believes a plot to blow up the trestle and cause what might have been a disastrous wreck was foiled by the boys.

The spot was an isolated one, and scarcely more than a dozen persons would pass it in twenty-four hours. The boys said both men looked like Germans and gave the police a good description of them. A guard has been placed at the spot.

D'ANNUNZIO FLIES OVER ALPS

Makes 290-Mile Trip from Turin to Chalons in Three Hours.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian author-aviator, landed in France yesterday from an airplane in which he had flown from Italy across the Alps. His flight was over a distance of 290 miles.

Captain d'Annunzio left Turin at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and arrived at Châlons, behind the French front, about noon. He made the passage of the Alps quickly, although the conditions among the mountain air currents were unfavorable. He used the same machine with which he had flown over Vienna last August, and the same pilot, Captain Palli, guided the machine.

Captain d'Annunzio after landing at Châlons joined General Albricci, commanding the Italians on the French front, and was warmly received by his compatriots.

LONGER BEATS FOR POLICE.

New System, Effective Oct. 1, Will Save 300 Men.

On Oct. 1 a new system of patrolling the city, planned by Police Commissioner Enright, will go into effect, under which the size of each policeman's beat will be enlarged and the patrolling force will be decreased by 300 men who will be used for other necessary work.

This measure is a result of the diminished number of policemen due to the call of the national service. The new system will give the men 32 hours off at the expiration of each six days. Hitherto the police have had their resting spells at the end of each nine days.

It was also announced yesterday that the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, with offices in the Municipal Building, would be taken over on Jan. 1, 1919, and made an adjunct of the Police Reserve system.

Can Exhume Wilkins Body.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 27.—Judge William Watson in the Passaic County Court of Common Pleas signed an order yesterday directing the officials of the Cedar Lawn Cemetery of Paterson to permit John Vermueller, the local Coroner, to exhume the body of Albert J. H. Wilkins, buried July 8 last, following his death at Bayonne. Wilkins was under the care of his sister, Mrs. Anna Mae Wilkins Skeels, since arrested in Andover, Mass., following the death of Miss Florence Gay. The body of Wilkins will be exhumed next Monday, as it was to have been last Monday, when the cemetery owners refused, until a court order was issued.

Gets 14 Years for Robbing Sailors.

A jury in General Sessions yesterday needed only ten minutes to convict William Braun on the charge of drugging and robbing soldiers and sailors, and immediately after the verdict was received Judge Malone sentenced Braun to fourteen years in Sing Sing. Assistant District Attorney Markewich said Braun had made a practice of getting money from soldiers and sailors with which to buy liquor, into which he put "knockout drops." William Manson, a sailor on the Montana, testified that Braun had drugged him and two companions, but Manson revived and saw Braun searching the pockets of one of the sailors.

REPORT PRUSSIAN WAR MINISTER OUT

Von Stein's Resignation Probably Due to Army's Suppression of Meetings.

HERTLING PROMISES REFORM

Tells Reichstag Committee Censorship Curb Will Be Made Less Onerous.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Lieutenant-General von Stein, the Prussian War Minister, is reported to have resigned, according to advices to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 27.—The smashing attack made this week by Adolph Groeber, one of the German Clerical leaders, on the Imperial military authorities, and particularly on War Minister von Stein, personally, and Chancellor von Hertling's subsequent disavowal of General von Stein, in speeches made before the Main Committee of the Reichstag, were regarded by the German left and Centre newspapers as making Minister von Stein's continuance in office difficult.

The Tageblatt thought "the War Minister's position shaken." Germania attacked military interference in politics, and said that General von Stein's order, directed against the Reichstag peace resolution, must be retracted.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 27.—Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, concluding his speech before the Reichstag Main Committee, said the Government was considering changes in the matter of dealing with the censorship and the right of association and meeting. The most obvious way was to restrict the powers of the military authorities or introduce adequate civil elements into the military departments. He assured the committee that before its November meeting a change would be begun that would meet all just complaint.

General von Stein became Prussian War Minister late in October, 1916, succeeding Lieutenant-General Wild von Hohenborn, who was put in command of an army corps on the western front. General von Stein had been in command of the Fourteenth Reserve Army Corps, after having served as Quartermaster General. Before his appointment as War Minister he was in command of troops on the Somme front in France.

Von Stein offered his resignation as War Minister on July 13, 1917, but it was not accepted.

PUTS BAN ON FRATERNITIES.

War Department Committee Opposes Them for Future Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The War Department Committee on Education has urged on colleges under contract with the Government to conduct military training courses the advisability of not permitting young men who enter these courses to become members of secret fraternities.

The Government does not base this request on any right to control or dictate to the colleges, as it simply stands in the relation of a party to a contract for the education of a certain number of young men sent to the institutions. The main ground on which the position taken by the Government rests is that the young men will, or at least should, have no time for engaging in any activities outside their regular collegiate work.

Secret societies, it is recognized, usually create many diversions in the life of the college student, and sometimes militate against his performance of the required work or the daily routine of study. It is also urged that for the best good of the fraternities themselves it is unwise that young men whose relation to the college during the military training course is but temporary and necessarily brief should become members of the fraternities, thus entering on a life-long relation to college activities without laying the foundation of scholarship implied in the usual four-year course.

CHILE PUTS GUARD ON SHIPS

Takes Steps to Prevent Damaging of Interned German Vessels.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 26.—The Chilean Government tonight ordered the naval authorities to occupy with armed forces all the interned German ships in Chilean harbors.

The vessels to be occupied at this time are those which have not been damaged by their crews, and the Government action is taken in order to prevent their destruction.

The German steamers to be occupied by Chilean detachments are the Westfalen, the Aida, the Memphis, and the Nitokris in various Chilean harbors. The vessels aggregate 16,000 tons.

Crews of German ships self-interned in Chilean ports recently attempted to damage or sink the vessels On Sept 5 the Chilean Government took over the ships to prevent further damage by the crews. Since that time there has been much agitation in Chilean political circles as to whether the Government should not seize the German steamers.

Since shortly after the beginning of the war Chile has been negotiating with Germany for the use of the steamers. Germany agreed to give Chile three ships, but on Sept. 13 it was reported that the Chilean Government had broken off negotiations concerning the rental of the interned vessels.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
West 57th St. between 6th & 7th Aves.
Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATTON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"PUTTING FIRST THINGS FIRST."
8 P. M.—"CHOOSING A CHURCH."
LAST IN THE SERIES ON "THE CHOICES OF LIFE." DURING THE EVENING SERMON THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED: "SHOULD THE POPE SIT AT THE PEACE TABLE?" "IS THE TRUE CHURCH AN AUTOCRACY OR A DEMOCRACY?" "SHOULD WE NOT HAVE A FREE CHURCH IN A FREE STATE?"

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"BEARING THE CROSS."
8—"THE WAY OF SALVATION."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.
4 to 8 West 46th St.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. W. H. P. FAUNCE, D. D., at 11.
Evening, Soldiers and Sailors' Service.
Social and Supper, 6; Program, 7.
Sunday School and Bible Classes, Oct. 6.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by R. S. MACARTHUR, D. D.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.
A. RAY PETTY, Pastor, at 11,
"How Shall We Think of God?"
MRS. EMMELINE PANKHURST at 8,
"No Peace Without Complete Victory."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. (In Service.)
Rev. David Ross will preach this Sunday.
11 A. M.—"Days of Judgment."
8 P. M.—"Almost Lost, but Saved."
10 A. M.—Eaton Class for Men, 30 E. 31st St Women's Bible Class, 9:45 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"The Imperishable Self."
8 P. M.—"Chivalry; the White Flower of War."

WADSWORTH AV. BAPTIST CHURCH,
179th-180th Sts., Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11—"Father and Mother Outdone." 8—"Life for Life."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145 h St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Citizenship of the Children."

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES.
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,030 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—260 W. 83d St. 11 A. M. only.
Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE
Broadway and 56th Street.
Dr. Jefferson will preached 11 and 8.

MANHATTAN CHURCH,
Broadway, near 76th St.
Dr. McElveen at 11 o'clock.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 6-8 P. M., Soldiers' Supper and Social.
142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M.

BRONX CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 169. Rev. O. L. HULL, Pastor.—Services, 11, 8.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE,
Sunday, 11, The Waldorf-Astoria.
Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor.
Speaker, Mrs. M. Cornell Stolber.

Interdenominational

A special service in the interest of the GENERAL WAR-TIME COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES
will be held at 4 P. M. at the CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 110th St.
Addresses will be made by Right Reverend David H. Greer, D. D., at whose invitation the service is held; Reverend Frank Mason North, D. D., President of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and Reverend William Adams Brown, D. D., Secretary of the General War-Time Commission of the Churches.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend President ARTHUR CUSHMAN McGIFFERT, D. D., of Union Theological Seminary.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

Professor FAGNANI'S Class for the Study of The BIBLE FROM THE MODERN POINT OF VIEW. (International Sunday School Lessons.) is held on Saturdays at 9 A. M., in Room 207. Open to the public, both men and women. Commences Oct. 5.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
Cor. Broadway and 104th St.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Minister.
11 A. M.—"The Overcoming Life."
[illegible]
8 P. M.—"Power by the Cross."
AT 3 O'CLOCK CHILDREN'S CHURCH.
Subjects by objects with Mr. Kemp.
Midweek Bible Study on Thursday at 8 P. M.; Subject: "The Tabernacle in the Wilderness."
Classes in connection with The Bible Training Institute daily at 9:30 and 10:45 A. M.
OPEN TO ALL.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
44TH ST. AND 8TH AV.
REV. A. B. SIMPSON, PASTOR.
Preaching 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. John Cable of Nyack, N. Y.

Jewish

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
Carnegie Hall: Sunday, at 10:45.
DR. WISE: "What Is An American?"
All Are Welcome.

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway and 93d St.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Rev. A. STEIMLE, D. D., Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
11—Rev. Freas will preach.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d.—11 A. M., Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder.

Methodist Episcopal

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60th St.
Rev. RALPH W. BROCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
11:00—Dr. H. E. LUCCOCK.
8:00—Rev. LELAND P. CARY.
6:30 P. M.—Social Tea and Epworth League

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. and 7th Av., (the Big Church Around the Corner.)
Rev. J. W. Chasey, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—"Developing a Christian Personality."
8 P. M.—"Money and the War.
2:30 P. M.—Men's Bible Class.

UNION, 48th St., West of Broadway.
Rev. F. C. HARDING, M. A., Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Sunday School 10 A. M.
"Buy Liberty Bonds."

WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E.,
4th St., near 6th Av.
11 A. M.—S. G. HOUGHTON,
Y. M. C. A. Transport Secretary.
"Over the Seas With Our Fighting Forces."

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
120 West 76th St., near Columbus Av.
Rev. ALLAN MACROSSIE, D. D., Pastor.
Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.
All the children and the adults of the congregation and neighborhood are cordially invited.
Preaching by SAMUEL W. GRAFFLIN at 11 A. M.
"The Purpose in His Coming."
Preaching by REV. F. O. HELLIER, Ph. D., at 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES, Mad. Av. and 126th St.
11 A. M., Dr. Marshall; 8 P. M., "What the Trenches Taught Me," by Dr. Van Zile—Motion Pictures of Tanks in Action.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.
11 A. M.—Rev. W. J. THOMPSON, LL.D.
4:30 P. M.—PATRIOTIC SERVICE.
Dr. GEORGE E. VINCENT,
President of Rockefeller Foundation,
"Impression of a Wartime Visit in Europe."

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Service, 11 A. M. The pastor will preach. Subject:
"SUPER-NATIONALISM,"
The Tribute of Faith on the Part of an Obscure Disciple.

New Thought

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE AND UNITY CENTER,
23 West 72d St., 11:15 A. M. (Mr. Weston.)
Subject: "THE INNER LIFE."
Meeting, 8:15 P. M., conducted by Mrs. Paula M. Verdu.
Monday, 3 P. M.—General Healing Meeting, (Mr. Weston.)
" 8:15 P. M.—Inner Life Class, (Mrs. Griffith.)
" 8:15 P. M.—Fundamental Principles, (Miss Rainey.)
Tuesday, 3 P. M.—Cady Lessons, (Mrs. Collins.)
" 8:15 P. M.—Concentration Class, (Mrs. Collins.)
Wednesday, 3 P. M.—Class in Expression, (Mrs. Griffith.)
" 8:15 P. M.—Talks on Truth, (Mrs. Verdu.)
Thursday, 3 P. M.—Lecture on Higher Thought, (Mr. Weston.)
" 8:15 P. M.—Lecture on Higher Thought, (Mr. Weston.)
Friday, 8:15 P. M.—Fundamental Principles, (Miss Rainey.)
Saturday, 8:15 P. M.—Class in Expression, (Mrs. Griffith.)
Noon Meeting for Meditation each week day, (Mrs. Collins.)

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.,
MRS. GENEVIEVE BEHREND
(Only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward of England and India, the acknowledged master thinker in Mental Science), will open her season of
FREE LECTURES
At Bretton Hall, 86th St. & Broadway, Tuesday, October 1st, at 11 A. M. (These lectures are given daily except Saturdays and Sundays.)
COHAN THEATRE,
EVERY SUNDAY MORNING
Broadway at 43rd Street,
BEGINNING SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, AT 11 A. M.
Doors Open at 10:30 A. M.
Lectures formerly given at Cort Theatre. Watch this space for announcement of subject of opening lecture.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Miss Edith A. Martin; 8:15 P. M.—CONVENTION RALLY.
Miss Mary Allen, Eugene Del Mar, Harry Gaze, Mrs. Georgianna Mandiola, and others from the Boston Congress.
Wednesday, 8:15 P. M., Eugene Del Mar.
Thursday, 3 P. M., HEALING SERVICE, MISS KATHERINE EGGLESTON.

GRAND OPENING,
CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND,
T. G. NORTHRUP, Leader,
Hotel Majestic,
72d St., Central Park West, 11:15.
JUDGE WILSON R. GAY,
Seattle, Washington, Speaker,
"CHRIST WITHIN THE SHIP."
Music.

EDITH RARICK, Belleclaire Hotel, 77th and Broadway.—Wednesday P. M. 7:30, Health and Prosperity Class; 8:15, subject, "The Most Successful Business Man the World Has Ever Known." 9, Advanced Class. COLLECTION.

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
Minister: William Pierson Merrill.
Dr. HUGH BLACK preaches at 11 o'clock.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th Street.
Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, DD., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor.
11—PASTOR WILL PREACH.
7 P. M.—Young People's Service.
Wednesday, 8 P. M.—Midweek Service.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor.
Church closed to prepare for Autumn work. Services next Sunday.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
West End Av., 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor
Dr. Work preaches at 11 A. M.

HARLEM-NEW YORK 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
REV. WILLIAM H. LITTELL
will preach at both services.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. A. W. VERNON, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
All seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Dr. Mackay.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Park Av. and 85th St.
Reverend TERTIUS VAN DYKE, PASTOR, will preach at 11 and 8.

Presbyterian

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
The Pastor, REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, D.D. will preach, 11 A. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St.
Old First and Madison Square uniting.
11 A. M.—Rev. George Alexander, D. D.
8 P. M.—Union Service on First Church Lawn.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN,
Amsterdam, Cor. 105th.
11—Dr. A. Edwin Kelgwin preaches.
8—Liberty Sing Lt. Col. Cecil G. Williams, Chief of Canadian Recruiting, speaks.

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor.
DR. EVANS will preach, 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Dean Robbins.
4 P. M.—Addresses by Bishop Greer, the Rev. Frank Mason Smith, D. D., and the Rev. William Adams Brown, D. D.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M. (choral, except Monday and Saturday.)

ASCENSION, 5th Av. & 10th St.
Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, D. D., Rector.
11—The Contribution of Religion to War Time Problems (Dr. Grant).

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Avenue and 21st Street.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. (Rector).

CHRIST CHURCH,
Broadway at 71st St.
The Rev. JOHN R. ATKINSON, D. D., Rector.
Services 8:30 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion..... 8 A. M.
Service (Dr. Percy Dearmer).....11 A. M.
Later Evensong (Bishop Reese)..... 8 P. M.
Seats for Soldiers and Sailors.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th St. and 6th Av.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. W. Frank Allen.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
Evening services will be resumed on Sunday, Oct. 6.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
Sermon, Rev. T. R. Bridges, D. D.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
SERVICES IN THE CHAPEL,
No. 342 Madison Av.,
8:30 and 11 A. M.—(Rev. Isaac C. Sturges.)

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 41 Est. 27e.
Services divins le dimanche matin a 10:30.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, East of 3d Avenue.
ALL SEATS FREE.
Rev. KARL REILAND, Rector.
Sunday Services 8, 11, and 8.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector.
8 A. M., 11 A. M., (RECTOR;) 8 P. M., (Rev. J. M. "EIFERT.)

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH,
Convent Av. and West 141st St.
REV. WM. T. WALSH, RECTOR.
11—"All Things New in Christ."
8—"The Unconscious Self in Life."

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Tenth Street west of Second Avenue.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
11 A. M.—Service and Sermon BY THE RECTOR.
Subject: The Gospel of the Infancy.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.—Low Masses, 7:30 and 9; High Mass and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 10:45; Evensong, 4.
Columbia University, St. Paul's Chapel. Service at 4 P. M.
Preacher, Rev. Charles R. Brown, D. D.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8; 11 (Floyd S. Leach, Ph. D.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St., Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
Services—7, 8, 10:30 A. M. and 4 o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services.
7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. (Sermon by the Rt. Rev. Henry Russell Wakefield, D. D., Bishop of Birmingham, England.)
3:30 P. M., Evensong.
Week-Day Services.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
A short service of prayer for victory and righteous peace each day at 12.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
8, 11 (The Rector 8 (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.)

Reformed

HAMILTON GRANGE,
Convent and 140th, near Amsterdam Av.
Rev. John A. Dykstra, Minister, 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the Rev. Daniel E. Lewis.
8 P.M.—Community Chorus Singing. Patriotic.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 5th St.
Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Oliver Paul Barnhill will preach.
11 A. M.—"Jesus Saviour."
8 P. M.—"Saved to Serve."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. Malcolm Jas. MacLeod, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Charles Reynolds Brown, D. D., of New Haven, Conn., will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Men Who Make Excuse."
8 P. M.—"The Need of Vision."

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.
All Seats Free.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., Manhattan; Lafayette & Washington Avs. Brooklyn.

Spiritualist

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH,
Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and 8th Av.
Sundays at Eight P. M. Sharp.
LEARN THAT SPIRIT COMMUNION IS TRUE.
Subject: "Personal Experiences," by Mr. Robert Forsyth. Messages given.

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION,
(First Spiritual Ass'n, Incor. 1832.)
Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Friday, 2.
228 West 58th St.

Theosophy

Theosophical Society, Central Lodge, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway, 67th St.
Wednesday, Oct. 2, 8:15 P. M.
"REVELATION."
Thursday, Oct. 3, 8:15 P. M.
"Theosophy of Algernon Blackwood's PROMISE OF AIR."
By Mrs. Maude Lambart-Taylor.

Unitarian

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. and 34th St.—11 A. M.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES: "WHAT THE WAR IS DOING TO RELIGION."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st Street. Services at 11.
"A FATHER OF THE FAITH."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,)
Pierrepont St. and Monroe Pl., (Brooklyn.)
11 A. M., Rev. JOHN HOWLAND LATHROP.
"Experiences in France," Mr. James Stanley.

Universalist.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY
Central Park West and 76th St.
FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. JOSEPH FORT NEWTON, D. D.,
Pastor of City Temple, London, England, will preach at 11 A. M